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THE OHIO FALLS CITIES

AND THEIR COUNTIES.

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Biographical work is by various hands, and the history of the country, in the years of accuracy, interest, and

the enterprise.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 21,

VOL. II.

Pt. 1

CLEVELAND, O.

L. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

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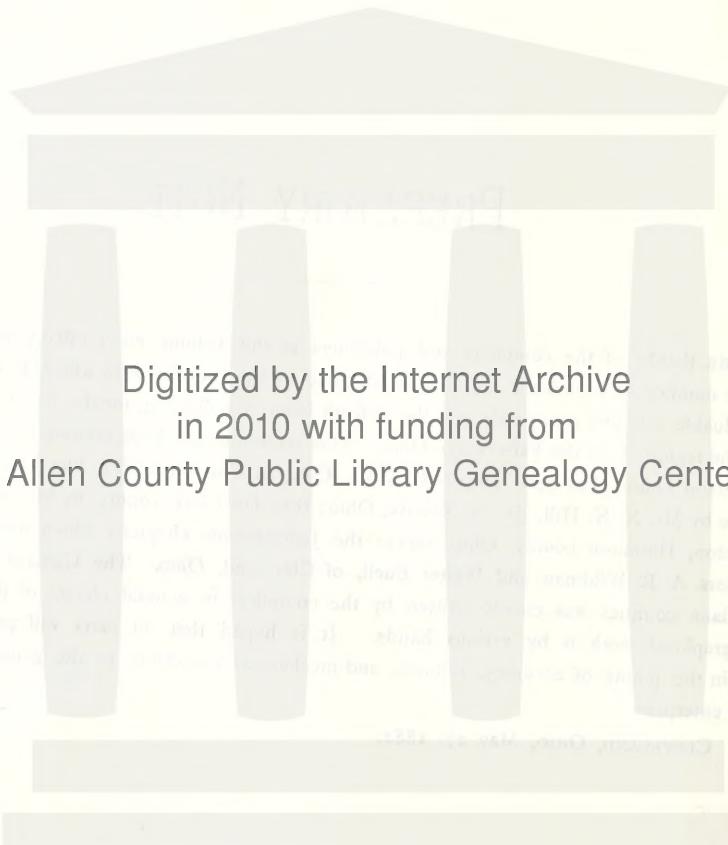
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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE thanks of the compilers and publishers of this volume are cordially rendered to the large number of prominent citizens, in all three of the counties with which it deals, for their invaluable aid and co-operation in the difficult labor of collecting, for the first time, the annals of the region about the Falls of the Ohio. That section of the book relating to the precincts of Jefferson county has been prepared by Mr. Cole, of Cincinnati; the Floyd county work was done by Mr. N. N. Hill, Jr., of Newark, Ohio; that for Clark county by Mr. M. L. Bevis, of Preston, Hamilton county, Ohio, except the Jeffersonville chapters, which were prepared by Messrs. A. R. Wildman and Walter Buell, of Cleveland, Ohio. The General History of the Indiana counties was chiefly written by the compilers in general charge of the work. The biographical work is by various hands. It is hoped that all parts will prove satisfactory, in the points of accuracy, fullness, and mechanical execution, to the generous patrons of the enterprise.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 27, 1882.

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HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

PRECINCTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SEATONVILLE PRECINCT.

The land in this precinct is poor in sections, the country very uneven, hills and ravines predominating. The roads are also very irregular, and generally take the course of the creeks, the bed of which constitutes the highway. Now and then some road angles across the country, and through the wood land, but in many places, especially in the southern part, there are none save some bridle-paths, leading to and from the neighbors' houses.

The original mistake made in granting patents to possession of lands on merely paying a fee of ten dollars, with the privilege of as much land in lieu of same as the speculator would map out, has always caused much trouble.

With such liberties it is easy to see how ambitious speculators would seek out this land, blaze a few trees, as indices to the boundary lines, no matter how irregular that might be, and then have the same recorded properly in the archives of the State. The numerous surveys, the irregularity of laid out farms frequently led to serious trouble. Claims would overlap each other until as many as twelve or fifteen owners could be found for one dry spot of earth. No sooner would some stranger from another State secure his possessions with a snug cottage than would come along an owner of some parcel of his ground with a right prior to his.

These things were tolerated at first with a patience characteristic of a man always wanting to be at peace with his neighbor, but the pest of prior claims was not removed until the shot gun was called into requisition, and it became a serious matter for any one to saddle a good

price on his right of priority and claim land or money.

The early settlers of this precinct left but little record of themselves save mere threads of traditionary events. They usually, as was the case always at first, settled along the water courses, or near perennial streams of water. In an early day attractions were probably as great in this section of the country as were found anywhere in the county. Louisville had abundance of water, but good land was found at Seatonville, and as for the metropolis of the State, there was as much likelihood of the latter place being that city as the former in the minds of the first settlers.

One of the first settlers of this precinct was a Mr. Mills, of Virginia, who came in a very early day, riding an old gray mare, for which he was offered ten acres of land, now the central portion of Louisville city. One of his sons, Isaac by name, born in 1796, was an early settler of this part of the country, also.

The Funks—John, Peter, and Joseph—were early settlers in this precinct. John and Peter owned a mill near Seatonville, probably the first in the county. Of this family of brothers, John and Joe had no children, but Peter has descendants living at the present time.

George Seaton, was born near Seatonville, April 3, 1781, and died July 6, 1835, and from him the village of this precinct takes its name. They were a family of marked characteristics, and have descendants living at the present time, and did much to advance the interests of the new settlements. George Seaton was one of the first magistrates of the precinct.

Fielding Wigginton, at thirteen years of age, came here in 1803, but finally settled in Bullitt county, where he died. A name to be revered as among the early settlers was a Rev. William P. Barnett, a minister of the Baptist church for over forty years. He was married twice, his second wife being the mother of John Wigginton's wife.

The Bridwells were also very early settlers. Mr. John Wigginton's mother was one of this family.

Hezekiah Pound came from New Jersey in an early day, and settled upon a tract of land a little southeast of Seatonville, where J. M. Pound now lives.

At that time there was a sentinel station where Mr. George Welsh now lives. His son John Pound was born in this precinct July 31, 1784, and died August 26, 1851. He married a Miss Paulina Boyer November 18, 1808, and had eight children. The grandfather was in the Revolution, and several of his children were in the War of 1812.

In the southern part of the precinct, on Broad river, Mr. George Markwell settled in a very early day. He was a native of Wales, and after coming here entered three or four hundred acres of land. The stone at the head of his grave on the old homestead, owned now by John B. Markwell, gives his birth date as 1751. He died in December, 1828. Jane, his wife, died at the age of seventy-two, and lies by his side. His sons, born in the 1780's, are also buried in this yard.

A prominent man of this precinct, from whom also prominent families have descended, was a Mr. Wish, who settled near Seatonville at a very early day.

FIRST MILL.

The first mill built in this precinct was by a Mr. Mundell, on Floyd's fork, one-half mile below Seatonville. This was probably before the year 1800. Mr. Mundell operated by the water power gained by this stream both a saw-mill and a grist-mill. The Funks finally purchased this property more than sixty years ago, and operated these mills for a number of years. The new mill was built as early as in 1832.

Mr. Isaac Mills worked there as a stone mason. The mill was in successful operation as late as in the year 1876, when it stopped.

Mr. Mills built in the year 1866, a saw-mill, and in 1870 attached to it a grist-mill, both of which are in good condition. The saw-mill has a capacity of three thousand feet. The grist-mill runs two buhr of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat.

The first church in this precinct was the Old-school Baptist church on Chenoweth run. This church was in successful operation by that denomination up to the year 1820.

Rev. John G. Johnson, an old Baptist preacher, ministered to the people in an early day. The building was a simple log structure, probably thirty by forty feet, and stood where the graveyard now is. Among the very early preachers might be mentioned the names of William Hub, Zacheus Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Garrett, the Wallers, Rev. Andrew Jackson, Rev. A. Mobley, and Richard Nash. The church built in 1849 or 1850, is a frame, thirty-five by fifty. The membership at the present time is about one hundred and sixty. Elder Clifton Allen is at present the preacher to this congregation. The elders of the church are Jeff Young, George W. Welsh, and H. C. Mills; Kenner Mills, superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Radham Seaton, the first of that family in Kentucky, and grandfather of Charles A. and W. Chesley Seaton, came to Jefferson county from Virginia. Soon after his arrival he married Mary Curry, daughter of Thomas Curry, a native of Virginia, by whom he had four children: Sarah, Thomas C., Elizabeth, and Kenner, who was born April 17, 1797. Radham Seaton had fourteen brothers and two sisters. His wife's mother was Sarah McCarthy, whose sister, Margaret Chenoweth, was scalped by the Indians at her home near Linn Station, in the noted Chenoweth massacre. Radham Seaton died when about forty years old, from injuries received while logging. His son Kenner lived on the home place and was a farmer. He was married September 26, 1833, and had seven children, of whom four are living. He died in the room in which he was born on the 26th of August, 1872. C. A. Seaton was born January 8, 1836, and W. Chesley, October 22, 1847. These brothers were educated in the common schools, and have until recently been farmers. In 1872 the elder of these brothers

erected a building and engaged in general merchandise business. The brother afterwards became a partner. The village of Seatonville was founded by them, and the precinct received their name. C. A. Seaton is now serving a second term as magistrate of this precinct, besides serving as deputy marshal of the county, an office to which he was elected last August. January 24, 1856, he married Mary E. Kelly, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of Captain Samuel Kelly, an officer in the War of 1812. She has borne him seven children, of whom one boy and three girls are living. W. Chesley, in August of 1878, was elected deputy sheriff of Jefferson county, and is now officiating as such. On November 4, 1868, he was married to Sally Johnson, a native of the county and daughter of George Johnson. They have but one child. Dr. John S., son of Kenner Seaton, was born July 16, 1813, and died August 19, 1879.

Henry C. Mills, a twin brother of Mrs. Mary Johnson, was born May 7, 1827. He is a son of Squire Isaac Mills, a native of Virginia, who was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, a stone mason by trade, a farmer by occupation, and long known by the title of squire, having held the office of magistrate. He came to this county when about sixteen years of age, and afterwards married Sarah Wilch. He died November 14th, 1859, and she on February 26, 1875. Henry W. Mills married, during November, 1853, Elizabeth Seaton, daughter of Kenner Seaton. This marriage resulted in ten children, of whom eight are living. She died November 19, 1880. His occupation has always been the same as was his father's. In 1866, he built a dam at Seatonville and erected a saw-mill, to which, in 1870, he added a grist-mill, which he has since operated in addition to his farm.

J. W. Jean was born in Henry county, Kentucky, April 10, 1821. His father came to this county at a very early day, where, in about 1814, he was married, and then moved to Henry county, and then to Crawford county, Illinois, where he died in 1828. The mother of J. W. Jean was Catherine Myers, who was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, March 13, 1798. When eight years of age he came to Jefferson county, where he has since resided. He learned the saddler's trade, beginning when sixteen and finishing when

twenty, and carried on a shop at Jeffersontown for thirty years. Some eight years ago he moved upon his farm a half-mile southeast of Seatonville, and has since engaged in farming. On February 11, 1847, he married Sarah Seaton, who was born in this county March 3, 1828, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom eight are living. Her father, Kenner Seaton, was born April 23, 1781; married February 3, 1863, and died July 6, 1835. Her mother was born February 20, 1783, and died December 14, 1863.

A. H. Funk, a son of Peter Funk, was born October 7, 1822. Peter Funk was of German descent and was born at Boonsboro, Maryland, August 14, 1782. He early came to Jefferson county, and married Harriet Hite, a native of this county. They had seven girls and five boys. A. H. Funk was married June 4, 1849, to Ellen A. Taylor, a native of Spencer county, by whom he had nine children, of whom two boys and five girls are living. He was regularly apprenticed to learn the miller's trade, serving some five years. For thirty years he worked at his trade in a mill on the old homestead—one that has been in existence over a century. He and his family are members of the Christian church.

James T. Reid is of English descent, and is the oldest child of John Reid, a native of Maryland. John Reid emigrated to this county when seventeen years old. He married Esther Gilliland, who was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1825. He was a tailor by trade, but devoted the greater part of his life to farming. James T. Reid was born March 25, 1826. On February 24, 1848, he married Rebecca H. Beard, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, May 4, 1833. They have had thirteen children, of whom three boys and seven girls are living. Mr. Reid's life long occupation has been that of a farmer, and he is one of the largest farmers of the eastern part of the county. He is a reading and a thinking man; was a few years since elected magistrate, but resigned after serving two years.

J. W. Omer was born in Jefferson county on February 13, 1836. He is the seventh of twelve children of Jacob Omer, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, and when one year old his father emigrated to Kentucky, and preempted

the land on a part of which J. W. now lives. The records show that this farm was taken up by — Hamer. This name was spelled according to the way it was pronounced, and it became Amer, and then Omer. Jacob Omer married Persilla Curry in 1823. She was born May 5, 1804, and died February 10, 1880. They had twelve children. J. W. has always been a farmer and is a member of the Christian church. On December 12, 1869, he married Rebecca Harrison, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. She died September 12, 1878, leaving six children. On October 8, 1879, he married Alwetta Bruce, of Gallatin county, Kentucky.

J. M. Markwell was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, on February 15, 1826. He is the seventh of eight children of William Markwell, who was also a native of the same county. His grandfather was one of the first settlers. His mother was Rhoda Pound, who was born in Nelson county, in 1793, but came to Jefferson county when quite young. J. M. Markwell is a farmer by occupation. On September 20, 1855, he was married to Catharine W. Markwell, who was born in Shelby county, January 7, 1839. They have seven children, four boys and three girls. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Fred Pound was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, April 7, 1817. His father, John Pound, was born in New Jersey, July 31, 1789; his father coming from Scotland. John Pound came to this county when a boy, perhaps a dozen years old, and always was a farmer. On November 10, 1808, he married Mary Boyer, of Jefferson county, who was born March 11, 1783. Five of their children lived to maturity. Fred Pound has followed his father's occupation. On October 7, 1838, he married Elizabeth C. Taylor. She was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, January 27, 1820. She bore eight children, of whom six are living—two boys and four girls. Dr. T. P. D. Pound, the second son, was born May 28, 1844. He attended McCowan's Forest Hill academy, and graduated at the Louisville Medical college in 1875, and is practicing near the homestead, in Seatonville precinct. He married Alice Stoul, of the same county, November 27, 1873. R. M. J. Pound was born June 28, 1841. He was educated in the same school as was his brother, and in 1860 graduated at the Louisville Law school, and

practiced for five years in that city. Since 1861 he has been, save the time spent in Louisville, engaged in teaching. Since 1870 he has been managing a farm in Seatonville precinct. On April 10, 1870, he married Apphia M. Seaton, of Hall, Morgan county, Indiana. She is the daughter of Allen Seaton, a native of Kentucky.

J. W. Wigginton was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, August 18, 1827. He was the fourth of nine children of F. Wigginton, who was born in 1787 in Virginia, and came to Kentucky when about nine years old. He married Jane Bridwell, a Virginian, then of Nelson county. J. W. Wigginton came to Jefferson county in 1848, where he remained for five years, and then removed to Spencer county, and remained several years in this and five years in Bullitt, and then returned to Jefferson county, where he is engaged in farming, which has been his life-long occupation. In December, 1848, he married Elizabeth J. Barnett, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 23, 1833. She is the daughter of Rev. W. P. Barnett, who was a native of Washington county. His wife was Sarah H. Royer, a native of Oldham county. J. W. Wigginton is the father of eight children—three boys and five girls. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

'Squire J. W. James is a native of Spencer county, Kentucky. He was born September 15, 1839, and is the second of three children of W. James, who was born in Washington county, Kentucky, in 1804. W. James married Elizabeth Markwell, in 1830. She was born in Jefferson county, in 1810. The James were pioneers from Maryland, and the Markwells from Virginia. Mr. W. James was a farmer, as is his son J. W. 'Squire J. W. James was educated in the public schools. In 1864 he came to Jefferson county, and began farming in this precinct. He is now changing his farm into a fruit farm. In 1857 he married Ellen Reasor, daughter of James A. Reasor, of Spencer county, who was formerly a resident of this county, and author of a valuable work on the treatment and cure of hogs. In 1874 and 1878 J. W. James was elected magistrate, and has served with credit in that capacity. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Major Simpson Seaton Reynolds was born in Jefferson county, at Middletown, August 29,

1842. He is the oldest son of Thomas M. S. Reynolds, who was born in Orange county, Virginia, February 22, 1818, and was a farmer by occupation. He came to Kentucky in 1840, and settled at Middletown. On July 28, 1841, he married Elizabeth H. Seaton, daughter of Judge George Seaton, of Jefferson county. She was born July 13, 1823, in Seatonville precinct. This marriage was blessed with thirteen children, of whom all are living, save William Wallace. The wife and mother died April 22, 1880. The family, in March of 1860, moved to Saline county, Missouri, where they resided for fifteen years, when they removed to Nebraska, and settled near Lincoln, where Mr. Reynolds is conducting a large stock farm. Major Reynolds was educated in the common schools of Kentucky and Missouri, but was prevented from taking a contemplated college course by the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in General Marmaduke's escort, with the rank of captain, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of brevet major. On October 16, 1864, he married Adah T. Guthrie, daughter of D. T. Guthrie, then of Missouri, but a native of Virginia. His present wife's name is Harriet, a daughter of Colonel Brown, of Virginia. At present Major Reynolds is engaged in stock raising, being a partner of Lieutenant Governor Carns, of Seward, Nebraska.

FAIRMOUNT PRECINCT.

This section of the county contains some good land, an abundance of water, and has the advantages of the Bardstown pike, which highway runs through it from north to south. It has also many good orchards, and all kinds of fruits are thoroughly cultivated. The yield of fruits and berries forms one of the staple products and constitutes one of the industries of the people. Lands once rich in alluvial soil have for a period of one hundred years been cultivated in corn and wheat, and other agricultural products, without rest or recuperation of the soil, and in some localities the exhaustion has been great. Other lands have been rested, crops of different kinds made to alternate in such a way that what was taken out by one kind of grain was, in part at least, restored in nourishment by the substitution of some other kind. These natural ad-

vantages were, however, a detriment during the late war. Soldiers of either army were frequently on these grounds, not in battle array, but in camp. The citizens were between the two forces, and from the circumstances were compelled to support both. Food was abundant, and the art of cooking well understood, and it was not unusual for a squad of men, or an entire company, to march up to a house and make demands for subsistence. To refuse these requests was but to submit finally under terms more humiliating. Raids upon orchards, whiskey, and horses, were of frequent occurrence, and the oft-repeated story will be handed down by tradition in time to come.

THE FIRST STORE

in this precinct was probably built in 1840 by A. C. Hays and his brother Charles. It was built at Hays' Springs, sixteen miles from Louisville. The partnership of these brothers continued until 1860, their business flourishing during the time. At this time one of the brothers went out, and the business was continued by the other until 1870. Since that time different ones have had possession.

The post-office was for many years at Hays' Springs, for the accommodation of the public in this precinct. It is now Fairmount.

MILLS.

The first mill was built by John Smith on Cedar creek. He came to the county as early as 1780, bought a thousand acres of land, but afterwards went to Indiana, where he died in 1830. At the time this mill was in successful operation there was but one store and a bakery in Louisville, and Mr. Smith supplied the town with flour. He had an overshot wheel, plenty of water at that time (since then the stream has almost dried up), two run of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat, and a good patronage for many miles around. The city of Louisville needed but two sacks of flour each week for consumption at that time, which was usually supplied by strapping a bag of flour on a horse, mounting a boy on top of that, and sending through the thickets to the village. By starting early he could usually find his way there and back by nightfall. Mr. J. B. Smith, when a mere lad ten years of age, performed this journey twice a week and carried flour to Louisville for several

years. There was attached to this grist-mill a good saw-mill. The millwright, a Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was by the way, a good one, also attended to the saw-mill. The mill was finally purchased by Mr. Jacob Shaeffer, who run it very successfully; but after he turned it over to his son in-law, a Mr. John Berrie, for some reason it went down.

Mr. J. B. Smith erected a grist-mill on Cedar creek in 1851, and two or three years afterwards a saw-mill. The business was good, but the troublesome times of the war came on and the mills were both burned. In 1859 he again built both mills, putting in an engine and running by steam this time. But in 1867 the property suffered by fire the second time. Mr. Smith has been importuned many times by his neighbors to rebuild, but having suffered twice the results of incendiarism, at a cost of several thousand dollars, he declined to do so.

Mr. J. B. Smith married a Miss Nancy Bell, daughter of Robert Bell, who was one of the first shoemakers in the precinct. He had no shop, but would take his awl and last and go from place to place seeking work.

CHURCH.

The old Chenoweth Run Baptist church, established as early as 1792, was the original place of meeting in an early day for religious worship. The Revs. Waller, Gupton, and Jackson were some of the first preachers.

About 1820 the Reformed church was substituted, and that church has now become the Christian church. The division that followed, however, caused a new building to be erected in this precinct on Cedar creek, and to which there have been additions and a growing membership up to this time. It now aggregates ninety-five members. Rev. Columbus Vanarsdall is their pastor; J. T. Bates, Sabbath-school superintendent; Vanarsdall, moderator; J. W. Maddox, clerk. Mr. Maddox has been clerk of this church for over twenty years. The deacons are: John T. Bates, W. V. Hall. Trustees are: R. W. Hawkins, W. V. Hall, J. W. Maddox. The old building was erected some forty years ago. Mrs. Maddox, mother of J. W. Maddox, now dead, was an untiring Christian worker, both in and out of church work. She was a member of many years standing in this church.

The Presbyterian church is an old organization also, having a history that reaches back to 1800, when Rev. James Vance, one of the first preachers, ministered to this people. The Revs. James Marshall, Harvey Logan, James Hawthorne, William King, William Rice, and others since that time have preached here. The new building was erected in 1870. Rev. S. S. Taylor is the pastor in charge. The elders are: William Morrison, W. Johnson, Peter Baker, and Joseph Becker; the deacons are: Moses Johnson, Thomas Moore, Clarence Sprowl. William Morrison is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school. The membership is about seventy. This church has suffered in the bitter contest between the North and the South, and the division caused in its membership then still continues to exist.

The Northern church still continues to hold services in the same house occasionally. A Rev. Mr. McDonald is their preacher. The elders are: Noah Cartwright, William Berry, and Jefferson Rush.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Francis Maddox was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 14, 1811. His father, John Maddox, came with his family to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1816, where he remained until his death. He married Mary M. Sutherland, a Virginian. Francis was the fourth of six children, four boys and two girls. He received only a limited education in the subscription schools, and has always worked at farming. It was nearly thirty-two years ago that he moved to his present farm in Fairmount precinct, Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1836 he married Harriet N. Cralley, by whom he had ten children, three boys and three girls now living. John, the oldest of the boys, is now managing his farm as a fruit farm. John W. on October 7, 1862, married Lucretia J. Shaw, daughter of Robert W. Shaw, of Jefferson county. They have four children. Mr. John Maddox is one of the teachers of the county. He began teaching when nineteen, and has taught more or less since. He was born December 27, 1840, and his wife October 13, 1845.

L. T. Bates was born in Jefferson county on June 18, 1843. His father, a farmer, was born in the same county July 19, 1806. He married Rebecca Wells, a native of Bullitt county, by

whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. L. T. Bates is a farmer, at which he has always been engaged in Fairmount precinct. On October 3, 1868, he married Sarah M. Johnson; she was born October 13, 1828. Her father, Jacob Johnson, was born on the White river, Indiana, August 6, 1809. He was a blacksmith by trade, but during later life was a farmer and nurseryman. Jacob Johnson died in 1875. He married February 21, 1823, Sarah Guthrie, who was born in Jefferson county May 4, 1805; she was the youngest daughter of James Guthrie, a native of Delaware. James Guthrie came to Kentucky in 1781. After residing a few years in Kentucky he returned to the East and married a Miss Welch, who lived but a short time. He, about 1786, married Eunice Paul, *nee* Cooper, a Jersey woman. They had nine children. She died in 1850.

J. B. Smith was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on April 3, 1810, but was reared in Jefferson county. He is the oldest of thirteen children of Adam Smith, who was born at Lynn station. The father of Adam, John Smith, came from Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers of Jefferson county. Adam aided his father to erect and run a mill on Cedar creek. Adam married Sally Ballard in 1809. J. B. Smith, like his father, is a miller by trade, but has not milled any since his mills burned some fourteen years ago. On July 26, 1835, he married Nancy Bell, a native of Jefferson county, and daughter of Thomas Bell, of Virginia, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Smith died March 11, 1880.

Frank O. Carrithers was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, December 25, 1835. When about two years of age his father moved to Bullitt county, Kentucky. His father, Charles T. Carrithers was born March 12, 1809, in Spencer county, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Dunbar, who was born in that county, January 30, 1810, and died February 19, 1881. There were five children: John A., Frank O., Nancy J., Mary E., and Andrew T. Frank O. was educated in the home schools and academies and has followed the calling of his father—farming. He moved to Fairmount precinct about sixteen years ago, where he has since managed a large stock and grain farm. On January 8, 1858, he married Sidney Ann Mills. She was born April

22, 1837, and was a daughter of Isaac Mills. Their children are—Charles I., William T., Alfred, George E., Adam Clay, Sarah E., Robert F., and Mary J. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Reformed.

Dr. A. R. Grove was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, June 5, 1835. He is the eighth of nine children of Isaac Grove, who was born August 7, 1796. In 1816 he married Celia Pierpoint. In 1826 they moved from Culpeper county, Virginia, to Kentucky. When quite young the medical profession presented attractions to the doctor, and after receiving a first-rate academical education he began the study of medicine, meanwhile spending considerable time in teaching. His instructor was Dr. J. S. Seaton, of Jeffersontown precinct, with whom he remained two years, until 1857, attending lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduating in the spring of 1857. Immediately after, he was elected resident graduate of the city hospital, which position he held two years. In 1859 he began to practice medicine in Jeffersontown precinct, Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Hay's Spring, in the precinct where he yet resides and is still engaged in professional duties. Besides his practice he is one of the largest farmers of the county. On August 26, 1843, was born Frances Hays, whom he married December 3, 1861. This marriage has been blest with four children, three of whom are living—Mary E., Charles I., and Lillie Belle.

R. W. Hawkins was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, March 10, 1822. His father, Moses B. Hawkins, was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1791, and when eighteen, moved to Franklin county, Kentucky. He, in 1816, married Lucinda Hawkins, by whom he had two children. In about two years she died, and in 1820 he married Pamelia Alsop, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. By this wife he had twelve children, R. W. being the second. When R. W. was a small boy his father removed into the woods near Memphis, where they remained for some time. When he was about of age he returned to his native county and attended the Kentucky Military institute. During these years he was engaged at teaching also. After leaving the institute and while teaching he began read-

ing law, but the business he was then engaged upon did not permit him to finish this profession. He after this was engaged in trade at Bridgeport, and afterwards founded the town Consolation. In 1852 he came to Jefferson county and has since been engaged as a fruit grower and farmer. On December 24, 1850, he was married to Martha J. Porter, daughter of Dr. James Porter, of Fairmount. She was born June 13, 1826. They have had eight children—four boys and three girls living. Mr. Hawkins is of English descent, being a descendant of Sir John Hawkins, who was admiral of the British navy during Queen Elizabeth's reign. His ancestors were among the first accessions to the colonies of Newport and Jamestown.

H. H. Tyler was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 20, 1854. He is the second child of Answell Tyler, who was born in Indiana in about 1815, and died in 1865. He was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's trade, but ran away and came to Kentucky when about fifteen. He was a wheelwright and cooper by trade but worked principally at the first and at farming. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Welch, on May 9, 1850, and was the father of four boys, of whom three are living. H. H. Tyler married Rosa Funk, daughter of A. Funk, of Seatonville, on December 23, 1875. She was born February 25, 1855. They have two boys and one girl. Both are members of the Christian church.

MEADOW LAWN PRECINCT.

The general supposition has been that that portion of Jefferson county lying above Louisville is far more healthy and fertile than this portion. For want of drainage it has not been so conducive to health, but since the country has been undergoing a marked change in the way of improvement, the malarial and other noisome vapors are disappearing, the land is increasing in fertility and value, and the former peat bogs and swamp have become well cultivated farms that now bespeak prosperity.

The soil, generally medium or fair, can still be improved by drainage and many of the advantages are yet undeveloped. The precinct is very irregular in shape, has a breadth in one place of some eight miles and at the extreme or southern

end of this political division is but about a mile in width.

One hundred and fifty votes are polled here. The schools—of which there are some good ones—are patronized by a floating attendance of one hundred and fifteen scholars.

Mill creek flows through the northeastern portion of the precinct, but Pond stream, with its numerous little tributaries, drains most of its soil. It has also good highways, the Salt River road being the principal one. A branch of the Louisville, Nashville & Cincinnati Southern railroad traverses its entire length from north to south, affording good opportunities for reaching the city.

Some farms under a good state of cultivation are found here and there; that of Alanson Moorman is very large, consisting of some twelve hundred acres. He also, as do some others, pays considerable attention to the cultivation of fruit.

The citizens of this precinct have ever been zealous of their spiritual welfare and have had organizations of a religious character since a time out of mind. The eldest religious society is probably the Methodist. This society has a building near Valley Station, erected some forty years ago. The membership is large, consisting of some eighty persons.

The Baptist society is not so old, the organization having been effected only about fifteen years ago. Rev. Mr. Powers is yet, and probably was their first minister. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. They have a good and handsome church building.

There is also a Campbellite church in the precinct.

TWO MILE TOWN.

One of the most prominent and useful of the early settlers of this part of the county was Mr. George Hickes. Probably no man of Jefferson county did more for his part of the section of country, or was more public-spirited, than was this man. The history of Two Mile Town is, to a great extent, the history of his life. The first saw-mill, the first grist-mill, the first carding-machine and fulling-mill, as well as the first church organization, were established principally by his energy and perseverance. He it was who



THE TURRETS. SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. KENNEDY,
CRESCENT HILL (P. O.), ONE MILE EAST OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ON SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

first saw the necessity of cultivating and encouraging all varieties of the choicest fruits, and he early took the opportunity of visiting Pennsylvania to secure plants and trees for this purpose. He had a like desire to encourage the raising of the best of stock, and accordingly took measures in this direction, which to-day have reached results that point to the noble spirit manifested by a self-sacrificing man.

The people of Two Mile Town revere the name of this man. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1762; was without resources to gain a livelihood save his own hands; married in the course of time, and he and his wife Paulina moved to Ohio, where he afterwards purchased a farm, and after putting the same under repair sold it at a good round figure—such is the reward of industry—and moved to Kentucky and settled upon a four hundred acre tract of land, the homestead being where Mrs. Hickes now resides. He came to this region about 1790. The Indians had been troublesome, but the block and station-houses of so frequent use previous to this time were less resorted to by the inhabitants. Buffaloes were still numerous and roved between the cane brake and the prairie, but they all disappeared before the year 1817. Bears were plentiful, and as they made visits up and down Bear Grass creek, would occasionally pounce upon a hog. Wildcats and panthers often exhibited their fondness for young pigs, and it was difficult to preserve sheep from their ravages.

The division of land in this part of the county, the same as in all Kentucky, was irregular and always located with reference to the wish of the proprietor regardless of regularity or of the shape or form of other tracts adjoining. This not only occasioned crooked roads and ill-shaped tracts, but, owing to confusion of titles, much trouble. This was a matter of so much consequence that it deterred or retarded emigration rather more than the fertility of the soil hastened it for a time.

Mr. Hickes having purchased his land, built a stone house about the year 1796, the first of the kind in the county. It was built of stone taken from the creek and quarry near by, and was so substantially built as to withstand the storms of nearly a century of time, and is still standing as a monument to the enterprise and industry of that day. In later years an addition

was built to this structure, increasing its size.

The first business enterprise was a carding and fulling machine. The mill was built on Bear Grass creek, on land now owned by E. J. Hickes, Esq. Previous to this time this whole region of Kentucky, and probably the State itself, had not the advantages afforded by such a mill. The common hand-card was used, the spinning-wheel, and hand-loom. Flax was raised, each family raising a half-acre or an acre, as family necessity required, the same pulled in season, then bleached, afterwards broke, hakeled, and the tow and flax separated—bags, pants, and coarse cloth made of one, while the more delicate, stringy fibers of the other were woven into bolts, out of which a finer quality of goods was made for sheets, shirting, etc. This additional enterprise not only benefited the early settlers of this immediate neighborhood, but brought custom from other portions of the State.

The early settlers were also in much need of some device for grinding their corn and wheat. Previously the hand-mill was used. This consisted of many devices—any process in which sufficient friction could be brought to bear on the grain to pulverize or grind it was in use. Some would own a pair of stones, and by a singular device would have one fastened to one end of a pole, the other end being so fastened into the crack of the wall or ceiling as to allow sufficient motion for the upper stone to be revolved upon the lower. Sometimes a pestle attached to a swinging pole, was made to descend in a mortar made of a stone or stump, and sometimes the corn was parched, then eaten. Wheat was frequently boiled; in short, various were the methods devised to reduce the raw material to a palatable state. No greater improvement was needed at that time than that of a grist-mill, and Mr. George Hikes with his usual foresight erected a building on the south branch of the Bear Grass for this purpose.

This mill was patronized by citizens of the whole country—and yet in that early day the settlements were so sparse it was not kept busy. To economize time and at the same time further the interests of the new settlement in another and much needed direction a saw-mill was attached, being likewise the first of the kind in the country.

Previous to the erection of this mill, huts or

houses were made of hewed logs or logs undressed and as they came from the forest. The cracks, if filled at all, were chinked with blocks of wood or chips, then daubed with mortar made of mud. The window spaces were rather longer than broad - there being the space of one log nearly the length of the house left for a series of glass, fitted in one continuous chain of window sash. Beds were improvised by the use of one forked stick at suitable distances from the sides of the room and from the corner, into the forks of which the ends of the railing and end board or stick were laid, with the other ends mortised into the side walls of the cabin. Upon these was laid a net work of wood, and upon the latter beds of such material as they then had to make.

The saw-mill furnished boards out of which not only frame houses were in part constructed, but all kinds of furniture—tables, chairs, benches, floors, etc.—assumed a neater, more tasteful form, and many were the uses made of lumber.

George Hikes had four sons: Jacob, John, George, and Andrew; and three daughters. Jacob, the eldest son, married and settled just northwest of the homestead, and received as a part of his patrimony the fulling machine; George, the grist-mill; John, the carding machine; and Andrew, land, it being part of the homestead place.

TAN-YARD.

No attempt was made in early days to dress and cure hides or skins, but in the course of time William Brown started a tan-yard near Jeffersonville—the first probably in Kentucky. This yard was also of great use and marked an important event in the improvement of the age.

BREWERY.

From the day Noah got drunk the people of every clime have tipped at the glass. Whether or no, the sons of Kentucky would make no exception to this rule. If they drank much whiskey, however, they said it was pure and would do no harm, besides there was no market for corn, save as it was made into liquor and that was made for drink. Their beverages were unadulterated, and a tonic just before breakfast was a good incentive to rise early and work till 8 o'clock, and then it became a good appetizer for the morning meal when taken at that hour.

Colonel Doup, seeing the need of a brewery,

erected one on the Bardstown road, between 'Squire Hikes' and the city. Barley and hops unadulterated were used for making beer. In the course of time—civilization advanced—the inventive genius of man made rapid progress in the fine art of murder; why not improvement in the manufacturing of beverages? Consequently corn or oats was found to serve just as well, provided beech shavings were used to furnish the color. Corn and oats were not as good as hops or barley, but they were cheaper, and the eye was so pleasantly deceived by the appearance of the article that the excuse was substituted for the taste. Colonel Doup was not successful, however, and the enterprise in all its purity went down. His beer was not intoxicating enough to supply the demands of the frenzied trade.

In later years George Hikes established a distillery, but that also failed, for some cause or other, and since that time Louisville has been taxed for the miserable little quantity consumed in this precinct. It were better by far that breweries and distilleries such as were established by these men, had succeeded. There would have been less crime committed than there is now, in consequence of there being no poisonous beverages to indulge in. The pure whiskey then was used extensively and mixed with herbs and roots as an antidote to malaria, and the treatment was efficacious.

MAGISTRACY.

Each precinct of Jefferson county is under the official jurisdiction of two justices of the peace. It has ever seemed necessary to a true condition of peace that force be at hand. The one is the complement to the other, and can be used in enforcing obedience to the other.

The early records belonging to this department of county government have been lost, but tradition points to George Hikes as one of the first justices of the peace in the precinct. He held the office for a time, and it is probably needless to remark that during his magistracy the people ever found a true friend in the interests of right and justice. Colonel Doup filled this position also for a number of years under the old constitution, and each of these men became sheriff of the county, that office always being filled by the oldest representative of the

magisterial court composed of the justices of the several precincts.

When the old constitution was changed and the judges of all the courts were elected by the people, George W. Hikes, the son of George Hikes and father of the present Squire Edward J. Hikes, was the first justice of the peace of Two Mile Town, and served in that capacity twelve to sixteen years. He died in June, 1849. His father, George Hikes, died in the year 1832.

AN INCIDENT.

The peace of Two Mile Town has had but little cause for complaint outside of a few cases, the people having been usually the friends of law and order; but previous to the war there crept into the precinct a pest that was shortly abated. One Paschal Craddock settled near where the present George Hikes now resides. His nature was bold and aggressive, but his workings were effected through accomplices, he himself never participating directly. The greatest fault this man possessed seems to have been that of an inordinate desire to steal and drive off stock of all kinds. The citizens would miss a hog, a sheep, or a steer from their drove or flock and the country would be scoured after the missing animals, but always with no success—and sometimes not only one animal would be gone but he would enter premises after night and frequently take his pick from droves. As usual, every fault finds the man out, nor was this an exception. The thefts were so enormous that they seemed like the operations of bandits, and the neighbors took steps towards suppressing the evil. The act of driving sixteen hogs from a neighbor's sty into his own, preparatory to an early killing on the next morning, was the last grand theft sufficient to arouse the vengeance of the precinct. A meeting of the citizens was held and Mr. Craddock and two of his accomplices received timely warning that they must leave the neighborhood within the space of six months. In view of his property they also accompanied this order with an offer to buy him out, the people offering to give him a good price for his land. This money was raised by subscription.

The two accomplices took the hint and left the country, but Craddock, with a stubbornness equal to his meanness, failed to comply, and ere he lived out his six months a little stray ven-

geance overtook him, and Paschal Craddock was no more.

COLORED CITIZENS.

The negroes, in number about the same as previous to the war, are making some advancement over their former condition. The emancipation act found this a people who took no care of themselves—no thought of the morrow—and were without parallel imprudent and improvident. They had been accustomed during their servitude to have their wants attended to by others; their sick were visited by hands competent to administer, and nurses were supplied by their superiors. A due regard was had for clothing that always kept them comfortable and warm. Such was their condition before the war, and after that event their want of a dependence found them almost helpless.

The negroes, as a general thing, had been friends to their masters in this precinct. Masters who regarded them property by right of inheritance, and speculated but little in negro traffic, and who did for these ignorant people many acts of kindness, are remembered even to this day. This people have made some progress, and under leadership of a few who are above the average, are advancing rapidly. They built themselves a comfortable church building in 1870, receiving much help financially from the white citizens. This building cost about four hundred dollars, and is situated on the Newburg road. Their first preacher was a colored man, formerly a slave for Mr. Kellar. He had been taught to read by Mrs. Hikes. He was named after Mr. Kellar (Mrs. Hikes' father), who was a friend to the colored people. Harry King, now ninety years of age, bought by Mr. Hikes, when he was thirty years old, is at present their pastor. He has been now sixty years in Mr. Hikes' employ. The membership of this church is about one hundred.

The first church in the precinct was built by the Baptist society about the time George Hikes came to the county, Rev. Mr. Walker being one of the first pastors in charge. The question of close communion was one which gave the organization some trouble, and was the real cause of the final overthrow later on. The first building was a stone structure erected about the year 1798-99, on the north bank of Bear Grass, on the Taylorsville pike. The attendance upon service at this

point necessitated the membership coming so far that when the country got older the congregation divided up, forming out of this one church three new societies, one of which still retains the name of Bear Grass, and is located at the original site.

Jeffersontown and Newburg are the localities at which are situated the other branches.

A COINCIDENCE.

A remarkable coincidence worthy of record is found in the history of two women of this precinct. Their history in brief is this: Mrs. Heckembush and Mrs. Bammer, strangers to each other, left Germany, their native country, at the same time, sailed over in the same vessel, each sold her passage way from New Orleans to Louisville, both coming to this precinct; both joined the Methodist Episcopal church the same day, and were married the same day. Each had one son, and both died on the same day.

SCHOOLS.

The school system of Kentucky needs some improvement before the State can have as good schools as are found in some of her sister States. There have been good teachers who always, in spite of any legislation, succeeded in working up an educational interest in this direction, and such has been the case here.

The first school of this precinct, of which the oldest representative has any recollection, was taught about the year 1792 by Professor Jones. The building, a rude affair, was built where the Bardstown pike makes a turn near the toll-gate, or where George W. Hikes now lives. The windows were generally long and made by leaving out one log. A big ten-plate stove that would take wood three feet long, and desks made of slabs laid on pins put in the wall.

School generally began about seven o'clock in the morning and was kept up till late in the evening. There was no school law, but each parent paid a subscription tax in proportion to his financial ability. Teachers generally boarded "round," and in this way one good turn was made to serve another.

The books in use then were Webster's spelling book, Pike's arithmetic, Kirkam's grammar, no geographies or readers, but some history, or probably the life of Washington, was used as a substitute for a reader. Afterwards the New and

the Old Testaments were used for advanced scholars.

The original methods for instructing pupils were quite severe, it generally being conceded that what could not be taken in by close application of the mind should be "strapped on the back." This method of applying knowledge, however, worked in other ways than in the right. An aged citizen, in speaking of the schools, says that the fear that attended the pupils, especially those quite young, was so great that in consequence many egregious blunders were made that otherwise would not have been. In reading a passage in Webster's spelling book which reads: "The farmers were plowing up the field," he made a blunder by saying "the farmers were blowing up the field," the mistake made being due to the constant dread at the time that he would receive a blow from his teacher's ferrule did he make a mistake, but like the orator who wished to say "he bursted his boiler," got it "he biled his burster."

After the district schools were established, in 1841 or 1842, more rapid progress was made in the cause of education. Mr. Games Yorston taught at this time, for a period of seven years. His methods of instruction were different, as was also his system of government. The colored people have a school in the precinct also.

The land in this precinct grows the best of grass. Advantage has been taken of this fact, and many of the fields turned into pasture lands for cows. There are one-half dozen good dairies in Two Mile Town alone. There are also good orchards, and some attention is paid to the raising of all kinds of fruits, the same as vegetables. The market furnished at Louisville is of great advantage to gardeners. Early in the season produce is shipped North; but as the southern crop is exhausted first, later in the season products can be shipped South. This is particularly true as regards small fruits and vegetables.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Edward J. Hikes was born April 29, 1817, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided upon the old homestead with the exception of four years in Illinois. His father, George Hikes, came from Pennsylvania in 1790. Mr. Hikes was married in 1838 to Miss Paulina

Kellar, of Moultrie county, Illinois, daughter of A. H. Kellar, of Oldham county, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with ten children, only seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hikes are members of the Christian church, as are also their children. Mr. Hikes is magistrate at the present time and is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

W. W. Goldsmith, M. D., was born in this State July 4, 1823. When nine years of age he went to New York city where he lived till he was twenty-seven, then came to Kentucky and located in Jefferson county. Mr. Goldsmith studied medicine in New York and graduated in 1844. He was married in 1846 to Miss Ellenor Godman, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of John D. Godman, of Philadelphia. They have had five children. Mr. Goldsmith's father, Dr. Alban Goldsmith, taught the first class in medicine in Louisville, and was well known in medical circles. The place where Mr. Goldsmith now lives was once used as a block-house by the old settlers when in danger of the Indians.

William H. Fredrick was born March 16, 1820, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and ever has been a resident of this State. His father, Samuel Fredrick, was a native of Jefferson county. His grandfather, August Fredrick, came from Germany in an early year, and settled in Jeffersontown precinct and was one of the pioneers of this part of the State. His mother was a daughter of Abijah Swearerger, who was one of the early settlers on Floyd's fork. Mr. Fredrick was married, September 24, 1843, to Mrs. A. Voel, widow of Samuel A. Voel, of Jefferson county. Her maiden name was Chrisler, being a daughter of Fielding Chrisler, a brother of Jesse Chrisler, of Harrods Creek. Mrs. Fredrick has had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Fredrick is a Free Mason. He has represented the county in the Legislature two sessions, and is now Senator from Jefferson county. The district in which he was elected is composed of Jefferson county and the first and second wards of Louisville.

Mathew Meddis, one of the old residents of Jefferson county, was born June 5, 1804, on Floyd's fork, and has ever resided in the county. His father, Godfrey Meddis, came from Maryland in an early day. He died in New Orleans in 1815. Mr. Meddis, the subject of this sketch,

was married July 28, 1836, to Miss Effa Seaton, of Jefferson county. They have six children all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Meddis are members of the Christian church; also two of the children.

William O. Armstrong was born February 23, 1845, in Louisville, and resided in the city till 1874, when he moved into the country where we now find him most pleasantly situated on a farm of one hundred acres of good land. His house is located on the highest point of land between Louisville and Bardstown. Mr. Armstrong was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Sally Womack, of Middletown precinct. They have four children: Bessie L., Georgie V., Willie F., and Mary E. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Christian church.

Robert Ayars was born May 22, 1804, in Salem county, New Jersey. He remained here till 1822, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in some iron works till 1829, when he came to Louisville, and was in business about three years. He then bought a farm upon which we now find him. It contains three hundred and twenty-five acres. He was married June 14, 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Hikes, of Jefferson county. They have had eight children, five of whom are living. Mr. Ayars was formerly a Free Mason, and has served as magistrate nearly thirty years.

Edward B. Ayars was born July 9, 1843, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Robert Ayars, resides but a short distance from him. Mr. Ayars was married April 24, 1873, to Miss Georgie B. Hikes, an adopted daughter of George Hikes. They have three children. Mrs. Ayars is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Ayars is a Free Mason. He served four years in the Federal army in the Second Kentucky regiment.

Paul Disher was born June 7, 1816, in Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1835, and at once came to Kentucky, and settled near Louisville, where he resided several years, then moved into the country where his widow and family now live. He was married April 19, 1845, to Miss Teresia Huber, of Germany. They have nine children. Mr. Disher died August 17, 1872. He was a member of the Catholic church.

Charles Wetstein was born July 23, 1844, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Jacob

Wetstein, came from Switzerland in about 1825, and settled in Kentucky, where he lived till 1877, when he went to Switzerland on a visit and died in his native country. Mr. Wetstein was married in 1871 to Miss Carrie Baringer, of Jefferson county, daughter of John E. Baringer. They have had two children. One is living. Mr. and Mrs. Wetstein are members of the Methodist church. He is also a Knight of Honor.

Frederick Baringer was born August 8, 1818, in Jefferson county, and has ever resided in the State. His father, Jacob Baringer, was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1817, and was one of the old settlers. Mr. Baringer has a farm of seventy-three acres of excellent land. He was married in 1843 to Miss Catherine Basler, of Louisville. They had four children. He was married the second time in 1859 to Miss Sophia Edinger, of Pennsylvania, daughter of George Edinger. They had five children by this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Baringer are members of the Methodist church.

JEFFERSONTOWN PRECINCT.

The history of the earliest or original settlers of this section is but traditionary. It would be gratifying always to know who first spied out the land, afterwards moved to the place; how and from whence he came; where he settled, and in order take up each of the new comers and treat of their arrivals similarly, but the remoteness of these events precludes such mention. We can only reach the times of the Revolution, and learn something in regard to the settlers in general.

Probably as early, and certainly not long after the survey made by Captain Thomas Bulitt, agent for Mary and William College, in 1773, the Tylers settled in this precinct near Jeffersontown. There were three of these men—Moses, Robert and Ned. They experienced hardships common to all early settlers, and to Indian warfare.

Nelson Tyler, son of Moses, was born in 1795; and died in 1874 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. One descendant of the Tylers married a Shaw, and afterwards, while hunting

horses early one morning, was himself with a negro servant, captured by the Indians and murdered. His wife was taken prisoner; was treated very well, and afterwards taken to Canada, where under the British she received worse treatment than at the hands of the Indians.

James Guthrie, an old settler in the southern part of this precinct, was born in 1749. His father, William Guthrie, was a native of Ireland. James Guthrie came to Kentucky in 1780; was an Indian fighter, and as was the custom in those days, had recourse to his block-house to defend himself against their wily attacks. He built a stone house at Fern creek—still standing—in 1794, which in 1812 was badly shaken by an earthquake, and after many years became unsafe in consequence.

William Goose, Sr., was also an early settler, coming to Jeffersontown about 1790, from Pennsylvania. The Blankenbakers, a large family, came about the same time. Mr. Goose was a wagon-maker. The Zilharts were also very early settlers. Phillip and George erected a wagon-shop, the first of the kind in Jeffersontown. Mr. Goose had a family of eight children. The late William Goose was the first wheelwright in the village, and made spinning-wheels, also chairs, and did cabinet work. Jacob Hoke was also an early settler, coming here as early as 1795. He purchased of Colonel Frederick Geiger four hundred acres of land and erected a stone house, now the property of William O. Ragland, in 1799. This house is still standing. At that time there was a block-house on Colonel Anderson's tract of land, at Lynn Station, which had been of service to the early settlers, but the last raid of the Indians was made about this time, when seeking some horses, after which the settlers lived without being disturbed. Colonel Geiger came from Maryland about the year 1796-97. He was colonel in the War of 1812, and fought at the battle of Tippecanoe. His regiment was made up of men around Louisville. He sold here and moved down where Wash Davis now lives, where he had between three and four hundred acres of land. He was of some kin to the Funk family, and married the second time, his last wife being Margaret Yenawine, who was also related to A. Hoke's wife. William Shaw, who was killed, bought one hundred acres of land off the Sturges farm, and settled on

Chenoweth run, just above Andrew Hoke. His son William was taken prisoner when a man, but escaped, came home and later participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was shot and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. George Pomeroy came in 1791-92. He was also chased by the Indians but not captured. He settled near Mr. Hoke's place, on the run. His son, James Pomeroy, was a distinguished teacher in the Jeffersontown school for many years.

Major Abner Field settled here about 1790, a mile and a half west of Jeffersontown. His sons, Alexander and John, became distinguished men in the Government employ.

The Funks were very early and settled at the Forks of Bear Grass. The son of John Funk (Peter) was major of the horse at the battle of Tippecanoe. Joe Funk was a captain at that time and afterwards a colonel in that war.

James H. Sturges came as early as 1776. He then owned the place now in the possession of A. Poke. His name was cut in the bark of a tree with the date of 1776. His sons became eminent men. William H. Pope married his daughter, and was afterward one of the clerks of the county court.

Martin Stucky, Philip Zilholt, Dr. Ross, and the Warwicks, were all early settlers in this precinct.

MILLS.

Funk's Mill on Floyd's fork below Seatonville, was the oldest one, and was patronized extensively until Augustic Frederick built one just below Jeffersontown about the year 1800. He had also a saw-mill near Jeffersontown. The stream now is hardly strong enough to turn a grindstone, such having been the effect of clearing the lands on the creeks and rivulets.

CHURCHES.

In a very early day the German Reformed society built a small log church, very plain in style, which they used some few years. Rev. Mr. Zink, a Lutheran, preached to this people for several years. Sometimes other preachers would call this way. The old church was torn down and a union church was built by all the denominations in 1816. This was made of brick. The walls were not built solidly owing to the brick not having been burnt as they should

have been, and in a few years the building was worthless, and a stone church was built by the same denominations about the year 1820, and soon after this, the Lutheran denomination, feeling able of themselves, built a church. The present pastor of this church is Rev. J. E. Lerch. The church has a membership of about seventy-eight.

The German Reformed established in 1809, is still in a flourishing condition. The Lutherans, established before 1800, is the church that is *non est.*

The Methodist Episcopal society built a large brick church building just before the war, and the society was a flourishing one for a number of years.

The New-school Baptists bought their church occupancy in the Masonic hall from the Presbyterians about ten years ago.

The Presbyterians, who were originally strong, have about lost their identity.

The Christian church has just put up a large new building. Their first building was erected about 1856, but the organization dates farther back than that.

The colored people have two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist, both of which are flourishing.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Farmers' and Fruit Growers' association was established in 1880. The society put up a shed two hundred feet long at Fern City, on grounds in all comprising fifteen acres of land, and fenced the whole. The officers of this association for the present are: President, John Decker; vice president, E. J. Hikes; secretary, Bryant Williams; treasurer, Moses Johnson. There is also a board of twelve directors. The success of this enterprise was guaranteed to the people of Jeffersontown last year, when the most sanguine expectations were realized. Fruits, vegetables, and everything, in fact, raised and manufactured by farmers and their wives, graced the tables at this fair, and much encouragement was given to agriculturists in attendance.

ORIGINAL PRICES.

In early days the people of this part of the county paid for calico fifty cents per yard, corn twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel, wheat fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel, oats twenty

to twenty-five cents per bushel, rye fifty cents per bushel. Hired help could be had for six or seven dollars per month, and other articles in proportion.

THE LOUISVILLE AND TAYLORSVILLE PIKE was commenced in 1849. Mr. Andrew Hoke was one of the original directors, and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Ed. Bisco is president of the company. Dr. Stout is secretary. There is also a board of directors.

JEFFERSONTOWN

now has a population of three hundred and fifty. It was laid out in 1805 by Mr. Bruner, and at first called Brunersville. One of the first settlers of this town was George Wolf. He afterwards moved to Indiana, and his sons became distinguished men in politics.

THE WAR OF 1812.

There were many men who volunteered from this precinct for that war. It would be impossible to give, with data at hand, a complete list of those who did go. A company of men was raised round about Jeffersontown. Captain Quiry, who raised this company, paid his men for enlisting, a bounty of fifty cents. A number of the citizens also participated in the Mexican war.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

J. A. Winand, son of Jacob Winand, was born in Jefferson county January 20, 1836. Jacob was the son of Phillip, who was a Pennsylvanian and was born in 1798 in Jefferson county. He married in 1824 Christiana Hoke, daughter of Adam Hoke. John A. Winand was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. January 20, 1857, he married Sarah Briscoe, daughter of 'Squire Jacob Briscoe, of Jeffersontown precinct, in which precinct they live. They have six children—William A., J. Edward, Blanche, Mollie, Anna, and Lillie P.

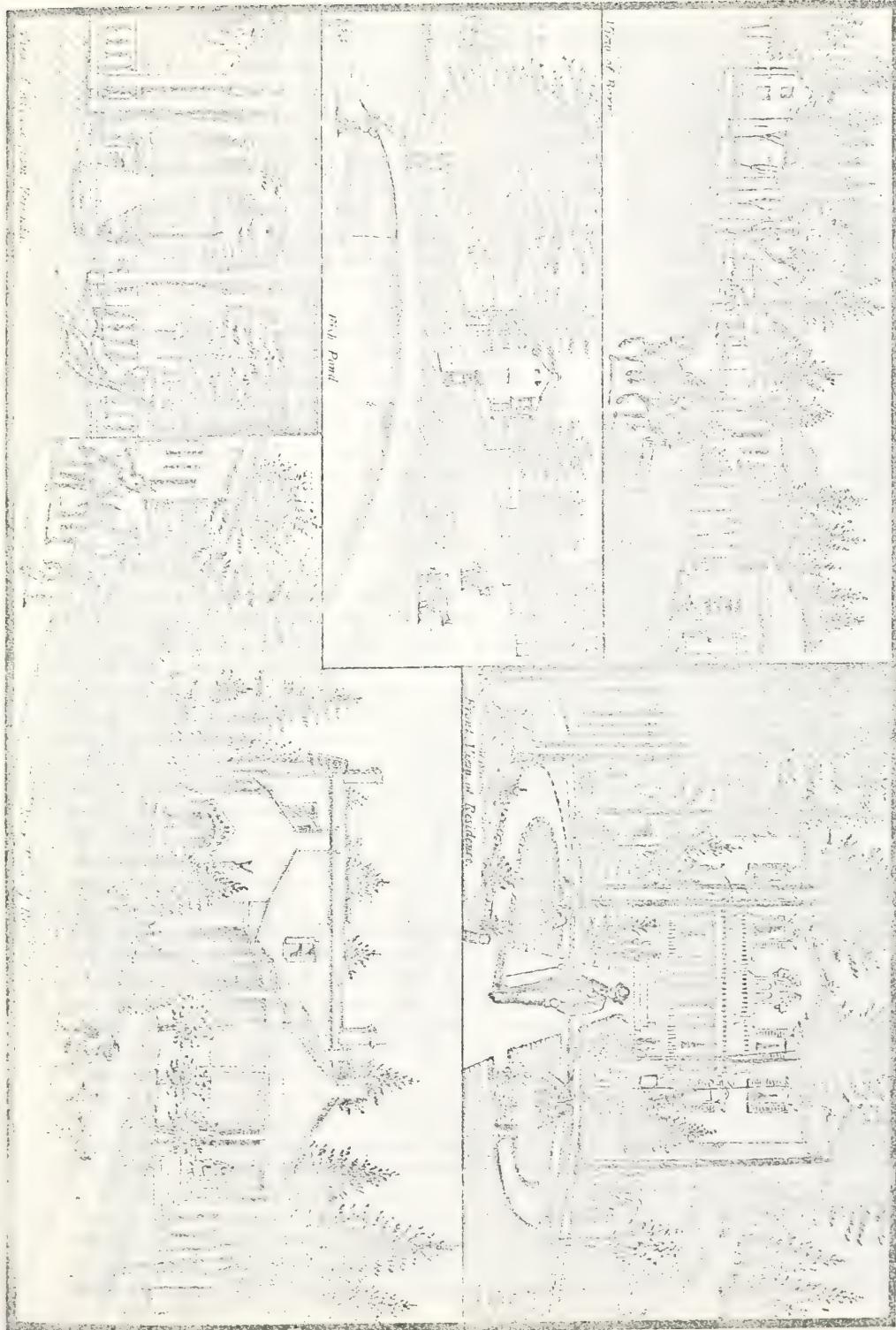
William L. Hawes is of German descent and was born October 25, 1815. His father, Jacob Hawes, went to Jefferson county from Bourbon county, Kentucky, when William was six years old. Jacob Hawes, in 1812, married Fannie, daughter of David Omer. William was educated in the common schools, and his occupation from boyhood to the present time has been that of a farmer. In 1851 he married Matilda, daughter of John Nett, long a resident of the

county. She was born in Jefferson county in 1825. They have five children, two boys and three girls. He is a member in good standing of the Baptist church.

Franklin Garr was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 21, 1836. He is the seventh son and eleventh child of twelve children of Benjamin Garr, who was born in Virginia in 1789. He married Nancy Smith, a native of that State, January 8, 1815. In 1828 they came to Jefferson county. Franklin Garr was educated in the common schools. His occupation is that of farming. In 1859 he married Mary Chenowith, daughter of Steven O. Chenowith. She was born in 1838. They had but one child, Charley, born July 29, 1863. Mrs. Garr departed this life in 1867. Mr. Garr resides upon and manages his farm in Jeffersontown precinct.

Jacob Wells was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, March 23, 1817. His father was John H. Wells, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He married, in 1813, Amelia Fox, who was born in South Carolina July 8, 1793. They had eleven children, of whom eight grew to maturity. When Jacob was eleven years old his father moved near Mount Washington, Bullitt county, at which place he received his education. He learned the stone-mason's trade of his father, and worked at this for many years. For ten years prior to the war he and his brother, N. P. Wells, carried on a tombstone establishment in Jeffersontown. At this time Jacob Wells retired from business. N. P. Wells was born at Mount Washington December 17, 1829. He learned the stone-cutter's trade, and has been in that business since 1850, and now has a shop at Jeffersontown. He married Elizabeth Leatherman, daughter of Joseph Leatherman, of Jefferson county. She was born April 15, 1842.

A. E. Tucker was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 10, 1848. He is the third child of Hazel Tucker, an old-timer of the county and precinct. Hazel Tucker was born in Spencer county in May, 1796. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Nancy Cooper, by whom he had six children. He was a member of the Baptist church. He died May 23, 1875. Albert was educated in the Jeffersontown college, and like his father is a farmer. On March 12, 1874, he married Mary Jones, who was born in



DIAMOND FRUIT FARM.
RESIDENCE OF FRANK BRAVO, LOURDES, CALIF.

November, 1848. They have three children—William, Thomas, and Mabel.

John Nelson Tyler was born in Jefferson precinct, Jefferson county, on September 28, 1825. He is the fifth of eight children of Allen Tyler, a native of the same county. The father of Allen was Moses Tyler, who, with his brothers, William and Edward, immigrated into the same county during Indian times from Virginia. William was for a time a captive of the natives. Allen married Phoebe Blankenbaker, daughter of Henry Blankenbaker, of Virginia. Allen Tyler was born February 28, 1794, and died November 30, 1874. Phoebe was born November 13, 1792, and died December 8, 1857. John Nelson Tyler was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. He married Rhoda Ann Quisenberry, a native of Jefferson county, by whom he has five children—Lucy Ann Beard, Malissie Alice, William Thomas, Jane, and Minnie Belle.

William Goose is of German descent, and was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 8, 1804. He is the third son and sixth child of William Goose, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who came to Kentucky about 1796. Before leaving Pennsylvania he married Catharine Yenawine. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and built many of the farmers' wagons formerly used in Jeffersontown precinct, but was also a farmer. He was the father of eight children. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and when fifteen was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's (spinning wheel) and chair bottoming trades. He served four years at Jeffersontown, and then engaged in these businesses in the same place for about six years. He then began farming on the place where he now resides in Jeffersontown precinct, and was a farmer during the days of flax growing and hand-spinning. In 1827, he married Fanny Willard, who was born in Jefferson county, December 22, 1801, and by whom he has nine living children—Preston, Harrison, Anderson, Luther, Rufus, James, Adaline, Amanda, and Mary Ann. William Goose has been a member of the Lutheran church for over sixty years. James M. Goose was born March 28, 1838; was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer by occupation. In 1861 he married Mary, daughter of Henry Willard, of Jefferson county

'Squire A. G. Watts, son of Peter Watts, a Revolutionary hero who came into Kentucky in 1779, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, December 16, 1802. The 'squire's education was received in the common schools and at the Transylvania college. He has lived in various parts of Woodford and Shelby counties engaged at farming, and at Louisville managing hotels, and at one time was engaged in trade at Cincinnati. He was proprietor of the Beers house, Fifth street, Louisville, and then of the Oakland house, at Oakland. He was deputy United States marshal under Blackburn, and continued for six years under him and Lane. In 1849 he moved to Middletown, where he was postmaster and proprietor of the Brigman house, and where he remained for six years. He then came to Jeffersontown, where he has acted as magistrate and police judge. In Shelby and Jefferson counties he has served as magistrate for thirty-four years. On May 15, 1822, he married Judith Ann Ayers, of Woodford county, and in November of the same year his wife died. In June, 1825, he married a Virginia lady, Lucy Robinson by name, by whom he had seven children, one living to maturity. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist church.

George W. McCroeklin was born in Spencer county, April 23, 1845. He is a son of Alfred McCroeklin, a native of Nelson county, and his mother was of the same county. Her name was Maria Smith, daughter of John Smith. George was reared upon a farm and received his education in the district schools. His occupation has been that of a farmer and stock dealer. March, 1875, he began farming in Jeffersontown precinct of Jefferson county, and two years afterward became the superintendent of the alms house. In February, 1870, he married Susan Maretta, a native of Spencer county, by whom he has four children: Maria, Agnes, Alfred, and John. In religion he is a Catholic.

William Cleary was born near Londonderry, county Donegal, Ireland, November 18, 1818. He received a classical and mathematical education, and was a graduate of the Royal high school of Raphoe, his native town. When twenty-two he came to Philadelphia. He spent the winter of 1840-41 in teaching at Hydestown, New York, and in the spring of 1841 came to Louisville. During the next few years he was

professor of mathematics in St. Mary's college, in Marion county, and taught private school in Cape Girardeau, and afterwards was an instructor in St. Vincent's college and preparatory theological seminary, of Missouri, then under Bishop Kendrick's charge. In 1848, while sojourning in Shelby county, Kentucky, he was licensed to practice law, but was engaged in this profession for only a short time—some four years. In 1849 he married Mrs. John Kennedy, *nee* Fannie Thomas, a native of Spencer county, by whom he had two sons—William Gerry and James. She was born May 12, 1812. In 1849 he bought the farm where he now lives, in Jeffersontown precinct, where he has since resided. He conducts his farm as a grain farm, and makes a specialty of blooded horses. He has, among other fine horses, a Hamiltonian stallion, half brother of Maud S., called Lee Boo, and Desmond, a running horse.

Frederick Stucky was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 13, 1801. He is the sixth of nine children of John Stucky, a native of Germany, a resident of Maryland, and one of the pioneers of Kentucky. His mother was Mary Meridith, a native of Kentucky. When quite small his parents moved to Gibson county, Indiana, where they remained until their death. This was when Mr. Stucky was about nine years of age. When twelve he was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade in Vincennes, Indiana, serving seven years. He then returned to Kentucky, his sole wealth being contained within a bundle carried in a handkerchief. He for the next eighteen years worked at his trade in Jeffersontown. His health failing, he moved upon the farm where he now lives, and where he has resided for over forty years. This farm is the same that his father and grandfather lived on, to which he has added other farms, and he is now even beyond "well-to-do." He married Louisa H. Myers, a daughter of Jacob Myers. She was born in Jefferson county, April 26, 1808, and died April 30, 1880. They had twelve children, of whom there are three daughters and four sons living. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Captain C. L. Easum was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 30, 1832. He is the second son of Harman Easum, who was

born in the same county October 11, 1805. Harman Easum was a carpenter by trade and worked at this in connection with farming. On July 14, 1828, he married Sarah B. Shain, a native of Bullitt county, but reared in Pleasant Hill, Mercer county, Kentucky. They had four children: John W., Charles L., Sarah J., and Elizabeth Ellen. The father was killed October 12, 1875, by a railroad accident in Rockland county, New York. C. L. Easum was educated in the common schools and graduated from the law department of the Louisville university. He practiced law in Louisville until 1861. In September of this year he enlisted in company E, Fifteenth regiment Kentucky volunteers, and at the organization of the company was elected second lieutenant. He served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and was mustered out in January of 1865. During this time he was promoted to the captaincy of the regiment (1863). Since the close of the war he has been upon the old homestead farm, which he manages as a fruit farm. On June 21, 1871, he married Isabella F. Collins, of Orange county, Indiana. Her father was Thomas H. Collins, a captain in the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac. This marriage was blessed with six children: Mary L., John W., Harman, Julia C., Roberta T., and Ida P. He, though a Republican, was elected magistrate in 1875, and again in August of 1878—serves till 1883. In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for county attorney against Albert I. Willis.

A. R. Kennedy was born in Jefferson county, September 15, 1841. He is the third of five children of John Kennedy, a pioneer of Kentucky from Maryland. He was a farmer by occupation and after coming to the State married Fanny Thomas, of Spencer county. He died in 1847. His widow afterwards married William Cleary, of Jeffersontown precinct. A. R. Kennedy was educated in the common schools and at Oldham academy. He is a farmer; one also interested in fine cattle, having a small but choice herd of Jersey cattle. On May 4, 1862, he married Josephine Seabold, a native of the county. She was born July 1, 1844. L. E. Kennedy is next younger than A. R., and was born November 8, 1844. He was educated in the common schools and at the Notre Dame university, South Bend, Indiana, and is a farmer.

Dr. S. N. Marshall was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, October 14, 1830. His father was a pioneer of Spencer county, and a farmer. Before emigrating from Maryland he married Drusilla Jenkins. The doctor was the youngest of six children, three sons and three daughters. S. N. Marshall was educated in the Shelby county academy and the St. Mary's college, Spencer county, finishing his course in 1847. He then read medicine with Dr. A. C. Wood, then of Shelby, but now of Davis county, Kentucky. He finished his medical education at the old Louisville university, receiving his diploma in 1851. He located at Wilsonville, on Plum creek, Shelby county, where he remained for fifteen years. He then removed to Jeffersontown, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. On May 17, 1855, he married Drusilla Carpenter, a native of Shelby county, and a daughter of Calvin Carpenter, a farmer. This union resulted in five children, of whom four are living—Mollie D., Willie, Thomas T., and Calvin. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Christian.

Samuel Hart was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 26, 1808. He is the seventh of nine children of William Hart, who came to Louisville from Maryland prior to 1800. His father was both a tanner and a marble-cutter. He resided at Louisville till his death, which occurred when Samuel was a small child. William Hart was married in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Hinkle, of that State. Her father John Hinkle, Peter Yenawine, and others, came down the Ohio in a flat boat at the same time. He crossed the mountains with a one-horse cart. After arriving at Louisville, he was offered the Gault house property for his one old horse, when he declared to the would-be trader that he "wouldn't give 'old Bob' for the whole d—n town!" Elizabeth Hinkle Hart married John Miller, and died at Jeffersontown. Samuel Hart was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, and after finishing his trade, carried on a shop at Jeffersontown for a number of years. He built the Jefferson house at that place, and conducted this house and a grocery until 1855, when he sold out and moved upon the farm where he now resides. In 1834 he married Rebecca Frederic, born November 1, 1817, a native of the county,

and daughter of Joseph Frederic, who was killed by A. Churchill. By this marriage he had two children, of whom George is living. In 1837 he married Sarah Finley, by whom he had four children. On November 27, 1850, he married Carthage Swope, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom eight are living. He went to school in the first court-house erected in Louisville. He was an old-line Whig, but never a Democrat.

J. C. Walker was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 29, 1830. He is the second of nine children of Thomas Walker, who was born in the same county in 1796. He married Lucy Garr, whose father's name was Nicholas, and who came from Virginia in 1810. J. C. Walker was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. On May 18, 1865, he married Elizabeth Blankenbaker, daughter of Levi Blankenbaker. They have four children, three of whom are now living—William L., Charley M., and Thomas W.

Mrs. C. Snyder was born July 8, 1834, on the ocean when her parents were coming to this country. John Rechtold, her father, was born in Kurbessen, Germany. After emigrating to America he settled in Maryland, and in 1838 came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained but a year, when he removed upon the farm in Jeffersontown precinct, where his daughter now resides. He was a shoemaker by trade, but worked at farming after coming to Kentucky. Catharine was the second of seven children. In 1851 she married Fred Snyder, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He was born in 1818, and came to America in 1844. He first settled in Indiana, where he remained until his marriage. Here he worked at farming. The union of Fred and Catharine Snyder was blessed with six children—Mary E., John W., Emma, Charles, Martha, and Gussie. Mr. Snyder died in 1873. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Gray was born in Shelby county, March 4, 1799. His father, Robert Gray, was born near Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country when about eighteen years old, remaining in Pennsylvania for a time. In that State he married Miss Furney, and then came to Jefferson county and settled on the Bear Grass, near the work-house; but on account of the unhealthiness of

the place he remained there but two years, when he removed to Shelby county, where he died some forty-five years ago at the age of ninety-five. While residing near Pittsburgh he married Mary Yabo, by whom he had eleven children. William Gray was reared and educated in Shelby county, where, also, he spent the greater part of his life as a farmer. About thirty years ago he sold out and removed to Jefferson county. When a few days less than nineteen he married Sarah Allen, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom A. J., Amanda, and Matilda are now living. The wife died September 8, 1879. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-eight years.

In 1865 E. Walter Raleigh was married to Amanda Gray. She was born April 23, 1841, and he March 30, 1833. Mr. Raleigh was educated in the Asbury university, Greencastle, Indiana. He is a carpenter by trade, and served a three years' apprenticeship. He has engaged in the mercantile business considerably, at one time in Louisville. He served two years in company F, Thirty-first Indiana. After the war he was for four years superintendent of the alms-house in Jefferson county. During late years he has been engaged in farming.

Mrs. J. Landram, daughter of John Barr, was born in Jefferson county January 4, 1822. Her father was also a native of the county. He married Ellen Tyler, daughter of William Tyler and sister of Sarah Tyler. They had but one child, and dying in 1822, their child was reared by its grandparents. She was married to J. Landram in 1842. He was a native of Spottsylvania, Virginia, and came to Kentucky about 1839, when about twenty-one years of age. He was a graduate of Louisville Medical college, and practiced in Harrison county, Indiana, until the time of his death, December 31, 1853. They had three children—Joseph, Mary Francis, and Letitia Alice.

C. K. Sprowl was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, October 5, 1850. He is the third child of Dr. R. C. Sprowl, who was born at Charlestown, Clarke county, Indiana, on January 8, 1820. His father was a prominent farmer of that county. Dr. Sprowl received a liberal education and was a graduate of the Louisville Medical university. When quite young he settled in Utica, Indiana, remaining but a short time.

He then located at Middletown, where he practiced medicine till 1869, when he removed to the farm where his son now resides, in Jeffersontown precinct. On March 30, 1845, he married Mary R. Vance, who was born in Jefferson county, January 31, 1835. She was the daughter of Dr. Robert G. Vance, an old-time practitioner of Middletown, also largely engaged in farming. They had four children: Robert Vance, William Henry, C. K., and Edwin R. C. K. was educated in B. H. McGown's academy, at Anchorage, and at Forest Home. His occupation is that of a farmer and fruit grower. On November 29, 1876, he married Lula E. Finley, daughter of George Finley, a well known teacher of the county. They have two children: Edgar Vance, and Clarence Irwin. Dr. Sprowl was justice of the peace for ten years, and a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He died July 23, 1876, and his wife in 1859.

A. J. Vogt was born in Germany, in the year 1849. At the age of thirteen he came to America with his father, John Vogt, with whom he resided till his death; which occurred in 1864. They settled in Louisville, where A. J. Vogt was engaged in tanning. In 1881 he purchased a stock of groceries and began merchandising on the Taylorville pike, six miles from the city. In 1874 he married Kate Schuler, by whom he has three children.

Morris Stephens was born in Baden, Europe, May 10, 1822. His father immigrated to this country when Morris was about six years old, and settled in Jackson county, Pennsylvania, and then went to Indiana. His name was John Stephens. Morris Stephens served an apprenticeship at the bakery and confectionery business at Philadelphia, commencing when seven years old and serving seven years. He ran away on account of difficulty about wages. When sixteen he came to Kentucky and worked at his trade for two years; then for twelve years followed the river, and was employed in the Louisville house for three years. In 1848 he began business for himself and built the Bakers' hall at Louisville, which he managed himself for two years. He then sold out and moved upon the farm where he now lives, in Jeffersontown precinct. In 1841 he married Sarah Seabolt, daughter of George S. Seabolt, of Jefferson county. Morris Stephens is a member of the Baptist church.



Colonel Stephen C. Crosby

Byron Williams was born in Jefferson county, April 20, 1839. Moses Williams, his father, was born in Georgia, and knew not his age, his early life having been spent with the Cherokee Indians. When probably twelve he came to this county, and when quite a young man enlisted in the War of 1812 under Captain Kelly. In 1815 he was married to Elizabeth Bishop, who was born in Bullitt county, August 26, 1798. They had nine children, four boys and five girls. After obtaining his education Byron Williams erected a saw-mill, which he run for about twelve years. About eight years ago he sold out this business and bought a store near his home in Jefferson-town precinct, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising, and managing his farm. On June 25, 1863, he married Mary A. Coe, of Bullitt county, by whom he has had five children, of whom one boy and two girls are living. This wife died September 28, 1878. On February 5, 1880, he married Nora Johnson, who was born in this county November 9, 1850. He has been postmaster since entering trade.

Noah Cartwright was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 14, 1833. He was the eighth of nine children of Rev. William H. Cartwright, who was born in Maryland, but who was brought to Shelby county, Kentucky, when an infant. William H. Cartwright was married in 1814 to Sarah Stillwell, a native of Shelby county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Noah Cartwright graduated in 1858 from the Miami university. He then began teaching in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1860 he took charge of the Columbus Masonic seminary, remaining in charge one year, when he left and raised and armed company E, Fifteenth regiment, of which he was appointed captain. Afterwards he was promoted to the office of major. He resigned on account of ill-health, since which time he has been an active and efficient worker in the common schools. Since 1865, save a brief interim, he has been county examiner. Since 1880 he has not taught on account of heart disease. In 1869 he married July T. Rush, who was born in Jefferson county, February 25, 1839. She is a daughter of Joseph Rush. They have five boys and two girls living. Mr. Cartwright is the largest fruit grower of the vicinity. For twenty-six years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church.

MIDDLETOWN PRECINCT.

The most remarkable feature in regard to the history of this precinct is that it is the oldest one in the county—at one time the largest—it being originally very large, and also the center of commercial activity for this part of the State, and having the oldest post-office in the State.

Indeed, the citizens of this locality will readily remind you that in the days of 1800 and during the War of 1812 the people of Louisville came here to buy goods and do business; that commercial products for trade were shipped to the mouth of Harrod's creek, there reloaded and transported to Middletown, where dealers in wares, goods, or produce from Louisville and other little towns could come and buy at retail or wholesale rates as they chose.

All was activity then. A number of wholesale and retail establishments were doing a large business. There were manufactures of various kinds in leather, wood, and cloth; merchants, wholesale and retail; grocers, blacksmiths, hatters, milliners, shoemakers, carpenters, etc., and the country was thickly settled, which, with the coming in of the farmers to the town, would lend a smile to the venders of merchandise that must have seemed, financially, quite significant.

The town is not in an unhealthy locality, although in the low valley of the headwaters of Bear Grass. It was laid out originally by old Billy White, a prominent pioneer of that locality, and who sold out the lots for the erection of business houses. This little place—once twice the population it is to-day—increased in size and importance until the natural advantages of Louisville attracted some attention, and the business men began to center there. Then it was that Middletown, in spite of the fact that it was the most healthy locality of the two places, began to decline. This new era of the rise of Louisville and fall of Middletown began about the year 1820, and by 1840 the full destruction of this commercial emporium, as such, was completed. This was forty years ago, and the place still wears the grim visage it did then.

The little village with its two hundred and fifty population still has pleasing reminiscences, it being on the oldest pike in the State, and near the scene of Floyd's massacre (see general history), and in a locality where stirring events of an

early day occurred. Since the building of this pike (1820) the stage coach, the herald of progress, always brought its full share of news. The stranger found in his host the person of Martin Brengman, a native of the town, who kept the tavern many years. Brengman and his son John Brengman supplied the traveler with bed and board, and a good drink, pure and invigorating, for a period of nearly fifty years, beginning about 1800. There was an excuse then for drinking whiskey, as the making of corn into whiskey was a necessity to get rid of the corn, and there was no other way of getting rid of the whiskey but to drink it. Then it was pure. People then were not so much civilized as now, and did not know how to adulterate the beverage. The regular stage route lay from Louisville through Middletown to Frankfort and other points east, and one line of coaches not being adequate for the business, competitive lines were run, but after the advent of the railroad this mode of travel lost its usefulness and was discontinued, since which time there has been no attempt to renew the industries of the place, save in the building of a turnpike a few years ago, connecting this point with the town of Anchorage, in which work the placing of the cobble and gravel was successful, but in face of all travel the weeds and grass peep up here and there between the pebbles that seem to contest their right, by usage and common custom, to the place.

The Chenoweth family were residents of this precinct, likewise the Williamsons. One son, John Williamson, now living at the advanced age of ninety years, run the gauntlet at one time. This occurred near the present residence of Dr. Fry. The two walnut trees near the house mark the starting and terminating points of the race in this contest, distant fifty paces.

The first physicians of the place were Drs. Wood and Collins, who practised here previous to the year 1805, and were followed by Drs. Chew and Glass, who staid until 1830 and 1832, when Dr. Glass died and Dr. Chew moved to Connecticut. Drs. Young and Vance practised from that time until about 1840, then Dr. Benis and Dr. Fry until 1852, when they gave place to Drs. Witherbee and Goldsmith, who were again followed by Drs. S. O. Witherbee and Fry.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built

here about 1800, and was, for a pioneer society, in a flourishing condition. The oldest resident pastor of this congregation was Rev. James Ward, who had served the church for full fifty years when he died in 1854, eighty years of age. The society is still in existence, Rev. Alexander Gross being the minister in charge, but since the building up of the Methodist societies at Anchorage and other places the church is not so strong as formerly.

The Old Presbyterian church was established here also in an early day, and flourished until the society was organized in Anchorage, when their interests were transferred to that place.

The Christian society have had a representation here for many years, and have a church building and an organized society.

Among the prominent citizens of the place may be mentioned Drs. Fry and Witherbee.

Abraham Fry came from Maryland and settled here as early as 1795, purchasing at that time two hundred acres. He came with his wife's people. Her name was Miss Mary Smizer. He married again in 1814, his second wife being Miss Susan Whips.

Dr. William Fry, A. M., M. D., was born in 1819; was educated at the Transylvania university, graduating from the literary course and in medicine in 1834; was two years in the city hospital of Louisville as its resident physician. He came here in 1840, practised medicine sixteen years, then went to Louisiana where he practised medicine eleven years, then returned and has since resided in Middletown. He was married in 1842 to Miss Margaret Brengman, who died in June, 1872, and has a family of four daughters now living.

Dr. Silas Witherbee, M. D., born November 23, 1846, in Northern New York State, was educated at the St. Lawrence university and came to Kentucky in 1865, and has since controlled the practice of medicine in the Middletown precinct, and is well fitted in point of ability and experience to successfully carry out the calling of this profession. He was married in 1874 to Miss Mary Beywoth, daughter of Judge Beywoth of Mississippi. Dr. Witherbee has been for the past four years a magistrate of Middletown precinct. He purchased his property in Middletown in 1876, and has since made extensive repairs upon it.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Hamilton Ormsby was born in Jefferson county September 17, 1832. His grandfather, Stephen Ormsby, a native of Ireland, was among the first settlers in the county; was the first circuit judge in this district, also represented the district in Congress in the time of Clay. His son Stephen, the father of Hamilton Ormsby, was a prominent citizen. He was in the Mexican war, serving as colonel. He died in April, 1869, aged about sixty-five years. Hamilton Ormsby owns four hundred and fifty acres, and does a large farming business. He married, in 1852, Miss Edmonia Taylor, of this county. They have six children—Edward, William T., Nannie, wife of Robert W. Herr; Stephen S., J. Lewis, and Edmonia. The family belong to the Christian church.

Abraham Fry came to this county from Maryland about the year 1795, and settled at Fry's Hill, on Goose creek. His wife, Susan (Whipps) Fry, bore him a large family of children, only three of whom are now living, viz: John, Nancy, and William. The names of those living at the time of Abraham Fry's death in 1821 were: John, Sally, Nancy, Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, and William. Dr. William Fry was born in 1819. He was educated at Lexington, Kentucky. He was physician to the Louisville hospital two years, commencing in 1838. He practiced in Louisiana eleven years; the remainder of the time he has been practicing in Jefferson county, where he is widely known and respected.

L. L. Dorsey, Jr., an old and highly respected citizen, was born in Middletown precinct February 17, 1818. He married Miss Lydia Phillips. They have six children living, viz: Rosa, Nannie, Clark, Mattie, Robert, and Lydia. Mr. Dorsey has a fine farm and a beautiful home. His farm consisted originally of three hundred acres, afterwards of over one thousand acres, a part of which he has disposed of. He has done a large business for many years, raising high-bred trotting horses. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and socially stands high. His father, Elias Dorsey, came from Maryland when a boy. The farm of Mr. Dorsey has been in possession of the family about one hundred years.

Dr. Silas O. Witherbee was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1846. He was

educated at the St. Lawrence university, Canton, New York, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He came to Middletown in 1867, and has since practiced here with good success. He practices in quite an extensive territory, and is highly esteemed as a man and a physician. Dr. Witherbee is a member of the Episcopal church. He holds at present the office of magistrate.

Joseph Abel came to this county very early. He married Catherine Hartley, a native of Maryland. They had fourteen children, ten of whom grew up, and but two of whom are now living—Mrs. Ann Bull, widow of William Bull; and Mrs. Margaret Kane, widow of Charles Kane. Mr. Abel was a prominent farmer and a worthy man. He died in 1843, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Mrs. Abel died in 1822, at the age of fifty-one.

B. F. Morse was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1809, and was brought up in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He came to Jefferson county in 1836; kept store several years, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Morse has four hundred acres of good land, well improved. He has about two thousand trees in his orchards. He raises stock and grain principally—usually keeps thirty to forty head of cattle, one hundred and twenty-five sheep, and six or more horses. Mr. Morse is one of our most thrifty farmers, as well as a respected and worthy citizen.

Mrs. Ruth W. Tarbell was born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1810. She was the daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Whittier, her father being an uncle to the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Ruth Whittier married for her first husband Dr. S. A. Shute, of New Hampshire. Her second husband was Mr. A. Tarbell, a leading and active citizen of this county—to which he came from New York State about the year 1841. For many years he was extensively engaged in stock-buying here, and was highly honored as a man of business enterprise and social worth. Mr. Tarbell died in 1868, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Tarbell resides at Middletown, which has now been her home for twenty years. Only two of her children are now living—Maria A. Tarbell, and Mrs. Ruth A. Blankenbaker.

Stephen M. Woodsmall was born in Jefferson county, in 1826. His father, Captain John

Woodsmall, came here from Spencer county, in 1816. He reared seven children, five of whom are living. S. M. Woodsmall is the youngest son. He married Miss Cynthia A. Baird, of Spencer county, in 1848. They have five children—Sally M., James W., Molly A., Sabina, Mattie M. Mr. Woodsnall and family belong to the Christian church. He held the office of magistrate four years; was census enumerator in 1860 and 1880.

John Downey was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1810, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1834. He settled on Harrods creek, where he resided until 1853, when he moved to his present residence near Middletown. Mr. Downey has three hundred and fifteen acres in two tracts, and does a good farming business. He was married in 1834 to Miss Ruth Owens, of this county. They had twelve children, four of whom are living—Lizzie, Charles John, Edward Hobbs, and Mary Louisa. Mr. Downey and family belong to the Methodist church. He has been a Mason many years. He held the office of magistrate two terms.

SHARDINE PRECINCT.

This precinct presents the form of a regular triangle, having its apex within the city limits of Louisville, and bounded on the east and west by the two railroads that run southerly. Its early history is more traditional than that of any other political division in the county, the early settlers having all left, and the once marshy, boggy lands being afterwards taken up by the thrifty, well to do German population who now have highly cultivated farms and live in a flourishing condition. They have settled in this portion of the county quite recently, comparatively, and will in course of time have their lands all drained and their farms fertile and rich.

ANCHORAGE

is a small election precinct set apart a few years since, without any magisterial prerogatives, for the convenience of its citizens when voting for county, State, or other officers. The municipal town of this precinct is the village of Anchorage,

formerly Hobbs' Station, upon the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Short Line railroad, twelve miles from Louisville. It is a beautiful little village and has a few good dwelling-houses, two churches, the Bellwood seminary, and the Kentucky Normal school.

This station was formerly called Hobbs, but after the advent of Captain Sosle, in honor of his services as a captain of a boat it was named Anchorage. It has the advantages afforded by seven daily passenger trains each way from Louisville, three from Cincinnati, two from Lexington, together with freight and express facilities equally advantageous to all points.

For history of early settlements and prominent citizens of this precinct see biographies.

We give below a history of its schools, churches, and of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum.

This last named institution had its origin in a house of refuge, founded in 1870. The authorities of the State appointed a committee consisting of Dr. Vallandingham, R. C. Hudson, and S. L. Garr, who erected the main building—sixty by thirty-four feet, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars.

The few cases for discipline, and the increased demand for suitable accommodations for the unfortunate persons who became bereft of reason, induced the State to transform the house of refuge into an asylum, and the wisdom of that act has been verified in the number of inmates it has since received and treated successfully. This change was made in the year 1872. A board of commissioners appointed a medical superintendent, and erected additional buildings from time to time, until its capacity is sufficient to accommodate the present number of five hundred and fifty inmates.

The main building, 60 x 134 feet, was erected in 1870, at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. After being used a short time for the Home for the Friendless it was converted into an asylum in 1872, and run as it was at that time, until 1875, when the wings were erected, each one being 120 x 36, and each having a capacity for holding about seventy patients, but owing to the crowded condition the superintendent has been under the necessity of placing in each wing about one hundred patients.

The main building with the two principal

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wings, are in good repair, also the east and west buildings which are separate structures, entirely disconnected from the main building and its wings. The west building has been of late years entirely remodelled, and is a convenient and comfortable building, probably the most so of any about the place, and has a capacity for fifty patients.

Just north of this west building some one hundred and fifty feet, stands a temporary wooden building, where some seventy-five persons are confined, and are as well cared for as possible by competent attendants. This house is not a suitable place for epileptics and idiots, it being a hot tinder-box in the summer time, and extremely cold in winter.

The constant watch and care exercised over these poor, helpless, unfortunate creatures by Dr. Gale and his assistants, obviates this disadvantage to a degree. Probably no man could be easily found who has a warmer heart and would watch over the inmates as constantly with a singleness of purpose in alleviating their wants, than the present superintendent. A visit to the asylum will convince the most skeptical that in point of cleanliness, diet, cheerfulness, and kindness on the part of the officers towards the inmates, and the zealous care exercised over them to contribute to their happiness and comfort, that there is no better institution in the land.

It is worthy of remark that Dr. Gale is not only eminently fitted in point of ability to fill the responsible position he holds, but that his warm heart toward these unfortunate beings commends his unceasing labors in their behalf to every friend of the institution in the State.

There is also another temporary building of a similar character, built of the same kind of material, and heated in the same manner, wherein are confined all the colored patients of every class. This is situated some two hundred and fifty yards further north. These buildings are of wood, and heated by steam, which makes of them perfect tinder-boxes; and if by accident a fire should get started therein no power on earth could prevent the loss of human life among these imbeciles.

The slaughter-house is west of the main building, covered with a tin roof, well painted, and with a smoke-stack forty feet high. It has three

rooms—the slaughter-room proper and all necessary appliances for handling any kind of animal; a hide-room, where all the hides are preserved, and a soap-room, with a well constructed furnace and kettles, in which all the tallow is rendered and soft-soap made. Thorough ventilation is secured through properly constructed flues connected with the stack. Chutes and garbage platforms, from which all the offal from butchering and the kitchen garbage are consumed, which entirely frees the building and surroundings from all bad odors. The capacity of this building is ample for all the wants of the institution.

The spring house was made out of a cave, just north of the main building. This cave was still further excavated and a brick and cement sewer made, some one hundred and seventy feet long, through which the water supply for the reservoir comes, and in which an excellent milk-houses fourteen by twenty feet, was constructed, having a natural stone ceiling. The floor was divided with walks and troughs of brick and cement, filled with water, ten inches deep, at a uniform temperature of sixty-five Fahrenheit, in which one hundred and twenty gallon-jars or cans can be placed daily, and the milk kept sweet and fresh throughout the year. The entire floor outside the milk-house is paved with brick, and a brick wall, with a cut-stone coping, mounted with a neat iron, extends across the mouth of the cave. This, with the natural stone walls, covered with overhanging vines and moss, make this one of the most attractive places about the premises. The institution has also other buildings which we need barely mention. An excellent wooden ice-house, built upon the most approved plan, with a capacity of four hundred tons; a wood-house, 20 x 40 feet; a carpenter-shop that was formerly used for storing straw, with a shed of ample dimensions for storing lumber; a cow-house, with a capacity for forty cows; this house has been rendered perfectly dry and comfortable by placing a sixteen-inch concrete floor, covered with two-inch cypress boards and a brick pavement, laid in cement mortar, around on the outside, three feet wide, which carries off all surface water. There are other buildings, such as stables, corn-cribs, ice-houses, shops, etc.

The reservoir has been lately added, and in

addition the fire service added, as a precautionary measure for the protection of property and patients.

The cost of these buildings up to the present time aggregates the sum of \$300,000.

The farm upon which these buildings are located consists of three hundred and seventy-nine acres. The original farm of two hundred and thirty acres cost \$20,000. The grounds in front are very well improved and in good repair. Those in the rear are rough, owing to their natural conformation, as well as to the rubbish strewn over them. The convalescents are doing some work leveling down these rough places, making macadamized roads, etc., and in time, with the two hundred evergreens and forest trees which are growing vigorously, will look beautiful. These trees came from the nurseries of President S. L. Garr, and Commissioner James W. Walker—a handsome donation, from these liberal gentlemen.

Good picket and tight plank fences enclose and partition off the grounds.

The comfort and good general condition of the inmates and institution are due largely to the efficiency and ever watchful care and attention of the medical superintendent, Dr. R. H. Gale, whose management the board highly endorses. Many improvements have been added by him that are worthy of a visit to the asylum to see. His new and improved coffee apparatus, in which can be made, in thirty minutes, one hundred and twenty gallons of the very best quality of coffee at a cost of less than ten cents per gallon; his system of heating halls, protection against epileptics and idiots getting burned; his wire cribs, etc., etc.; all of which give entire satisfaction, and provide much comfort and usefulness to the institution.

The officers of Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum for 1881 are: Board of commissioners—S. L. Garr, president; James Bridgford, K. K. White, A. Barnett, C. B. Blackburn, G. A. Owen, Wesley Whipple, A. G. Herr, C. Bremaker. Medical superintendent—R. H. Gale, M. D.; assistant physician, G. T. Erwin, M. D.; second assistant physician and druggist, F. T. Riley; steward, R. C. Hudson; matron, Miss Mary B. Gale; secretary, William Terry; treasurer, R. S. Veech.

The following table shows the proportion of

white and colored persons who have been inmates of the asylum:

	White	Black	Colored Inmates	White Males	Black Males	White Females	Black Females	Total
November 1st, 1880								
Paying patients.....	2	4						6
Non-paying patients.....	225	157	29	49	49	456		
Total.....	227	161	29	49	49	465		
Received up to November 1st, 1881.								
Paying patients.....	8	1						9
Non-paying patients.....	76	49	8	8	8	141		
Total.....	84	50	8	8	8	150		
Discharged recovered—								
Paying patients.....	1							1
Non-paying patients.....	23	10	2	2	2	37		
Total.....	24	10	2	2	2	38		
Died—								
Paying patients.....	2	1						3
Non-paying patients.....	21	12		2	2	35		
Total.....	23	13		2	2	38		
Remaining November 1st, 1881—								
Paying patients.....	7	4						11
Non-paying patients.....	257	184	35	49	49	525		
Total.....	264	188	35	49	49	536		

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist people of Anchorage precinct worshiped at Middletown until in 1876, when Mr. Hobbs started an enterprise which gave the members of this society in Anchorage one of the most beautiful church buildings in the State, there being nothing like it in the country. It is a gothic structure covered with slate, having stained glass windows, and furnished with the highest wrought black walnut furniture. The frescoing was done by Z. M. Shirley, deceased, a donation made by him just before he died, and a work worthy of a lasting remembrance of this man. He never lived to enjoy the first services in a building in which he took so much interest.

This building, the Memorial Chapel, should be seen to be appreciated. It furnishes an everlasting monument to the persons who erected it. The grounds and the principal donation in money was made by Mr. E. D. Hobbs. Mr. Hughes and Mr. S. L. Garr also contributed largely.

Rev. Gross Alexander is the pastor at this time. Rev. Mr. Overton was the first minister who officiated in the new building, and was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Lyon. The trustees are: Mr. W. T. Lewis, S. J. Hobbs, Ed. D. Hobbs, S.

L. Garr, and William Hughes; Stewards: E. D. Hobbs, S. L. Garr.

THE BELLWOOD SEMINARY

was originally a school established by Dr. W. W. Hill about the year 1860. Dr. Hill run this institution about ten years under the chartered name of the Louisville Presbyterian Orphanage Asylum, erected the main building and school-house at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, but transferred his interest to another party in 1870, who sold it in turn to the Presbyterians, who changed the name, added some improvements, employed an able corps of teachers, with Professor R. C. Morrison as principal and president of the faculty, and have been successful in building up an institution worthy of the name it bears. They have at the present time ninety-six boarding pupils, and in all an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five this term. There are also one or two other private schools in this precinct.

The following comprise the faculty and officers of the Bellwood Seminary: Professor R. C. Morrison, principal and president of faculty, Latin and mathematics; Mrs. Daniel P. Young, lady principal and business manager; Rev. E. W. Bedinger, chaplain and teacher of moral science and evidences of Christianity; Miss Emily C. Kibbe, history and astronomy; Professor T. W. Tobin, natural science; Miss Lottie Cox, normal teacher; Miss Lavinia Stone, literature, composition and elocution; Miss Annie Frierson, instrumental music; Miss L. J. P. Smith, instructor in vocal music; Miss Julia Stone, German, French, painting, and drawing; Mrs. Mary Kibbe, primary department; Mrs. Eliza Scott, matron; Miss Sue Metcalfe, assistant matron; W. M. Holt, M. D., attendant physician; Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Kentucky, regent. Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., R. S. Veech, Esq., Hon. H. W. Bruce, W. N. Haldeman, Esq., George C. Norton, Esq., and Bennett H. Young constitute the board of trustees.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Anchorage is a fine brick structure erected about the year 1860, under an enterprise carried out by Dr. W. W. Hill, at a cost of about nine thousand dollars. The society have from time to time made additions to the building that has increased the cost to about fifteen thousand dol-

lars, and has a membership of about one hundred and thirty. Rev. E. W. Bedinger is the present pastor. R. C. Morrison and James Robinson are the elders; W. Boyd Wilson and George Hall, the deacons. The trustees are: Mr. W. B. Wilson, James Robinson, Lewis McCorkle. This society is an outgrowth of the Middletown church.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Jefferson Marders' was born in this county June 12, 1803, and lived here all of his life. He was a farmer when young; afterwards was in the mercantile business at Middletown several years. His father, Nathan Marders (born 1772, died 1862), was an early comer from Virginia. Mr. Jefferson Marders married Miss Ruth A. Glass, who was born in Middletown, July 30, 1814. She was the daughter of Joseph Glass, who was born in 1779 and died in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Marders had only one child, Eliza Jane, born September 23, 1837. Mrs. Marders died June 29, 1859. Mr. Marders died October 11, 1876. Eliza J. married Dr. E. A. France in 1853. Dr. France was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1825, and died in 1855. They had one child, Mary A., the wife of E. C. Jones, of Louisville. Mrs. France married James R. Hite in 1857. They have three children, William M., Albert, and Hallie. **1648137**

C. W. Harvey, M. D., was born in Scottsville, Kentucky, June 6, 1844. He was brought up in Louisville, attended the Louisville university, and graduated from the Medical Department course of 1865-66. Previous to graduation he practiced two years in the Louisville dispensary. He commenced practice in Maury county, Tennessee, where he remained four years. He then practiced ten years at Middletown, and in 1879 removed to Anchorage, where he is now the leading physician. Dr. Harvey is a member of the Methodist church. He is Master of Masonic lodge No. 193, and is the chief officer of the Foresters.

Captain James Winder Goslee, in his lifetime one of the most honored and respected citizens of this county, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1815. He came to this county in 1853, and resided here until his death, which occurred April 2, 1875. He was on the river from the time he was eighteen years of age until 1860,

serving as pilot and commander of different vessels. When only nineteen years of age he was commander of the *Matamora*. He married, December 31, 1839, Miss Catherine R. White. She was born in this county February 10, 1821. They had but one child, Emma, who died in her twenty-first year. Captain Goslee met his death in a frightful manner, being killed by a railroad train. The old mansion where Mrs. Goslee resides has been in possession of her family for three generations. The place was settled by her maternal grandfather, Martin Brengman, about the year 1794. Her father, Minor White, was born in this county in 1795.

John N. McMichael was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 25, 1800. His parents, James and Eleanor (Dunbar) McMichael, moved to Louisville in 1802. John N. is the oldest of three children, and the only survivor. The others were named Mary Ann and Adeline. His father died in 1805, and his mother in the sixty-third year of her age. J. N. McMichael was appointed a constable in 1827, served four years, and then was sheriff for six years. He was next city marshal for two years. With C. Miller he started the first coal office in Louisville. He was quite extensively engaged in this business for five years. At the end of this time he moved to the country and has since devoted himself to agriculture. Mr. McMichael has served as magistrate six years, also as police judge at Anchorage two or three years. He and his wife belong to the Baptist church. He married Miss Nancy C. Hargin, of this county, in 1832. They have eight children living, viz: John W., Thomas H., George C., Charles C., James G., Nellie (married William B. Rogers, New Orleans), Nancy C., and Mollie.

A. Hausman, proprietor of the Star grocery at Anchorage, was born in Germany in 1842, and came to this country at the age of seventeen. He was brought up a mechanic; afterwards worked at stone masonry and boot and shoe making. In 1859 he came to Kentucky, and in 1862 to Louisville, where he made boots and shoes until 1866, when he moved to Anchorage, continuing in the same business, to which he added the duties of a country store keeper. Mr. Hausman was the first merchant in Anchorage, and still continues the only one. He is a self-made man. Starting in business with only \$25

capital he has prospered well, and is now doing a good business. The loss of his wife, Annie (Linnig) Hausman, in March, 1881, was a severe blow to him. They had lived together happily for seventeen years and brought up a large family of children.

SPRINGDALE PRECINCT.

This precinct received its name in honor of one of the finest springs in the county, having an even temperature the year round of fifty-four degrees Fahrenheit. There is one spring at Dorsey's camp ground which has an even temperature of fifty degrees. The spring above mentioned is under the dwelling house of the old homestead of James Young, who settled here very early on a large tract of land, comprising in all some eight hundred acres; but up to the year 1860 this precinct was a part of Harrod's Creek.

Mr. Young, upon coming to this part of the county, decided to build him a dwelling house. His son, also financially interested, concurred in the same, but each party decided on grounds or knolls on the either side of the spot finally chosen, and not agreeing one with the other, they compromised by each meeting the other half way, where they found rather marshy ground. After excavating sufficiently for a cellar, they discovered this spring, which has given them since that time a pure, cold and limpid strain of water. The house was built in 1828, and is still standing. The land was purchased by Young from John Dorothy, who secured it by patent from the Government.

Among the distinguished settlers of this precinct was the well known William White, who was born in Virginia in 1763. He came to Middletown, which place was surveyed and laid out under his direction, and was a member of the State Legislature. His son, Miner White, was born in the year 1795. He cleared the lands and also settled upon a tract in Springdale; built mills on Goose creek, near this little place, being the first of the kind in the county. One was a saw-mill, to which was afterward added a grist-mill. Still later the lower mill, farther down the creek was built, to which was added a distillery. These mills have long

since gone down, but served the day for which they were built right well, doing custom work wholly.

Goose creek is a short, lively stream, having its headwaters in springs and small streams but a few miles from its mouth, and furnishes an abundance of water ten months in the year. A number of good mill sites are found on this stream, but, strange to say, no mills are operated at this time. A man by the name of Allison built a mill quite early, and run it for many years, but a score of years and more ago it was used as a school-house.

Edmund Taylor owned a large tract of land between the branches of this stream. Dabney Taylor, a grandson of Hancock Taylor, who was a brother of Zachary Taylor, is a wealthy, well-to-do farmer at Worthington, this precinct.

Patrick Bell also settled in Springdale on a large tract of land, afterwards owned by Dr. Barbour. A Mr. Mayo afterwards owned it.

Lawrence Young, of Caroline county, Virginia, born in 1793, was a prominent man of this precinct. He came with his father, James Young, settled here on a large tract of land, and became a noted horticulturist, and edited the Southern Agriculturist many years before he died. He also had a green-house, and cultivated flowers, as well as the various kinds of trees and fruits. He was a noted teacher, and taught at Middletown such men as Mr. E. D. Hobbs and L. L. Dorsey, being his pupils. He studied law in Transylvania college, where he took the full collegiate course, but was not successful in the profession, and abandoned it for the school-room. He was known by pomologists as an authority in that science also. He was married in 1823, and died in 1872. His son, 'Squire William Young, a well-to-do young farmer now residing at Springdale, became the first magistrate in the precinct when it was organized in 1868. It was simply a voting precinct in 1860, but was not, by an act of the Legislature, made a magisterial precinct until the year 1868.

There are at present no mills, and but one church, and but school in the precinct. The church is a missionary one, lately established, and is Presbyterian. The school-house is in one corner of the precinct.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

William W. Young, an old resident of Jefferson county, was born June 24, 1828, near Middletown. When very young he came to Springdale in company with his parents, and settled upon the fine farm where we now find him. His father and mother came from Virginia in an early day. Mr. Young was married November 23, 1853, to Miss Ann A. Chamberlain, of Jefferson county. They have had six children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin L. Young, brother of W. W. Young, was born July 27, 1840, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He has always been engaged in farming, and has a farm of one hundred acres. Mr. Young was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Stone, of Louisville, daughter of E. M. Stone. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist church.

Philip D. Barbour, one of the oldest and well-known residents of Jefferson county, was born January 18, 1818, in Orange county, Virginia, and when an infant came to Kentucky with his parents, who settled in Fayette county. They lived here but a short time, when they went to Oldham county. Mr. Barbour, the subject of this sketch, resided here twenty-five or thirty years, and then came to Jefferson county, Springdale precinct, where he is now living on a fine farm of six or seven hundred acres. Mr. Barbour was married in 1841 to Miss Comfort Ann Dorsey, of Jefferson county. This marriage was blessed with three children. Mrs. Barbour died in 1847. Mr. Barbour was married a second time, in 1851, to Miss Fannie Butler, of Orange county, Virginia. They have had eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Christian church.

William L. Harbold, M. D., was born August 13, 1819, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. Mr. Harbold studied medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine, and graduated in 1852. He has practiced ever since, though he has given some attention to farming. He was married in 1846 to Miss Fannie Close, of Oldham county. They have had nine children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Harbold died in November, 1878. Mr. Harbold is a member of the Baptist church, as was Mrs. Harbold before her death. Mrs. Judith S. Harbold, his aged mother, is now liv-

ing with her son William. She was born in Madison county, Virginia, in 1799, and came to Kentucky in 1805.

James S. Kalfus was born July 14, 1843, in Louisville, where he lived till 1870, with the exception of a short time in Texas. Since 1870 he has resided in Springdale precinct, Jefferson county. He was married in October, 1869, to Miss Cornelia Warren, of Boyle county. J. W. Kalfus, his father, was in business a long time in Louisville, and was well known in the business circles of the city.

Elijah T. Yager was born May 6, 1841, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided in the State. His father, Joel, was a native of Virginia; also his mother. Mr. Yager married Miss Lydia Mount, January 21, 1864. She was born in Oldham county, September 8, 1844. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Yager are members of the Christian church.

Hugh McLaughry was born October 17, 1815, in Delaware county, New York, and lived here during his boyhood. When about twenty years of age he went to Chicago and Milwaukee, and lived in these places three years. He then came to Kentucky, and located in Louisville, where he was engaged in mechanical business for eight years. He then went to Oldham county, where he resided about eighteen years upon a farm. He then came to Jefferson county where we now find him. He married Miss Nancy Cameron, of Clark county, Indiana. They have had four children—only one living.

John Simcoe was born February 13, 1841, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. His father, Jerry M. Simcoe, came from Virginia in about 1810, and settled upon what is now known as the Clark farm. Mr. Simcoe has always followed farming as an occupation. He was married in 1877 to Miss Annie White, of Jefferson county. They have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Simcoe are members of the Reformed church.

W. D. S. Taylor, a prominent and well known citizen of Jefferson county, was born July 8, 1806, in what is now called Oldham county. His parents came from Virginia in a very early day. His father was a brother of President Taylor, also of General Joe Taylor. He was married August 18, 1827, to Miss Jane Pollock Barbour, daughter of Philip C. S. Barbour, of Oldham county. Mrs. Taylor was born Nov-

ember 14, 1812, in Virginia. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Elizabeth S., born September 21, 1830; William P., born January 6, 1833; Margaret A., born March 14, 1835; Hancock, born March 2, 1838; Manlius, born October 14, 1840; Alice H., born July 28, 1844; Dabney Strother, born August 20, 1851; Willis H., born in 1846. William, Margaret and Willis are deceased.

Hancock Taylor was born March 2, 1838, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1860 he went to Phillips county, Arkansas, and remained there till April, 1861, when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment. After the war he returned to Crittenden county, Kentucky, where he lived three years and a half. He then came back to Jefferson, where he has since resided. He was married October 12, 1865, to Miss Mary H. Wallace, of Louisville. They have had seven children—six living at the present time. Mr. Taylor is a Master Mason. He represented Jefferson county in the Legislature in the years 1877 and 1878.

CANE RUN PRECINCT.

The history of this precinct is that of a few individuals who were prominently identified in the history of Louisville and the county. Of these prominent persons may be mentioned William Merriwether, his son Jacob, and his grandson William Merriwether, Major John Hughes, Judge John Miller, Benjamin Pollard, and Samuel Garr. Mr. William Merriwether emigrated from Virginia as early as 1805, and settled upon a large tract of land consisting of about eight hundred acres. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, and after coming here assisted in building the fort at Louisville. He settled in the south part of Cane Run, and raised a family of four sons and one daughter. He died in 1843.

His son, Jacob Merriwether, now member of the lower house in the State Legislature of Kentucky, was born in 1800, in Virginia; came with his parents to Kentucky, in 1805, remained upon his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to St. Louis and performed clerical duties in the county clerk's office under General

O'Fallen. At this time St. Louis was far in the interior, and a good trading place with the Indians. There he remained, visiting the various Indian posts throughout the Northwest, going up the Missouri river on the first steamboat that ran on those waters. He remained in the fur trade with the Indians until 1823, when he returned to Kentucky and married, that year, Miss Sarah A. Leonard, and settled where he now lives. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature of Kentucky in 1835; was re-elected and held the position until 1840, when he was defeated for Congress in the hard cider campaign, and was again defeated for the same office in 1848. In 1844 he was one of the Presidential electors. In 1849 he was elected to draft the new constitution for the State of Kentucky, which position he held until the death of Henry Clay, in 1853, and was then elected to the United States Senate. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce as Governor of New Mexico. In 1857 he resigned, and in 1859 was elected to the State Legislature, and became speaker of the House of Representatives in 1861. He was again defeated for Congress by John Harney, after which he retired to private life until 1879 when he was again taken up by the citizens of his county and elected to the Legislature.

His life has been an eventful one. He is now an active man eighty two years of age; has ever been regarded by his constituents as an able, efficient, and trusty representative of their interests. He has raised a family of four children, now living.

His son, William H. Merriwether, born in 1825, was reared on the farm, and married in 1857 to Miss Lydia Morselle, and lives on part of the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1805. He was appointed deputy marshal in 1861, and re-appointed in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he was appointed marshal by President Lincoln, which position he held in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed clerk of the United States court, and held that position until 1876, when he became interested in a real estate agency, which business he still pursues. He was originally a Democrat, but since 1860 has been a Republican.

Major John Hughes, a prominent man of this precinct, served in the Revolutionary war, and

was a settler on the Ohio river six miles below Louisville, where he had purchased a tract of a thousand acres of land.

Judge Miller had settled on the upper end, about four miles from the county court-house, on a large tract of land.

Benjamin Pollard settled in the southern part.

The citizens of this precinct never had a church until the year 1863, when St. James' was built, about four miles below Louisville, by the Episcopalians. The society is and has been small, the membership now being about forty. Mr. William Cornwall has been the leading and most active man, probably, in this organization.

FISHERVILLE PRECINCT.

The land in this precinct is generally good. Along the valley of Floyd's fork it is rich and well adapted to grain raising. The high lands are better adapted to the raising of stock.

The capital town of this country is Fisherville, a neat, white-washed little place on Floyd's fork, which sometimes in its forgetful and excited condition overflows the whole place. The town was named in honor of Robert Fisher some forty years ago, and is in point of appearance above the average modern village. There are not only good houses here, but a thrifty looking class of dwelling habitations are dotted over the entire precinct, and especially in the valley of Floyd's fork. The Raglins, Gillands, Beards, Driskils, and many others might be mentioned. In short, many of the houses are elegant.

The Louisville, Fisherville and Taylorsville turnpike winds its length through the precinct and the town; also pikes of shorter length made for the convenience of neighbors are found here and there.

The Gillands were early settlers of this place, and became wealthy. John Henry Gilland, one of the first magistrates, came early and settled near Boston when Fisherville and Boston were together. Dr. Reid's father, Matthew, was an old settler. His wife was a Gilland; also Mike and Billie Throat, Billie Parns, Allen Rose, who became quite wealthy, Adam Shake, father, and the Carrithers and Seatons were among the early settlers of this place.

The Shroats were German Baptists from Pennsylvania, and preached long before the church was brought to Fisherville from Floyd's fork. This church was moved about 1852, and is a frame, two stories in height, the Masons occupying the second floor. Rev. William Barnett was one of the early preachers in the old brick church before it was removed. Following him were Rev. William Hobbs, Worl, Hunter, Coleman, and Fountain. Rev. W. E. Powers is the present pastor. The church is numerically weak. The officers are Edwin Shouse, moderator; John Davis clerk; John Scearce and A. J. Conn, deacons.

The Reformed Church is one-half mile east of Fisherville, and is a good, respectable building, erected at a probable cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, in 1881. This organization is an outgrowth of the old Baptist organization, and like other churches of its kind had its origin some time after Campbell made his visit to this part of the State. The principal actors identified in the pros and cons of that day on this question were Calvert, a "hard-shell" Baptist, James Rose, Joseph Sweeney, and some others. Rev. Mr. Taylor preaches for this people at this time twice a month. Robert Taylor, Higley, and La Master are the elders. William Driskill and R. Sando Carpenter and Tyler Carpenter are the deacons, and Stephen Taylor clerk.

MILLS.

Robert Fisher is the owner of the present mills in Fisherville. His father owned the original mill in this place.

The abundance of water in the creek during all the months of the year, and the reputation of the mills throughout the county, brings much custom to this little place.

EAST CEDAR HILL INSTITUTE

is located twenty miles east of Louisville, and two miles east of Fisherville, on the Fisherville and Buck Creek turnpike, in a community whose people are remarkable for their intelligence and morality. It is in a healthy section of country, and where there is fine natural scenery.

The institution was founded in 1869 by Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, a highly educated lady, and of marked refinement and culture. She is the daughter of R. R. Clarke, a relative of George

Rogers Clarke. Her grandfather came to the county as early as 1782, and her father was born in 1811, in Nelson county, came here in 1835, and settled on four hundred and fifty acres of land. Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon received her education in Shelbyville, Kentucky, in the select school of Miss Julia Tevis, graduating from that institution in 1851. She taught at different places, until, in the year 1869, in her father's house, a large commodious farm dwelling, she opened a school with about fifty pupils, and her success in the work has been increasing from year to year since that time. The government exercised in the management of the school; her course of study, scientific and classical; the societies and social circles under the guidance of a marked intellectuality; the low rates of tuition; the large list of pupils graduated from the institution, together with the religious features of the school, compare favorably with similar enterprises. Mrs. Coon has, from time to time, been erecting such building and making such additions as were found necessary. Her corps of teachers is competent and experienced. The names are:

Literary Department—Mrs. Cleo F. C. Coon, principal, and teacher of higher mathematics and English branches; Professor H. N. Reubelt, teacher of languages, mental and moral science; Miss Mollie E. Grubbs, teacher of algebra, reading, English grammar, and writing; Miss Emma A. Rose, M. E. L., teacher of higher arithmetic, and intermediate classes.

Musical Department—Miss Alice M. Bailey, principal teacher; Miss Katie M. Reubelt, M. E. L., assistant teacher.

Ornamental Department—Miss Lulie M. Myers, teacher of drawing, painting, wax, and worsted work, and lace.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John B. Sceares was born May 24, 1812, in Woodford county, Kentucky. His father, Robert Sceares, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kentucky in an early day, being one of the pioneers of the State. Mr. Sceares has followed farming for several years, though he was formerly engaged in milling. He was married in 1834 to Miss Permelia Sale, of Woodford county. They had one child. His second marriage occurred in 1839, to Miss Permelia

Shouse, of Henry county. He had five children by this marriage. His third marriage took place in 1857, to Miss Juliette Jones, of Scott county. This union was blessed with eleven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Seares is a member of the Baptist church, also a Free Mason.

John H. Gilliland was born December 24, 1838, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, where he has ever resided. He is at the present time engaged in farming, has about three hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, and a beautiful home. He married Miss Sally F. Crutcher of Spencer county, October 12, 1865. They have had three children, two now living—Thomas B., Alice C., Mattie K. Mattie is deceased. Mr. Gilliland is a Free Mason.

Thomas Gilliland was born June 24, 1813, in Shelby county, Kentucky, and came when very young to Jefferson county with his parents. His father, Thomas Gilliland, was a native of Ireland and came to America about the year 1800. Thomas Gilliland, Jr., was married in 1840 to Miss Margaret Blankenbaker of Shelby county, daughter of Lewis Blankenbaker. He was married in 1876 to Miss Lizzie Townsend of Fisherville precinct. They have one child, Thomas Hampton, who was born September 12, 1877. Mr. Gilliland is a Free Mason.

James Robison was born May 11, 1835, in Jefferson county, and has ever resided upon the old homestead in Fisherville precinct. His father, William Robison, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, and moved to Kentucky when eight years of age, with his parents, and settled in Spencer county. In 1833 William Robison moved into Jefferson county, where he died June 11, 1876. Mr. James Robison has followed farming the greater part of his life, and has a good farm of two hundred and fifty acres. He was married January 12, 1860, to Miss Ruth C. Moore, daughter of Simeon Moore, of Jefferson county. Mr. Robison is a member of the Presbyterian church; Mrs. Robison a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Robison is master of the lodge of Free Masons at Fisherville.

William Carrithers was born October 22, 1807, in Spencer county, Kentucky. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kentucky in an early day. His grandfather, as also his grandmother on his father's side, came from Ireland.

Mr. Carrithers is engaged in general farming, and has about one hundred and eighty acres of land. He was married January 12, 1830, to Miss Hannah Y. Davis, of Spencer county. Of this union one child was born. His second marriage was to Miss Elvira Fredrick, April 12, 1832. They had eleven children, six living at the present time. His third marriage was November 13, 1878, to Mrs. S. E. Burton, of Boyle county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Carrithers are members of the Presbyterian church.

Elisha Walters, an old and substantial citizen, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 1, 1814, where he resided till 1836, when he went to Spencer county, living there till 1841, then came to Jefferson county. His father, Thomas Walters, came from Virginia, as did his grand-parents, in early times. Mr. Walters was married January 6, 1842, to Miss Rebecca Rhea, of Jefferson county. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mrs. Walters died February 19, 1881. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Walters is a church member, also a Free Mason.

Daniel McKinley, an old and respected citizen, was born October 5, 1805, in Shelby county, or what is now known as Spencer county. He came to Jefferson county in 1833, and lived in the county till his death, which occurred April 25, 1881. He was married December 13, 1827, to Miss Kezia Russell, of Nelson county, Kentucky. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. McKinley was born November 1, 1808. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McKinley was also a member.

Daniel B. McKinley was born January 24, 1844, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He is a son of Daniel McKinley. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mildred Day, of Spencer county, daughter of Richard Day. They have had four children—Carrie, Hallie, John, Lizzie. Lizzie is deceased. Mrs. McKinley died March 7, 1877. Mr. McKinley is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Colman E. Drake was born February 19, 1832, in Spencer county, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Drake, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Kentucky when the country was wild. Mr. Colman Drake came to Jefferson county in 1869. His farm lies in Spencer and

Jefferson counties. It contains one hundred and sixty acres. He was married in 1871 to Miss Marietta Stevens, of Garrard county, Kentucky. They had one child, but she died when very young. Mrs. Drake died September 17, 1872. She was a member of the Christian church.

Robert Carrithers was born November 19, 1812, in Shelby county, though what is now Spencer county. He lived there till 1834, when he came to Jefferson, where he has ever since resided. His father came from Pennsylvania. Mr. Carrithers was married in 1833 to Miss Edna Stallard, of Spencer county. They had nine children by this marriage. He was again married, in 1856, to Miss Elizabeth J. Russell, of Spencer county. They had three children by this marriage. Mr. Carrithers is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Mrs. Carrithers of the Methodist church.

Squire McKinley was born November 28, 1820, in Shelby county. His father, James McKinley, was a native of Kentucky. He died in 1863. Mr. S. McKinley learned the carpenter's trade when young and followed this occupation for a short time. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary McKinley, of Spencer county. They had two children by this marriage—James S. and John W. He was again married, in 1854, to Mrs. Sophia Drake. They had nine children by this marriage—Sarah B., George C., Ivanhoe, Charles E., Cynthia K., Marietta, Benjamin F., William F., also a girl not named. Mrs. McKinley is a member of the Methodist church.

HARROD'S CREEK

is a fertile, rolling tract of land along the river's edge, north of Louisville, extending from the suburbs of that city to the northern limit of the county. Like most precincts, its contour or form is irregular, being much greater in length than in width.

It has good advantages in the way of a turnpike that runs through it, going from Louisville to Oldenburg. Also in the Narrow Gauge railroad, formerly built by the citizens of the precinct, and which afterwards passed into the hands of a company. This latter road, with its reasonable rates of travel, affords the citi-

zens fine opportunities for carrying on mercantile pursuits in the city.

Among the early settlers may be mentioned the Wilhites, who were probably among the first, James Taylor, relative of Colonel Richard Taylor, who came in 1799, and settled near the present town of Worthington upon a tract of a thousand acres or more of land. He was early identified with the political history of the county, and was clerk of the county court. He had a brother who served in the Revolutionary war. He was the grandfather of Dr. N. Barbour, of Louisville, and was a native of Virginia.

Thomas and Richard Barbour were early settlers here, locating on large tracts of land just above Harrod's creek. Richard Barbour was among the first magistrates of the precinct, and held the office for a long time. Thomas Barbour, his brother, and father to Dr. Barbour, was an early representative of this county in the Legislature. He married Mary Taylor, a cousin of Zachary Taylor, and raised a large family, Dr. Barbour being the only living representative of the family at this time. He built a large flouring mill (to which was attached a saw-mill) about the year 1808-09, and later on one was built lower down by Glover. These mills were greatly advantageous to the county, furnishing a ready market for the grain, which would be ground and then shipped to New Orleans. Mr. Barbour died in 1820. He had two sons, Thomas and James, who were in the War of 1812. The Barbour mill was run until about the year 1835, when it went down.

Andrew Mars and his cousin Andrew Steel were early settlers also, locating on lands opposite Twelve-mile island.

Dr. William Adams was the first resident physician of the precinct. He, as was the custom in those times, obtained a general experience, mostly by the practice of medicine. He, however, attended lectures in the Transylvania college, but never graduated. His advent to the place was about the year 1825. Ten years afterwards Dr. N. Barbour practiced the medical profession there, and continued the practice until in 1872, when he removed to Louisville, where he has an extensive practice. Dr. Barbour is a graduate of the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1835. He afterwards took a

course of lectures in medicine in Philadelphia.

CHURCHES.

The subject of religion early engrossed the attention of the people of this part of the county, but no building or regular society was organized until about the year 1820.

The Taylors and Barbours were Episcopalians but the Presbyterians erected a brick church this year, and they connected themselves with that organization.

Dr. Blackburn, of Tennessee, a scholarly gentleman, was one of the first pastors of this society. Some of the names of the corporate members are here appended—Andrew Mars, Thomas Barbour, Robert and Edwin Woodfolk, John D. Lock, and some of the Wilhites. The building as erected remained until about the year 1850, when owing to its crumbled condition it was replaced by another. The Rev. Dr. McCowan, a learned and an excellent gentleman, preached here some eight years.

The church is not as strong in its membership as it was at one time, but is still in existence, the Revs. Thomas Christler and Alexander Dorson being the pastors at the present time.

The colored people organized a society known as the Greencastle church in 1875; J. Wilhite officiating at that time. The building was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, and the society has a membership at this time of one hundred and nine. They are known as the Mission Baptists. Rev. E. J. Anderson is the present pastor.

The town of Harrods Creek was laid off quite early, and divided up into small lots. It was formerly known as the Seminary land. It, however, was never built up and remains to-day only a few straggling houses.

Harrods Creek Ferry was formerly an important wharf; this was in the palmy days of Middletown and when Louisville was deemed an unhealthy village. Goods were shipped and landed at this harbor until, probably, about the year 1810, when the metropolis of the county was moved to the Falls of the Ohio river, and the principal trade went there.

Harrods creek and Big Goose creek are the principal streams of this precinct. They each furnish an abundance of water the year round, and near their mouths run close together and parallel for a mile or so. Harrods creek stream

empties into the Ohio river ten miles above Louisville, and where it is about forty rods wide. About a fourth of a mile from its mouth it dips at an angle of about seven degrees, giving it an appearance of falls. It has been stated that this creek, like many others in the State, has subterranean passages, through which a part of its waters flow without crossing the falls.

Goose Creek waters formerly turned a grist-mill for Mr. Allison, and still farther down a saw-mill that was run for many years, but there has been no mill on this stream for full thirty years. The old grist-mill, after it was abandoned, was used for a time as a school-house.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Abraham Blankenbaker was born July 13, 1796, in Mercer county, Kentucky, where he lived till he was five years of age, when he went to Shelby county in company with his parents and resided there till 1822. He went to Louisville and lived there till 1853. He then moved to Harrods Creek, where his family now reside. Mr. Blankenbaker died March 22, 1871. He was married to Miss Anna Close, of Oldham county, Kentucky, June 16, 1833. This union was blessed with five children, though only one survives. Mr. Blankenbaker was an exemplary man and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Jesse Chrisler, one of the well known residents of Jefferson county, was born April 9, 1799, in Madison county, Virginia, and lived there till he was five or six years of age, when he came to Kentucky with his parents. He lived in Louisville about twenty-five years and was engaged in the grocery and banking business in the meantime; he then went to Harrods Creek, where we now find him: most pleasantly situated. He was married December 12, 1838, to Miss Mary L. Cleland, of Mercer county, Kentucky. They have had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisler are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chrisler is a well known and respected citizen.

John T. Bate was born December 30, 1809, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and has ever resided near his old home. He has followed farming as an occupation the greater part of his life, though he was engaged in manufacturing several years. His farm contains five hundred acres of excellent land. Mr. Bate was married

December 25, 1834, to Miss Ellenor A. Lorke, of Oldham county, Kentucky. They have had two children, Octavius L. and Clarence. Octavius is deceased. Mrs. Bate died about forty-one years ago. Mr. Bate has been magistrate twenty years and is highly esteemed by all of his fellow citizens.

James Trigg was born November 17, 1816, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and resided there till 1849, when he went to southern Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming till 1863, when he came to Jefferson county, where we now find him most beautifully situated on a farm of ninety-five acres. Mr. Trigg was married April 17, 1849, to Miss Mary W. Harshaw, of Oldham county. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Trigg died in 1873. Mr. Trigg is a member of the Christian church.

Alexander B. Duerson was born August 9, 1825, in Oldham county, Kentucky, and remained there until 1856, when he moved to Jefferson county, where he now resides upon a farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres. Mr. Duerson was married in 1855 to Miss Mary A. Lyle, of Natchez, Mississippi. They have had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Duerson are members of the Presbyterian church, as is, also, their daughter. Mr. Duerson is deacon of the church at Harrods Creek, and is a most worthy man.

F. S. Barbour was born August 27, 1843, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He has always resided upon the homestead farm, which contains two hundred and sixty-five acres of excellent land, part of which is on Diamond island, in the Ohio river. Mr. Barbour was married December 31, 1867, to Miss Annie S. Cleland, of Boyle county, Kentucky. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Barbour are members of the Presbyterian church.

T. J. Barbour, a brother of F. S. Barbour, was born March 25, 1842, in Jefferson county, and still resides at the old homestead. He has long been an invalid, being troubled with the spinal disease. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

William Barrickman was born February 24, 1824, in Oldham county, Kentucky, where he resided until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Jefferson county and lived there three years. He afterwards resided in different counties of the State until 1877, when he moved

to Harrods Creek. Mr. Barrickman was married in 1870 to Miss Bettie Carpenter, of Bullock county, a daughter of Judge Carpenter. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Barrickman has a farm in company with Judge DeHaven, which contains four hundred acres of excellent land. He is engaged in stock-raising, chiefly, and is considered a successful farmer.

Glenview stock farm, one of the largest in the county, is situated six miles from Louisville, and is a large and beautiful place. Mr. J. C. McFerren, the present owner, bought the place about thirteen years ago. He does an extensive business, and is widely known. His farm contains eight hundred and eighty-five acres. He keeps from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of trotting horses. His stock is among the most celebrated in the country. Mr. McFerren has one of the most beautiful residences in this county. His farm, with the stock now upon it, is worth at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. McFerran is a native of Barren county, Kentucky.

SPRING GARDEN PRECINCT.

This precinct was formerly called Spring Grove. It lies adjacent to Louisville and in consequence its history is mostly blended with the history of that city.

The noted, well known George Rogers Clarke was a large land holder near the once beautiful springs of this place. So were the Churchills, Phillipses, Ballards, Stamfords, and others so prominently connected with the history of the county and State. General George Rogers Clarke, of Albemarle county, Virginia, came to the county in 1775; was a captain in Dunmore's army, and was offered a commission afterwards by the British authorities, but had the interest of the struggling colonies too much at heart to betray his country. He came to Kentucky to bring about a satisfactory connection between the two States. His history will be found in another portion of the work. He was never married.

Hon. Elisha D. Staniford, M. D., was a native of this portion of the county. His father also was a native of Kentucky, and his mother was of Irish descent. Dr. Staniford was born

December 31, 1831. He studied medicine under Dr. J. B. Flint, and graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine; was for years president of the Red River Iron works, of the Louisville Car Wheel company, of the Farmers and Drovers' bank, president of the Saving and Trust company, and held other very important positions. He was also at one time member of the Senate, and was also a member of the House of Representatives.

The Churchills, of Louisville, were also residents of this precinct. The family is a large one and formerly constituted one of the most prominent ones in Virginia, extending back some two hundred years. William Churchill, being a church warden, by his last will, made in 1711, left a sum of money, the interest of which was to be used for the encouragement of the ministry, to preach against the raging vices of the times. Samuel C. Churchill came to the precinct when eight years of age, in 1784. His father, Armistead Churchill, married Elizabeth Blackwell and settled in Spring Garden, on a large tract of land. His son, Samuel C., father of S. B., married Abby Oldham, only daughter of Colonel William Oldham. Colonel Oldham was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in command of a Kentucky regiment when St. Clair was defeated in 1791. Samuel C. Churchill was a large and extensive farmer, and devoted himself solely to his farm. S. B. Churchill was born in this precinct in 1812; was educated at the St. Joseph's college, Georgetown, Kentucky; went to St. Louis and edited the St. Louis Bulletin for many years; was Representative to the Missouri Legislature in 1840; delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. He returned to Kentucky in 1863, and was elected to the State Legislature from Jefferson county. In 1867 he became Secretary of State under Governor Helm, and continued in office under Governor Stevenson. His brother, Thomas J. Churchill, was a captain in the Mexican war, a major-general in the Confederate army, and after the war Governor of Arkansas.

Spring Garden precinct, being contiguous to the city, gives the citizens the advantages of school and church—there being no church buildings in this portion of the county. The land is of good quality and the agricultural interests well eveloped. p

SHIVELY PRECINCT.

Among the early settlers of this precinct should be mentioned the name of Colonel William Pope, who was one of the early settlers of the State. He arrived at the falls of the Ohio river in 1779, and, like other adventurers, with his young family occupied the fort at the entrance to the canal. He was a native of Farquier county, Virginia, the son of William Pope, of Virginia ancestry, whose wife was Miss Netherton, and by whom he had three sons, of whom William was also one of the pioneers of the new State, and lived to a great age, dying in 1825. Colonel William Pope married Penelope Edwards, and his four sons became distinguished men. John was at one time Governor of the Territory of Arkansas and also a member of Congress. William Pope, the second son of the pioneer, was a wealthy farmer in this vicinity, a man of splendid business talents and great industry, and amassed considerable fortune. He married Cynthia Sturgus, who was the mother of Mrs. Ann Anderson, the wife of Larz, son of Colonel Richard C. Anderson, of Revolutionary fame. Her only son was Richard C. Anderson, named in honor of her grandfather. The descendants of the Pope families are numerous, and were many of them quite prominent men.

Major Abner Field was a very early settler in this portion of the State, and was one of the first representatives in the Virginia House of Buggesses. He married a daughter of Colonel William Pope. His first son, Dr. Nathaniel Field, is a prominent physician of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Christian William Shiyeley, was also a very prominent and early settler of this precinct, and in honor of whom the precinct was named. He built his mill about the year 1810. He settled on a large tract of land, then a wilderness.

There were many other prominent citizens in this precinct of whom may be mentioned the Kissiger family, Fulton Gatewood, Squire Thornberry, a magistrate; Matthew Love, John Jones, who kept the tan-yard for many years; Amos Goodwin, Leonard Gatewood, school teacher; the Townsly's, and others.

The salt works in this precinct were quite important in an early day. People come for salt at that time from a hundred miles distant. Joe

Brooks, John Speed, and D. Staniford operated here a long time. Jones' tan-yard, built about the year 1807, was near the salt works; and the old Shiveley tavern, on Salt River run, was the stopping place for the traveler—the stone meeting-house, built about the year 1820, stands on the Salt River road, and was used by all denominations.

In an early day religion and dancing occupied much attention. The earthquake that occurred in 1811 seems to have jarred the religious feelings of the community considerably. Everybody then imagined the world was surely coming to an end and joined the church, but the next winter the fiddle and not the preacher held sway, and the heel and toe kept time to the music almost constantly. The earthquake was severe and produced considerable commotion.

JOHNSTOWN PRECINCT.

is the same in character and quality of land and surface of the country as the other precincts south of Louisville, being marshy and filled with ponds. This was specially true in an early day before any draining was done.

While these ponds were not tillable, they furnished the opportunity of much amusement to the young men who loved sport, and as they were filled with ducks, these places were of frequent resort. On one occasion, however, they were the cause of furnishing a bit of Indian history.

Among the earliest settlers of this portion of the county was the Lynn family, and on one occasion the young men left home for a season of sport, and visited the ponds as usual for game. Not taking any precaution against the Indians, they were captured by a roving band of savages and carried over into Indiana. The forced visit made in company with the dusky warriors was not altogether to their liking. But, making the best of their imprisonment, they feigned such friendship for their red brothers, and so much liking to a roving life, that in the course of a few months they succeeded in gaining the entire confidence of their captors, and on one occasion, when left with the squaws while the warriors were hunting, took French leave, and came home.

GILMAN'S PRECINCT.

This precinct lies just east of the city of Louisville, and embraces some of the richest and most fertile lands in the county, and it may be truly remarked, some of the finest in the great State of Kentucky.

It has natural boundary lines on its south, east and north sides in the streams of Bear Grass and Big Goose creeks. The former of these streams skirts the whole of its southern and southeastern sides, and the latter its northeastern boundary. The precinct of Harrod's Creek lies just to its north. The Louisville & Cincinnati railroad runs through the entire length of this division, having stations every mile or so apart, giving the citizens an opportunity of living in their beautiful homes in the country and of carrying on business in the city. Trains run so frequently, both in the morning and evening, that a large portion of these people are professional or business men whose business is in the city. A ride over the road through this precinct shows a grandeur and magnificence of country life rarely beheld. Large, elegant and costly edifices may be seen on every side. Here are also large, valuable farms under the highest state of cultivation. The Magnolia stock farm established by A. G. Herr in 1864, is probably as fine a farm as can be found in the State. It was so named by George D. Prentice as early as 1841, from the number of magnolias that grew upon it. It was not established as a fancy stock farm until as above stated, when Mr. Herr began raising the finest thoroughbred stock, for which this farm has made a reputation throughout the States and Canada.

The Eden stock farm, under the proprietorship of Mr. L. L. Dorsey, has likewise attained for itself a reputation not unenviable.

The roads leading to various places in this precinct are in a better condition and more direct than in some of the precincts of the county. The Lyndon and Goose Creek turnpike road, put through in 1873, and the one leading from Louisville give the people good highways, and with the railroad, excellent opportunities for reaching Louisville.

The remoteness of settlement renders it impossible to give dates of the original patents of lands taken in this section of the county, but it

is known the attention of emigrants to the county was attracted to this section as soon as elsewhere.

The Bullitts, Taylors, Bateses, Herrs, Breckner-ridges, Chamberses, and a host of others, since familiar names to every household, settled here in an early day, opened up the wilderness, raised large families, and have long since departed. The record left by these pioneers is mostly of a traditional character. We aim to give but the reliable facts.

The Indians were troublesome to a degree, and the whites were under the necessity of building stations and block-houses to defend themselves against their attacks. Abbott's station was one of these points, built in an early day. It was afterwards owned by Mr. Herr, who purchased the property of Abbott's widow. Of the massacres which took place here we have but little that is reliable. The Indians would, however, cross the river from Indiana, steal horses, and sometimes make depredations upon the whites. They, on one of these raids, barbarously massacred a white woman and cut off her breasts. This event took place on A. G. Herr's place. There is also on this farm in a charcoal pit a place where the Indians made their arrow-heads of flint. Where this stone was obtained by them is not known, as there are no flint quarries known in the county, and probably none this side of Canada.

Of the early settlers who came to this section of the county John Herr was among the first. He was a young man of no means, and came with Mr. Jacob Rudy. His possessions were in Continental scrip, \$60,000 of which, when sold brought him but the paltry sum of \$14. Mr. Herr finally amassed a considerable fortune, owning before he died about one thousand acres of land. He married Miss Susan Rudy and had lived, at the time of his death in 1842, to the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Colonel Richard Taylor, father of Zachary Taylor, was an old settler in this precinct. His distinguished son lies buried near the old place, with a suitable monument to mark his last resting place. Colonel Taylor served through the Revolutionary war. He came from Virginia and settled on a large plantation in 1785, and here it was that Zachary Taylor spent twenty-four years of his life. His brother Hancock, who had a lieu-

tenancy in the United States army, died in 1808, and the vacant commission was assigned him. He was made captain in 1810, and served at Fort Harrison, and for gallantry was promoted to major. He served in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1836 in the Florida war, where he was promoted to general, and in 1840 was made chief in command of all the forces in the Southwest, and soon after took command of all forces in the Mexican war. He was nominated by the Whig National convention, assembled in Philadelphia in 1848, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and took his seat March 5, 1849, and died next year (see biography). One of the descendants of Colonel Richard Taylor, bearing the same name, is a real estate broker in Louisville.

Colonel Stephen Ormsby, one of the first judges of the county court, settled upon a large tract of land.

Major Martin, a farmer, was an old settler. He had a brother who married a sister of W. C. Bullitt.

David L. Ward was an extensive salt trader, making trips to New Orleans. He at one time owned one of the first water mills on Goose creek. This property was erected by Mr. Leaven Lawrence, and run by him for some years, being the first used; and with its coming a new era was marked in the advance made over the old fashioned hand or horse mill. It was situated on Goose creek, north of Lyndon station. After Ward purchased it he failed.

Alex. P. Ralston owned one on Bear Grass at an early day, and sold it in 1804 to Colonel Geiger. These mills received custom for many miles around.

Edward Dorsey was an old settler. He, however, did not come to the precinct before 1812. He purchased a large tract of land near O'Bannon station. He was a native of Maryland.

Colonel Richard Anderson, father of Richard C. Anderson, Jr., was a distinguished citizen who settled here at an early period. He was a member of Congress, serving with honor to his constituency and credit to himself for a number of years, and was afterwards honored by a position as Minister to one of the South American States. He was married to a Miss Groatheny, and his only child, now dead, married John T. Gray. Colonel Anderson settled on the Shelbyville pike.

William Chambers will be remembered, not only as an early settler of this portion of the county, but on account of his wealth. He married a Miss Dorsey, and afterwards, in conjunction with General Christy, purchased a large quantity of land near where the central portion of St. Louis city is now. The increase in value of his land made him immensely wealthy, and upon his death he left property to the value of a million of dollars to his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Tyler.

Norborn B. Bealle, one of the wealthy citizens of the pioneer days, was a large land holder, owning probably a thousand acres of land. He lived in grand style; owned a fine, large, residence. He was the father of three children.

Of the early settlers who left numerous descendants is Mr. James S. Bates, a very worthy man, and a good, influential citizen. He was an exceedingly large man, weighing four hundred pounds. He also owned a large tract of land, a great many slaves, and raised a large family of children, who left many descendants now living. He was a dealer in real estate, and sometimes made very hazardous ventures.

PHYSICIANS.

There have not been many professional men in the precinct, owing to the contiguity of the place to Louisville. People in an early day would, however, sometimes need a doctor, and to supply the demand Dr. Gault settled among them and plied his calling. He was their first physician, and remained some time.

No record has been kept of the magistracy of Gilman, but we have in tradition the services of one man, John Herr, Jr., who filled this office for a period of forty years. He was born November 20, 1806, and died in 1863. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man in his manner, but influential and a very successful man in several respects. In 1854 he was selected by his district to represent them in the Legislature, and acquitted himself with credit. He held various positions of trust, and owned the fine farm now the property of A. G. Herr, the noted stock dealer. He was the son of John Herr, Sr., before mentioned, and one of four brothers, who lived to an honored, useful old age.

Alferd, the youngest brother of this family, is the only one living. He is a man of some considerable influence and of property.

There are others who figured quite extensively in the history of this precinct—the Bullitts, Breckinridges, Browns, Colonel William Croghan, father of Major John Croghan, the hero of the War of 1812, and others.

CHURCH.

One, if not the first, of the original organizations of a religious character in the precinct, was a Baptist society, on Bear Grass. This society had its place of meeting first in Two Mile Town—it being encouraged in that precinct by Mr. George Hikes, who settled there about 1790-94. One of the first pastors was Rev. Mr. Walker. The congregation was made up of the citizens, not only of their own precinct but of Jeffersontown, Gilman, and other places. In the course of time the question of close communion was one which gave the organization some trouble and caused its entire overthrow.

The first building was a stone structure, erected about the year 1798-99, on the north bank of Bear Grass. Rev. Ben Allen was also one of the divines who ministered to the people spiritually in an early day.

The membership, however, became numerous and the questions arising concerning communion made a split, a portion of the church going to Jeffersontown and a portion to Newburg, but the old church still retains the name of the Bear Grass church and remains on the original site.

BEAR GRASS.

This stream of water, so frequently mentioned previously, is a considerable one, named to retain the original idea of wealth represented by the lands and surrounding country through which it flows. It has a number of good mill sites, and furnishes an abundance of water ten months in the year, and supplies water for a number of grist-mills, and one paper-mill. It rises from eight different springs, and like other streams in the State sometimes disappears for a quarter of a mile or so and then emerges. Near the city it runs parallel with the Ohio for a distance of about half a mile, and enters the river at Louisville.

At the mouth of the creek is one of the best harbors on the Ohio, perfectly safe and commodious for vessels of five hundred tons burthen. During seasons of the year when the waters are the most depressed there can be found here water twelve feet deep.



Susan W. Geisey.



L. S. Geisey.

Albert G. Herr was born in this county and has always lived here. His father, John Herr, was born here, and his grandfather, also named John, was one of the first settlers. Mr. Herr is the proprietor of the Magnolia stock farm, so named by the poet Prentice forty years ago. His stock and farm are widely celebrated. The farm contains two hundred and six acres. Mr. Herr's residence is most beautiful, and his garden is filled with a great variety of choice exotics. Mr. Herr does an extensive business breeding Jersey cattle, trotting horses, Berkshire hogs, and Silesian Merino sheep.

Dr. H. N. Lewis was born at St. Matthews in 1856. His father, Dr. John Lewis, practised in this county thirty years and was eminently successful. He died in 1878, and his son succeeds him in his practice. Dr. Lewis was educated at the Louisville high school, and graduated in medicine from the Louisville Medical college, also from the Hospital Medical college. He now does a good business, and is looked upon as a rising young physician. He is a gentleman in every sense of word and richly deserves success.

Benjamin Lawrence came to this county from Maryland, in very early times, and settled on what is now L. L. Dorsey's Eden Stock farm. He was an excellent farmer and a prosperous business man. His sons, Samuel and Leben—the former the grandfather of Theodore Brown, now residing here—were upright and worthy men, highly successful in business. Samuel Lawrence was the father of Benjamin and Elias Lawrence, who were among the prosperous merchants and most esteemed citizens of Louisville. Urath G. Lawrence, their sister, became the wife of James Brown, the father of Theodore and Arthur Brown. She was a lady widely known and beloved for her hospitality, benevolence, and high moral integrity. None but good words were ever spoken of her.

James Brown came from eastern Maryland about the year 1800. He was a clerk in the salt works of David L. Ward, at Mann's Lick, Bullitt county. He afterwards bought land on Bear Grass creek, and became one of the richest men of the county. At one time he owned nineteen hundred acres in the county. He was a man of good judgment, of the strictest integrity and honesty, and was noted for his benevolence and public spirit. His modest demeanor and manli-

ness won for him hosts of devoted friends. He died in 1853, aged seventy-three years. Theodore Brown was born in 1821, and lives on what was once a part of the old farm. He has two hundred and fifty acres of land and a pleasant and beautiful home. He has been for forty years a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Arthur Brown, his brother, and the youngest of the three surviving members of his father's family, was born in 1834. He married Miss Matilda Galt, daughter of Dr. N. A. Galt, who was the son of Dr. William C. Galt, who came from Virginia to Louisville in very early times. Mr. Brown has six children—J. Lawrence, Alexander G., Arthur A., William G., Harry L., and Matilda G. Mr. Brown is now serving his second term as magistrate. He is engaged in farming. Mr. Brown is a member of the Episcopal church.

John C. Rudy was born in this county in 1822. His father, Daniel Rudy, was one of the early settlers here, Louisville being but a small village when he came. Daniel Rudy died in 1850, aged seventy-five, and his wife, Mary (Shibely) Rudy, in 1852, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. J. C. Rudy lived upon the old farm until recently. Rudy chapel was named for his father, and built chiefly by his means. Mr. Rudy is a good farmer, and owns two hundred acres of land. He held the office of magistrate eight or ten years. He is a member of the Methodist church. He married Miss Priscilla Herr in 1852. They have four children living—Ardell, George F., James S., and Taylor.

Mrs. Ann Arterburn, widow of the late Norbon Arterburn, was born in this county. She was the daughter of John Herr, an old resident here. Her husband was also a native of this county. They were married in 1840, and had eight children—Orphelia, Bettie, Emma, William C., Edward, Anna, Clifton, and an infant son. Orphelia, Bettie, Edward, and Clifton are now living. Mr. Arterburn died April 9, 1878, aged sixty-five. Mrs. Arterburn still resides upon the place where she was born. Her sister, Mrs. Emily Oldham, widow of the late John Oldham, lives with her.

Joseph Raymond was born in county Sligo, Ireland, August 5, 1804. In 1831 he came to Quebec, and soon afterward to Kentucky. He settled in Louisville and engaged in gardening,

his present business. Mr. Raymond was married in 1835 to Miss Margaret Drisbach, a native of Philadelphia. They have had four children—Mary Ann, who died when three months old; Jacob B., died in his twenty-third year; George Frederick, resides in this precinct; Thomas P. lives with his father. Mr. Raymond is a member of the Methodist church, and of the order of Odd Fellows.

James Harrison, the oldest man living in this county having Louisville for a birthplace, was the son of Major John Harrison, who came to this county in 1785. Major Harrison was married at Cave Hill in 1787 to Mary Ann Johnston. They had five children—Sophia J. (married Robert A. New), Benjamin I., Colonel Charles L., Dr. John P., and James. James is the only survivor. James Harrison was born May 1, 1799, and has always lived in this county. He has been engaged in the practice of law in Louisville since 1842, and stands high in his profession.

George F. Raymond was born in Jefferson county, December 4, 1840. He received a good common school education, and was brought up a farmer. He was married in 1862 to Miss Eliza McCarrell, of Washington county, Kentucky. They had eight children, five of whom are living—Margaret, Mary (deceased), Carrie, Ruth (deceased), George (deceased), Joseph, James, and William. Mr. Raymond has served as magistrate fourteen years.

Captain William C. Williams was born in Louisville, April 4, 1802. His father was a Welshman, who came to this country in 1788. Captain Williams followed farming the most of his life. He furnished capital for several business enterprises, but took no active part himself. His residence is an elegant mansion a few miles out of town. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He owned twenty-six houses in Louisville, including some fine business blocks. He was elected a captain of militia in 1823-24. For fifty years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Religiously he was connected with the Christian church. He married Miss Hannah Hamilton May 27, 1857. They had sixteen children, four of whom were: David M., John H., Mrs. Fannie W. Fenley, and Mrs. Mary E. Tyler. Captain Williams died in his seventy-ninth year, September 13, 1880, widely

known and everywhere respected throughout this section.

I. B. Dorsey, son of L. L. Dorsey, Sr., is a leading farmer and respected citizen. Edward Dorsey, father of L. L., came here from Maryland about the year 1800. L. L. Dorsey, Sr., had three sons, but the subject of this sketch only, lived to grow up. Mr. I. B. Dorsey has a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, and is engaged in raising grain. The land taken up by his great-grandfather has been held by representatives of the Dorsey family since the time of the first comer of that name. Mr. Dorsey was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Herndon. Their children are: Susan, Mary, Amanda, Levvie, Sally, Rhodes, George, and Eveline. Mr. Dorsey is a member of the Christian church.

O'BANNON PRECINCT.

O'Bannon (originally Williamson) precinct, was established in 1813-14, the first magistrates being E. M. Stone and Miner W. O'Bannon. J. M. Hampton and Miner W. O'Bannon are the magistrates at the present time.

Bushrod O'Bannon, deceased, and Miner O'Bannon, now resident of the place, were the sons of Isham O'Bannon, a native of Virginia, who was born in 1767, and came here in 1816, first settling in Shelby county. In 1830 he settled his estate upon his seven children, three daughters and four sons; one daughter now being eighty-one years old, and the average age of the four children now living being seventy-five years.

J. B. O'Bannon owned here an extensive tract of four hundred acres of land, which he improved. He was the first president of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank, president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, and owned considerable stock in the railroad, was director in the Louisville City bank, and was the founder of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, which has, however, gone down since his death, owing to the members of the church dying off and moving away. It was first called O'Bannon's chapel, but against his wish, and was an outgrowth of the Salem church. It was a neat

structure, built in 1869, under the Rev. Mr. Henderson's appointment to this place. Mr. J. B. O'Bannon died in 1869.

M. W. O'Bannon was born in Virginia in 1810. He was the son of Isham O'Bannon, who moved to Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1816; thence to Jefferson county in 1831, where he resided until his death in 1845. Mr. M. W. O'Bannon was a merchant of Shelbyville from 1834 to 1838. In 1840 he went to Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, where he resided until 1863, farming and practicing law. During the unpleasantries consequent upon the outbreak of the war, Mr. O'Bannon was obliged to leave Missouri. He returned to this county, where he has since resided, a prominent and respected citizen. He has been thrice married. In 1835 he married Miss Jane Richardson, of Lafayette county, Kentucky. She died in 1838, leaving two daughters, one since deceased—Mary Adelaide, who died in 1847 in the twelfth year of her age; Jane Richardson, born in 1838, is the wife of J. R. Berryman, Marshall, Missouri. His second wife was Miss Julia Barnett, of Lafayette county, Missouri. She died in 1843, having borne one son, who died in infancy. In 1847 he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Harrison) Payne, formerly from Woodford county, Kentucky, but at that time residing in Missouri. Mr. O'Bannon has held the office of justice of the peace six years.

John Williamson was an early settler of this precinct, owning at one time a couple of thousand acres of land, also a distillery on Floyd's fork. He raised his own corn for distillery use. He was an active, large-hearted, and clever man. His daughter by his first wife married Bushrod O'Bannon. His second wife was the widow of Ed Dorsey, and from this union owned all his lands except four hundred acres.

In this precinct is the old Chenoweth spring house, built by Mr. Chenoweth as early as the summer of 1782. It is near Williamson's station, and on the farm now owned by John Williamson, and was built for a fort and as a refuge for the Chenoweth family in case of an attack from the Indians. The house was made of unhewn stone, packed in mortar made simply of lime, water and gravel. The cement thus made one hundred years ago appears as durable to-day as it was when the house was erected, and the stone, so nicely and evenly laid, presents a

surface as perpendicular and smooth on both the in- and outsides as most stone houses built in then ineteenth century, and so solidly are the walls built it is not improbable it will stand yet one hundred years longer before the crumbling process begins.

THE CHENOWETH MASSACRE.

Richard Chenoweth first built Fort Nelson, which bankrupted him. He was disappointed in the Government refusing assistance in this matter, and came here in 1782, after the Floyd's Fork massacre, and built for himself this fort, and just above it the cabin where he lived with his family. At that time there were no out settlements except Lynns, Bear Grass, Harrods creek, and Boone's stations. The family consisted of himself, his wife Peggy, who was a brave woman—and who was a McCarthy before marriage—Thomas, James, Alexander, Millie, and Naomi, the last named being at that time about two years old. He had also some few persons constantly about them as guards, and at this time Rose and Bayless were with the family.

About dusk one evening in midsummer, while this little family were talking over the past at their evening meal, they were suddenly surprised by sixteen Indians, belonging to the tribe of the Shawnees, suddenly opening the door and rushing in. Rose, being nearest the entrance-way, junped behind the door as soon as it was swung open, and in the dreadful excitement which followed passed out undiscovered and effected an escape. Bayless was not killed outright and was burned at the stake at the spring house, just a few feet distant. The old man was wounded and his daughter Millie tomahawked in the arm, but they escaped to the fort. The old man, however, survived and lived many years, but was afterwards killed by the falling of a log at a house-raising. James, a little fellow, was, with his brothers Eli and Thomas, killed at the wood-pile. The daughter Millie afterwards married a man named Nash. Naomi, the little girl, crept to the spring house and took refuge, child like, under the table. An Indian afterwards came in and placed a fire brand on it, but it only burned through the leaf. In the morning a party of whites were reconnoitering and sup-

posed the Chenoweth family all killed, and upon approaching the scene discovered the little girl, who stood in the doorway, and told them upon coming up that they were all killed. The mother was scalped and at that time was not known to be alive, but she survived the tragedy many years and did much execution after that with her trusty rifle. Her head got well but was always bare after that.

John Williamson, Jr., owner of the property upon which the Chenoweth Spring-house fort now stands, was born in 1796, and still lives at this advanced age, having a mind and memory clear as crystal. His father, John Williamson, came with his father, John Williamson, from Virginia, and settled at the Lynn station in 1781. During the massacre of that year the Indians attacked the fort, killed the grandfather, Mr. Williamson's oldest uncle, and made captive his father, who was taken that night to Middletown, where he saw the scalps of his father and oldest brother stretched over a hoop to dry, and knew for the first time of their murder. His legs and feet being sore, the Indians made leggings of deer skins and tied them on with hickory bark. He was then ten years old and remained with the Indians in all four years before he made his escape. He was adopted into the Tecumseh family, the father of that noted chief being the Shawnee chief of that party, and the one who adopted him. He was taken to Chillicothe, and there granted his liberty on condition that he could run the gauntlet. A fair chance was given him, and he would have succeeded had it not been for a log at the end of the race that prevented his mounting it successfully, and he was struck by a war-club. He was next taken by two Indians and washed in the river. This was for the singular purpose of washing all the white blood out of him. It was done by two Indians who alternately dipped and ducked him until breath and hope were gone, and he was then pronounced Indian and trained in their hunting grounds and by their camp fires. He attempted several times to make his escape, but failing in his purpose would return. He was finally purchased of the Indians for twenty-four gallons of whiskey. After his return to Louisville he fought the Indians for seven years; was in Wayne's army and the battle of the river Raisin, where he was again captured,

taken to Detroit, and burned at the stake. His daughter Elizabeth married Major Bland Ballard, an old Indian fighter and uncle of Judge Ballard, of Louisville. The second daughter married a Mr. Smith, who also participated in the Indian wars. Ruth, who afterwards married a Mr. Hall, was quite young at the time of the massacre. George and Moses were born after that time. James was thirteen years old when murdered, and John ten years old when captured, and his son, John Williamson, is now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and although married the second time has no children.

PROFESSOR M'GOWN'S SCHOOL.

Dr. McGown, deceased, was a prominent man in O'Bannon precinct. He was born in 1805, was the youngest child of his father and the mainstay of his widowed mother. He was a circuit-rider and preached for a number of years. He finally established a school here in 1860, put up large buildings and carried it on quite successfully until his death, which occurred in 1876.

BOSTON PRECINCT.

This part of the county is ever memorable in the Long Run Indian massacre which preceded the terrible defeat sustained by General Floyd, who the day after with thirty-four of his men attempted the burial of the victims of the massacre. And also will this precinct not forget the lamentable disaster which occurred just one hundred years thereafter, lacking eight days, in the giving way of the bridge over Floyd's fork, sending a loaded train of cars twenty feet into the terrible abyss below, killing eight persons outright and dangerously wounding many more, many of whom were of the most prominent representatives of this precinct. Floyd's defeat occurred September 17, 1781. The names of those who fell are not known, nor is there much that is definite. The facts given were furnished by Colonel G. T. Wilcox, a prominent citizen of northern Middletown precinct, who is a descendant of 'Squire Boone, being his grandson, and gleaned some facts relative to the terrible tragedy from Isaiah Boone, his uncle, and son of 'Squire Boone.

He was at Floyd's defeat. His father had

ented in the name of Sarah Boone by her father, four miles north of Shelbyville.

The Wilcox family had a paternal parentage in George Wilcox, a Welshman, who emigrated to North Carolina in 1740. He married Elizabeth Hale, and by her had six children—George, David, John, Isaac, Eliz, and Nancy, who came to Kentucky in 1784. George, Jr., married Elizabeth Pinchback; David married Sarah Boone, sister to Daniel Boone; and John married Sarah Boone, daughter of Squire Boone, and mother of G. T. Wilcox.

A WRECK.

The second lamentable disaster which filled the minds of these citizens with dismay and horror occurred on the 8th of July, 1881, at Floyd's Fork railroad bridge. The passenger trains on the road running between Shelbyville and Louisville were unusually crowded, it being at the time of the exposition in the last named city. The train returning to Shelbyville was late, owing to some unaccountable delay, and was running with more than ordinary speed. It reached the bridge crossing Floyd's fork about 8 o'clock in the evening. A cow was standing on the track just in front of the bridge, but before she could be whistled off the engine struck her, knocking her off and killing her instantly. The shock threw the engine off the track, and, being close to the bridge, struck the corner of that structure in such a way as to demolish it. The train was still running at a high speed, all this happening in less time than it takes to write it. The bridge went crashing down into the water a distance of twenty feet or more. The engine, from the impetus given by its weight and rapid motion, leaped full twenty feet from where it first struck the bridge, bringing the tender, baggage car, and passenger coach down with it in a mingled mass of timber, its load of human freight, and all. Heavy timbers from the bridge fell on every side and on the crumbled mass of coaches, that now resembled a pile of kindling wood. The terrible crash made by the falling of this train was heard for miles around, and instinctively the citizens surmised the difficulty and immediately set out for the scene of the disaster. Telegrams were immediately despatched to Louisville and Shelbyville for assistance, and it was not long before help gathered in from every

quarter, and the work of removing the ruins began. The heavy timbers had first to be removed before some bodies could be recovered, and the night was well nigh spent ere all were secured. Some were crushed immediately to death, others injured, and some only fastened in by the heavy weights over them, and strange to say some were not in the least hurt, save receiving a jar, incident to the occasion. Unfortunately this number was small.

The names of those killed are given below: Phelim Neil, of Shelbyville, president of the road; William H. Maddox, city marshal of Shelbyville; Robert Jones, shoemaker, of Shelbyville, and the father of a large family; Walker Seeerce, of Shelbyville, a young man very successful in business, whose death was much regretted; Humbolt Alford, a resident of Boston and a fine young lawyer of Louisville; James Hardin, a resident of Boston and a highly respected citizen; a Mr. Perry, of Louisville, a boarder in the family of George Hall, near Boston; and a gentleman from California, name not known.

Among those not hurt was a small girl named Mary Little, who sat near a gentleman who was killed. She made her way out unscathed save in the loss of her clothing, which was greatly damaged by the water and considerably torn, presenting herself before her mother's door without a hat, and in a somewhat sorry plight. Mr. George Petrie, the conductor, was badly hurt at the time. There were about forty passengers in all, and but few escaped death or injury.

The officials of the railroad were prompt in rendering aid to the unfortunate ones, paying off all claims against them for the loss the sad mishap had occasioned, though the misfortune was not due in the least to any mismanagement of theirs.

Boston is a small place of only some ten families. The precinct was formerly a part of Fisherville. Esquire Noah Hobbes has been one of its magistrates, serving in that capacity for sixteen years. His associate is William Raglin. His son J. F. Hobbes was school commissioner six years.

The old Baptist church on Long run is one of the oldest churches west of Lexington. This society was organized during the pioneer times.

Rev. Henson Hobbes, a Virginian by birth,

and a good man, officiated here as minister and died in 1822 or 23. He had four sons all preachers. He was among the first settlers on the ground. The old church building was a frame. The one now in use is of brick and was built full thirty years ago.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built but four years ago.

The following may be mentioned as among the early preachers of Boston precinct: Revs. Sturgeon, Hulsey, Joel Hulsey, John Dale, and Matt Powers, who has been preaching now in the Baptist church for twenty years. Rev. John Whittaker was among the early preachers, being here during the time of the massacre.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John L. Gregg was born in Shelby county, July 7, 1838. His father, William Gregg, was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky. Mr. Gregg has a farm of four hundred and eighty acres of excellent land. He is engaged in general farming. He was married September 15, 1859, to Miss Susan Hope, of Shelby county. They have seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are members of the Baptist church. He is a Free Mason.

John T. Little was born November 26, 1832, in Jefferson county, and has always resided in the State with the exception of six years in Johnson county, Indiana. His grandfather, Joseph Keller, a native of Virginia, was an early pioneer, and the old stone house in which he lived is still standing, and a crevice made by an earthquake in 1810 or 1812, is yet quite noticeable. His father, John Little, was born in Maryland, about forty miles from Baltimore. In 1866 Mr. Little, the subject of this sketch, went to Louisville, where he was engaged in the grocery business and as manufacturer of plug tobacco about ten years, then moved to Boston precinct where he is still in business. Mr. Little was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza Cochran, of Louisville. They have two children.

A. G. Beckley was born in Shelby county in 1810, and resided here until 1855, when he came to Jefferson county and settled in Boston precinct on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres of excellent land. His father, Henry Beckley, was a native of Maryland, and came to Kentucky in an early day. He was married December 18, 1832, to

Miss Jane Boone Wilcox, of Shelby county. Daniel Boone, the "old Kentucky pioneer," was a great-uncle of Mrs. Beckley. She was his nearest relative in Kentucky at the time of his burial. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley have had six children, three of whom are living: Sarah A., John H., George W., Rasmus G., Edwin C., William R. Sarah, John, and Edwin are deceased. George was captain in the First Kentucky regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Beckley are members of the Baptist church.

Noah Hobbs was born in Jefferson county, August 12, 1818. His father, James Hobbs, was a native of Shelby county. Mr. Hobbs, the subject of this sketch, worked at the carpenter trade till he was about forty years of age. He came upon the farm, where we now find him, twenty-four years ago. He was married in 1840 to Miss Elizabeth Frazier, of Shelby county. They have had three children, only one of whom is living: Alonzo, Horatio C., and James F. Alonzo and Horatio are dead. James F. is a Free Mason, and was school commissioner six years. Mr. Hobbs has served as magistrate sixteen years.

A. J. Sturgeon was born in this county in 1841. His father, S. G. Sturgeon, an old resident, was born here in 1811. Seven of his children are now living, viz: Sarelda, wife of R. T. Proctor, of this county; A. J. Sturgeon; Melvina, wife of David Cooper, Shelby county; Robert S.; Florence, wife of George Cochran, of this county; Simpson, and Katie. A. J. Sturgeon married Miss Sue D. Elder, of this county, in 1866. They have six children: Maudie, Eugene, Adah, Nellie, Edward, and Lois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sturgeon also belongs to the Masons and Knights of Honor. He has been deputy assessor three years.

VALLEY PRECINCT.

George W. Ashby was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, in the year 1821. In 1855, or when in his thirty-fifth year, he came to Jefferson county and located in Valley precinct near Valley Station on the Cecelia branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In the year 1857 he was married to Miss Eliza J. Kennedy, of Jeffer-

son county. She died in 1875, leaving besides her husband a family of three children. The father of George Ashby was Mr. Beady Ashby, who came to Kentucky when a boy.

William L. Hardin was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in the year 1829. He has been thrice married: in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Philipps, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Philipps of Jefferson county; in 1860 to Mrs. Swindler; in 1875 to Miss Mollie Finley, of Louisville. They have a family of four children. The first representative of the Hardin family who settled in the county was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mr. Jacob Hardin, who came to the Falls of the Ohio seventy or seventy-five years ago. The father of William L. Hardin, Benjamin Hardin, was born in Jefferson county. Mr. Hardin lived the early part of his life in Louisville, where he worked at his trade, that of a plasterer, since which time he has lived on his farm near Valley Station.

Mansfield G. Kendall was born in Lower Pond settlement, near where Valley Station now stands, September 9, 1815. In 1847 he was married to Miss Eliza Jones, a daughter of Captain Henry Jones, of Jefferson county. The result of this marriage was a family of five boys, two of whom are still living. Henry J., who lives on the old homestead, follows the mercantile business. The other, Lewis, is a farmer. Mr. Kendall followed the business of a wagon-maker, until his retirement a few years since. His father's name was Raleigh Kendall, who settled in Lower Pond many years previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, when there were only four or five families in that region. Mr. Henry Kendall married Miss Margaret M. Lowe, of Springfield. Lewis married Miss Frederica Trinlere, of New Albany.

Lynds Dodge was born in the State of New York in the year 1829. When yet a young man he came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, and contracted for the building of the first ten miles out from Louisville of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. He has followed contracting, with the exception of a short time spent on the river. He married Gabriella Walker, of Jefferson county. They have eight children. Warren Dodge is well known as the merchant and postmaster at Valley Station.

Frederick Rohr, Esq., was born in Baden,

Germany, in the year 1828. In 1852 he came to Kentucky. He was married to Miss Margaret J. Smith, who died in 1878, leaving a family of two daughters. Squire Rohr is one of the foremost men in the neighborhood in which he lives, and is well deserving the good name he bears.

Henry Maybaum was born in Prussia in the year 1833. His father, Charles Maybaum, emigrated to America in 1834. He first settled in Ohio, where he remained until 1847. In that year he removed to Louisville, where for a number of years he followed tanning. He died in Upper Pond, in 1863. Henry was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Toops, of Indiana. She died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Emma. He was again married in 1866 to Miss Sarah A. Hollis, by whom he has two children. He is in the general mercantile business at Orel, on the Cecelia branch of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Elias R. Withers was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in the year 1811. In 1838 he moved to Louisville, where for thirty-seven years he lived, acting as a steamboat pilot between that city and New Orleans. At the close of that time, or in 1855, he bought the farm which he still owns and on which he resides near Orel. He was married in 1838 to Miss M. J. Davis, of Louisville. They have six children, five of whom are living.

Alanson Moorman was born near Lynchburg, Virginia, in the year 1803. He is the youngest of eight children of Jesse Moorman, who came from Virginia to Kentucky in 1807, and settled in Meade county. In 1827 Mr. Moorman was married to Miss Rachel W. Stith. They have ten children living. Since coming to this county he has been engaged principally in farming his large estate on the Ohio river near Orel. Mr. Moorman is widely known as a man of ability and strict integrity.

Mrs. Mary C. Aydelott is the widow of George K. Aydelott. He was born at Corydon, Indiana, October 24, 1820. In the fall of 1843 he moved to Kentucky and located in Meade county, where he followed farming until the year 1864. In that year he bought the farm which is still the residence of his family, on the Ohio, twelve miles below Louisville. On the 23d day of November, 1843, he was married to Miss

Mary C. McCord, of Strasburgh, Shenandoah county, Virginia. Mr. Aydelott died December 3, 1880, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Robert H., is a member of the firm of McCord, Boomer & Co., of Louisville. The second, George W., has been five years connected with the hat trade in New Albany, but is now running the home farm. The others are at home.

George Alsop was the first of the Alsop family in Kentucky. At an early day he came from Virginia, bringing with him a family consisting of his wife and several children. He, however, left one son, Henry, in Virginia. He there married Miss Mary Jones, and in the year 1828 followed his father to the West. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, one of whom, Gilford Dudley, went to Louisville in 1831, to learn the cabinet business, he then being fourteen years of age. He was married in 1842 to Miss Nancy H. Moore, a granddaughter of Colonel James Moore. They have six children living, all but one married. Mrs. Alsop died in 1876, in her sixtieth year.

The first representative of the Lewis family in Kentucky was Mr. Thomas Lewis, who came from Virginia at a very early day, bringing with him his family, consisting of two sons and one daughter. The sons were Henry and James, who lived and died on their farms in Lower Pond settlement. Henry married a Miss Myrtle, of Virginia. He died in 1836, his wife following some years later. They left six children, four of whom are still living. One of these is Mr. Thomas Lewis, who was born in 1809; was married, in 1837, to Miss Margaret Morris, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky; she died in 1867, leaving beside her husband a family of seven children, six of whom are still living; four are citizens of Jefferson county, one in Florida, and one in Virginia.

Edmund Bollen Randolph was born in Jefferson county in 1837. He was married in 1872, to Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of Jefferson county. She is the daughter of Mr. John Griffith. 'Squire Randolph is the son of Mr. William Randolph, who settled in Jefferson county about the beginning of the present century, and who was one of the county's most prominent early time men. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812, and was one of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's soldiers.

He was killed by being thrown from a buggy in 1859, at the advanced age of ninety three years.

Anthony Miller is the seventh of ten children of Robert Miller, who came to Jefferson county in about the year 1800. Anthony Miller was born February 5, 1816. He served, when a youth, an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, and has since worked at it considerably during the greater part of his life. In connection with this he has farmed, and has lived on his farm in Valley precinct for the last thirty-five years. On the 4th of July, 1842, he was married to Ellen Camp, a native of Louisville. He is the father of nine children, five of whom are living—Cassandra, Myra, Anthony, Weeden, and Will.

WOODS PRECINCT.

John Harrison, Esq., was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1809. When he was about eleven years of age his father, William Harrison, moved to Jefferson county, where he lived until his death, which occurred about thirty years ago. 'Squire Harrison was married September 4, 1834, to Miss Mary Ann Kendall, a daughter of Raleigh Kendall, of Lower Pond. They have six children living, all married. He was for nine years a justice of the peace, having been elected to the office four times. Has also been assessor of Jefferson county for sixteen years and has held many offices in the gift of the people.

Captain Eli P. Farmer was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1819. In 1823 his father came to Kentucky and located in Jefferson county. He was, however, a Kentuckian by birth, being born near Lexington, in 1791, and was one of the pioneers of the State. He was married to Miss Sarah Price, of Virginia, by whom he had six children. Two are still living; one is in Texas; the other, the subject of this sketch, Captain Farmer, was married in 1845 to Miss Sarah A. Gerking, of Jefferson county; by whom he has eight children, four of whom are married. He was an officer in the Thirty-fourth Kentucky infantry, and served about one year in the First cavalry.

CROSS ROADS.

Thomas Milton Beeler, Esq., was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1833. His father was John C. Beeler, who came with his father, Charles Beeler, to Mann's Licks at a very early day, supposed to have been somewhere in the nineties. The grandson and subject of this sketch was married in 1855 to Miss Margaret A. Standiford, a daughter of Squire David Standiford, who was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county, and for a long time a magistrate. Squire Beeler has been blessed with a family of nine children—all now living. He has filled the magistrate's office for six years.

The first representative of the McCawley family in Kentucky was James McCawley, who came to Jefferson county from Virginia, when it was still included in the State of Virginia. From an account of provisions purchased for the use of the fort at Harrodsburg from December 16, 1777, to October 18, 1778, we find that he was living in that neighborhood at the time. From there he came to Jefferson county. In after years he went back East, and returned, bringing with him the first wooden wagon ever seen in this region. His cabin was located on the place now owned by his grandson, Dr. B. F. McCawley, near the little creek which still bears his name. He was frequently attacked by the Indians, and at one time lost a valuable horse by their cornering the animal between the chimney and the side of his cabin. He fired at them, with what effect he never knew. Colonel William McCawley, son of James McCawley, was born on McCawley's creek in 1807, and was a lieutenant colonel, and afterwards colonel of Kentucky State militia. He was a farmer by occupation. His wife was Miss Hench, of a Virginia family, who died in 1838. Colonel McCawley died of cholera at his home, in July, 1850. They left two sons and two daughters, the oldest of whom, Colonel George W. McCawley, was killed while leading the seventh charge of the brigade he was commanding, against Hooker's corps at Peach Tree creek. The second, Benjamin F. McCawley, was born at the McCawley homestead in 1837. In 1858 he graduated at the Kentucky School of Medicine, since which time he has lived on the old homestead, practicing his profession. He was married in 1865 to Miss Teresa Schnetz, of Kansas. They have five children.

John Terry was born in Virginia in 1810. In 1811 his father, Joseph Terry, emigrated to Kentucky, settling on McCawley's creek, in Jefferson county. He was married in 1830 to Miss Margaret McCawley, daughter of Joshua McCawley, of the same county. She died in 1865, leaving seven children, all of whom are married; the youngest of whom, Taylor Terry, married Miss Annie E. McCawley, and now lives on the home place.

Mrs. Elizabeth Young is the widow of Mr. Theodore W. Young, who was born in Lexington in 1818. When he was a young man he came to Louisville. He was a tanner by trade and began the tanning business on Pennsylvania run, in Jefferson county. This he followed up to the time of his marriage to Miss Pendergrass in 1831. He then settled on the old Pendergrass farm, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1875. Mrs. Young is the daughter of Mr. Jesse Pendergrass, and granddaughter of Colonel James F. Moore, of Salt Licks fame. Her brother, Commodore Pendergrass, died while in command of the navy yard at Philadelphia during the Rebellion. Her grandfather, Garrett Pendergrass, was killed by Indians at Harrodsburg when on his way to Louisville in the year 1777. Mr. and Mrs. Young were blessed with a family of nine children, four of whom are married and citizens of Jefferson county and the city of Louisville.

Mr. Alexander Heatley was born in Scotland in 1806. In the year 1837 he emigrated to Louisville, where he lived for a short time, after which he acted as overseer for Mr. Cocke, near the city. He was married in 1836 to Miss Jenette Cockburn, of Dundee, Scotland. Mrs. Heatley died in 1871, leaving three children, two daughters and one son. The latter is dead. One daughter is at home, the other, Mrs. Mitchell, in Mississippi. Mr. Heatley now lives on his farm on the Shepardsville pike, south of the city of Louisville.

Mrs. Martha Farman was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1840. She is the daughter of Mr. James Logsdon, who came to Jefferson county in 1850, and made it his home up to the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1875. His wife, Matilda, followed him about four years later. Mrs. Farman is the wife of Mr. F. L. Farman. They have a family of four children: Matilda, Emma, Ella, and Annie.

Ann Eliza Brooks is the only daughter of Isaac and Catharine Brooks. Mr. Brooks was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came with his father to Bullitt county, Kentucky, when but a boy. He was married in 1823 to Miss Catharine Fry, then in her eighteenth year. Mr. Brooks died of consumption in 1844, Mrs. Brooks surviving him thirty-five years. They left, besides the subject of this sketch, two sons, the eldest of whom, Shepard W., is a citizen of Bullitt county; the other, James B., lives in Kansas.

Mr. Edmund G. Minor was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, March 7, 1827. He is a son of Major Spence Minor, a soldier of 1812, who came to Kentucky with his father from Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1797. His mother was Miss Mary Guthrie, a daughter of General Adam Guthrie, who was a soldier against the Indians, and came to Louisville at a very early day. Mr. Minor has been twice married—in 1851 to Miss Sarah Stone, and in 1854 to Miss Mary Wagley, who was born October 13, 1833. She is the daughter of George and Eliza Wagley, of Frankfort. They have seven children. Mr. Minor's business is that of a farmer, although he was marshal of the chancery court in 1880, and has been deputy since 1875.

Mrs. Susan G. Heafer is the widow of Mr. George W. Heafer, who was born in Abbottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1791. In 1812 he emigrated to Kentucky, stopping at Louisville, where he lived until 1829. In 1823 he removed to his farm near Newburg post-office, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1877. He was married in 1827 to Miss Susan G. Shiveley, a daughter of one of Jefferson county's earliest settlers—Philip Shiveley. They had two children, one son and one daughter. The son, George R. C. Heafer, was married to Miss Julia Jones, of Jefferson county. Both he and his wife are dead, leaving a family of three children. The daughter is Mrs. Joseph Hite, of the same county, and has nine children. Mrs. Heafer is now in her seventy-third year and still lives on the old homestead.

Mr. William K. Cotton was born in Indiana in 1805. In 1826 he came to Kentucky, first living in Spencer county, where he remained until his removal to Louisville in 1853. In 1860 he bought the John Seabolt farm on Fern creek, nine miles from the city. He was married in 1828

to Miss Lydia McGee, a daughter of Patrick McGee, of Spencer county. They had two children, a son, Dr. J. P., and a daughter, Trajetta, wife of Mr. Lyman Parks, who died in 1880. Mr. Cotton died in 1878; his wife in 1879. Dr. James P. Cotton was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1829. He graduated at the Louisville university in the class of 1853 and 1854. He practiced his profession until he arrived at his thirtieth year, since which time he has been engaged upon his estate in fruit farming on a large scale.

The first member of the Hawes family who settled here was Mr. Peter Hawes, who was born in Maryland, and came to Jefferson county, Kentucky, at a very early day, settling on Floyd's fork. His son, Benjamin, was born in 1793 and died in 1869. Benjamin left a family of eight children—Isaac W., James, Benjamin, Jessie R., Peter, Harrison, and Mrs. Kyser.

Mrs. Mary A. Johnson is the widow of Mr. William M. Johnson, who was born in Scott county, Kentucky, in 1818, and died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married in 1842, her maiden name being Seabolt. They were blessed with a family of six children, all of whom are married.

Mr. William P. Welch was born on Pennsylvania run, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, August 7, 1797. His father, Andrew Welch, emigrated to that settlement about one hundred years ago. He had married, before leaving Pennsylvania, Miss Eleanor Patterson. He left a family of eight children, of which William is the only surviving member. William was married, in 1848, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. Elijah Applegate, of Jefferson county. They have had one child, Eliza Eleanor, who married Thomas B. Craig, and died in July, 1880. Mr. Welch remembers early incidents very well, and well remembers being in Louisville before there were any pavements in the city.

The first representative of the Robb family in Kentucky was Mr. James Robb, who came to Mud Creek, Jefferson county, from Pennsylvania. He was originally from Kentucky. He left eleven children, all of whom settled in Indiana excepting Henry, who spent most of his eventful life of eighty-three years in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1778, and was twice married. His first

wife was Miss Elizabeth Standiford, by whom he had one child. After her death, and in the year 1846, he was married to Mrs. Maria Montgomery, a daughter of Mr. William Pierson, of Jefferson county. By this marriage he had two sons, Henry D., and James P. Mr. Robb's younger days were spent in the salt business, he being for many years superintendent of the famous Brook's Salt Works. The elder son, Henry D., was married in 1871 to Miss Joetta Brooks, daughter of S. M. Brooks, of Bullitt county. They have three children: Virgie R., Edith Pearl and Henry D. Although so young a man, Hon. Henry Robb has represented the people of his district in the Legislature and filled many offices with honor to himself and to those he represented. He is one of the rising men, with the greater part of his threescore years and ten yet before him.

moved upon the waters of Chenoweth run. He had been in Louisville six years previous to this, with his family, and entered a large tract of land, commonly known as the Phelps tract, but during his absence other parties came in and settled upon it. It not being in the mind of Mr. Seebolt to remove them he hunted up other waters near Jeffersontown, as the main object in that day was to get near some permanent stream of water. Mr. Alderson is the father of seven children, of whom four are living. Mr. Alderson's farm consists of two hundred acres of good land, about two miles west of Jeffersontown, and is under a very high state of cultivation, as is shown by the cleanly condition of fences, rows, and fields, as well as the good repair in which the buildings are kept. Mr. Alderson has an abhorrence of debt, it being a rule with him to discharge his dues to others with exactness.

GENERAL BIOGRAPHIES.

B. S. ALDERSON.

B. S. Alderson, one of the successful farmers of the county, was born near Richmond, Virginia, April 3, 1815. When he was about a year old a colony of his relatives, including his father, John A. Alderson, moved to Maury county, Tennessee. When sixteen he went to Natchez, Mississippi, where for about eight years he was operating in stocks, trading and bartering with whoever would sell or buy. He next went to New Orleans and took a one-third interest in a produce house in that city, and became the agent of the house on the road.

In 1848 he came to Louisville, where he managed the Hotel de Rein as proprietor for a period of five years. A tornado swept him out, and about thirty-one years ago he purchased the West Wood farm, where he has since resided.

February 4, 1843, he married Nancy Seebolt, a daughter of George S. Seebolt, an old resident of the county, who was born about 1787, in Montgomery county, on the 25th of December of that year. He was a prominent man among the Indians. His father, George S. Seebolt,

FRANK S. DRAVO,

proprietor of the Diamond Fruit farm, of Jeffersontown precinct, is of French descent, but was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1829. He is the fourth of ten children of Michael Dravo, also a native of Pennsylvania, his father being born in France. Mr. Dravo has a good education—receiving first a good primary education, afterwards graduating from Alleghany college, Pennsylvania. Upon leaving school he became associated with his father and brothers in the coal trade at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Dravo & Sons. In 1856 he came to Louisville, Kentucky, where he had charge of a branch of the coal business of J. T. and F. S. Dravo, which he carried on successfully until 1860, when he sold his interest in this enterprise, and became from that time on extensively engaged in farming. Besides the Diamond Fruit farm he owns several other large tracts of land in the vicinity of his home. He has the largest fruit farm in Jefferson county, consisting of thousands of apple, peach, pear, and other kinds of trees. His grounds of the manor place are arranged with a view to utility and beauty, and his home is one of the most attractive and handsomely arranged in the county or State.

On February 3, 1857, he married Margaret F.



B. J. Alderson



Wm. B. J. Alderson.

Seabolt, the youngest child of Jacob Seabolt, a well known resident of the county. By this wife he had two children—A. B. and George M. This wife died February 3, 1878.

On January 1, 1880, he married Anna Seabolt, daughter of John Seabolt.

Mr. Dravo is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jeffersontown, and is a gentleman whose integrity and real worth give him the esteem of all.

COLONEL NOAH CARTWRIGHT,

of Fern Creek, was born March 14, 1833, in Highland county, Ohio. His father, William A. Cartwright, was a native of Maryland. He was born in 1792 or 1793, came to Kentucky where he was raised to manhood, then married, and moved to Pike county, Ohio. He was in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of the Thames under General Harrison. He was a cousin of Rev. Peter Cartwright, and, like him, devoted his life to the ministry—having during that time built two churches on his own account, and preached the gospel fully sixty years before he died. About the year 1816 he married Sarah Stilwell, of New Jersey, and by this union had ten children, all dead now but Mary Ann, Peter, Job, Noah, and Elizabeth. Noah, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth on a farm, and when twenty years of age began the profession of teaching. He afterwards attended South Salem academy, but after being there but one year was elected an associate professor by the directors of that institution. After remaining here one year and a half he determined to complete his studies, and according to this purpose entered Miami university in 1856, and was put into the junior class. He graduated in the spring of 1858, an honor to himself and to the institution, having attained an average in scholarship during that time of 99.96, and one of 100 on punctuality, making a general average of 99.98.

After graduating he came to Kentucky, and in 1860 became identified as principal of the Masonic Seminary in Columbus. The usual success heretofore experienced attended him in this enterprise. Teaching had been selected as his chosen profession, and he entered into the work

with his usual energy, embarking with capital to the full extent of his financial ability. Unfortunately the war broke out soon after this time, and Mr. Cartwright was obliged to leave his adopted town by order of those who opposed the Union cause, and in so doing lost all his earthly possessions. He was, however, under the necessity of entering the Confederate army, which he did for a time, doing picket duty in the meanwhile. He came to Fern village, in April, 1861, and immediately went to work and raised a company; and, with Bryant Williams as lieutenant, entered the Union army. Being ordered out of the State when Buckner made his raid, he was first marched to Bowling Green, then to Nashville, to Huntsville, and back on Buell's retreat and was engaged in the battle of Perryville, where twenty-nine of his company were killed and wounded; he was at the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, and other places. At Chickamauga he was an officer of the Fourteenth Army corps. At Stone river he was promoted to major, and in July was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the regiment. He also served for a time as inspector of commissary stores, and was also in attendance on court martials for a time. After the battle of Chickamauga he was detailed to take one hundred wagons into the Confederate country and get the same filled with corn. After this hazardous service was performed he resigned his commission and returned home. Colonel Cartwright had seen hard service in the war. He lost a finger in battle, had the heel of his boot shot off, holes shot in his sleeve, and his rubber canteen badly perforated with bullets, but received no further injury. His health gave way—rheumatism being the immediate cause of his resignation.

After returning home he resumed farming and also teaching, directing his energies in that profession in the school of Jefferson county, and has held the office of county examiner since 1876. In 1880 he completed the building of his large and elegant residence, a structure beautiful in appearance and designed by himself, and lives with his family in the enjoyment of a comfortable home.

ELIAS DORSEY.

Elias Dorsey, brother of Leaven Lawrence Dorsey, was born in Maryland in 1797; and when a mere youth came with his father to Jefferson county, where the family settled. Mr. Dorsey experienced the many inconveniences of living in a sparsely settled country, but he grew up to manhood, possessing many valuable traits belonging to good citizenship, and became not only a thorough business man but very influential. He was always a Democrat, and in view of his unflinching political qualifications, his friends at one time forced him upon the ticket as a candidate for the State Legislature, against the wishes of himself and of his family. He was defeated by a small plurality, which ended his political career. He was a successful farmer, as the proprietorship of the valuable Eden stock farm would of itself suggest. There were in this one tract of land eight hundred acres, the same afterwards owned by Elias and L. L. Dorsey, his two sons. Mr. Dorsey was married twice. His first wife, Miss Sallie Booker, was married to him when he was quite young. They reared a family of thirteen children, of whom all grew to maturity save one, who died in youth. The eldest never married and died at the age of twenty-seven. Another son also died when about twenty-five years old, unmarried.

Mr. Dorsey, after the death of Mrs. Sally Dorsey, his second wife, went to Illinois, then a wilderness almost, and purchased a large tract of land consisting of twenty thousand acres, where he lived until he died. His body was brought back and placed in the cemetery at Louisville.

Mr. L. L. Dorsey, Jr., his son, now living on the Bardstown pike near the city, was born February 17, 1819. About the year 1845 he married Miss Lydia Phillips, and lived until recently on the Eden stock farm. He has lately purchased the magnificent house and farm above mentioned, where he will spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of a retired life. Mr. L. L. Dorsey, with but a single exception, has been one of the largest stock raisers in the country. He devoted much of his time to this calling both before and since the late war.

JOHN F. GARR.

John F. Garr, of Cane Run precinct, an early settler and prominent citizen of the county, was born February 24, 1806, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia. He is a descendant of Abraham Garr, of German parentage, who with his brothers John and Andrew emigrated to America and settled on large tracts of land in Spotsylvania county previous to the time of the Revolutionary war. These brothers in course of time separated, and their descendants are found in most of the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They were of marked traits of character, long lived and prolific, and have indelibly impressed their habits of thrift and economy upon each of their succeeding generations. John Garr, son of Abraham and grandfather of John F. Garr, moved to Madison county, Virginia, when a young man, and settled upon a beautiful rolling tract of land on Robinson river, a branch of the Rappahannock near the mountains of the Blue Ridge. He was an early settler of this county, and was the first owner of a corn and hominy mill. He lived prior to the struggle for independence, and died comparatively a young man, his death being caused by a horse throwing him violently against a tree. He was the father of six sons: Lawrence, Abraham, John, Aaron, Felix, and Benjamin; and three daughters—Mrs. Rosa Wayman, Mrs. Peggie House (Mr. Moses House, her husband, was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe), Mrs. Dina Cook, and Mrs. Susan Garr. He purchased land near Danville, Kentucky, where Lawrence and John settled. Abraham moved to Indiana; Rosa Wayman died in Kenton county, Kentucky, on Sulphur creek; Benjamin died on Bear Grass near Chenoweth run; Susan also died near Louisville; Aaron, the father of John F. Garr, came to Kentucky in 1835 and settled on a tract of two hundred and twenty acres of land near Anchorage, the same being now owned by Simeon L. Garr, his youngest son. This land was purchased of John Downey. Aaron Garr had three sons: John F., Mark F., deceased, a citizen of California, and S. L. Garr, president of the board of commissioners of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum.

John F. Garr received his education in a term of twelve months' school under the professor-



S. L. Gaar



John F. Garrison

ship of Tacket, who was proprietor and principal of a seminary in Virginia. In 1832 he set out for Jefferson county, Kentucky, in company with Jacob Garr, his father's cousin, who married his aunt Susan Garr, and after a four weeks' ride in a little two-horse wagon reached his destination, selecting the farm he still owns and on which he has since that time resided. This land was purchased of a Mr. Morris, who owned some sixteen hundred acres in this immediate vicinity at that time, and was the original of this farm. Mr. Garr found his land covered with timber, beech, walnut and poplar predominating, which had to be cleared off to make ready for the cultivation of the soil. Being of a hardy character and already inured to hardships, he shouldered his axe and its ringing sound was heard until sufficient space of ground was made ready for the plow. Wood at that time was the only fuel used in the stove and fire-place, and it was cut into suitable length for that purpose, hauled to the village and sold at prices then ranging from two to four dollars per cord. Soon after his arrival he earnestly set himself at work to build a house, and one now visiting his present large, commodious and substantial habitation would little think it was erected fifty years since. The poplar logs, then so abundant, were shaped and saddled and afterwards the whole structure was neatly weatherboarded, giving it the appearance of a large frame house—better than brick, being warmer in winter and more comfortable in summer. The work of cutting this timber, hewing the logs, and fashioning the house, was done by Mr. Garr himself.

This house was erected just previous to his marriage, which occurred in the year 1834, his wife being Miss Lucy Yager, daughter of Jesse Yager of Oldham county, a prominent pioneer of Kentucky, and whose native State was Virginia. This marriage has been blest with four children. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, the oldest, is a resident of Williamsburg, Indiana. Thomas B., the oldest son, is also married. His wife was Miss Bettie J. Speer, daughter of James Speer, formerly sheriff of Oldham county, Kentucky. He resides in Louisville. The two youngest, James Polk and Simeon L., are unmarried. Mr. Garr is a quiet, unostentatious man, and cares little for political preferments. He was, however,

sent by voters of his county to the State Legislature, where he officiated as a member of the lower house during the first sitting of the Legislature under the new constitution. Mr. Garr is wholly a domestic man, has been successful in business, is a good citizen and a man whom his church, his neighbors and the citizens generally have reason to be proud of.

The three sons, T. B., J. P., and S. L. Garr, are very extensively engaged in the manufacture of the Mahogany Navy, a very fine quality of tobacco. They operate under the firm name of the Garr Brothers, 610-616 Hancock street. Their Eagle Tobacco works are extensive, having a capacity of three thousand pounds per day. They run a force of seventy-five men. Their building is a large three-story brick; was formerly owned by Samuel Richardson, who used it as a woolen mill. It was purchased of J. S. Willett by the Garr Brothers in 1872, and by them enlarged to its present size.

S. L. GARR,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum and proprietor of the valuable Southern Hope Nurseries, Anchorage, was born in Madison county, Virginia, October 5, 1815. His father, Aaron Garr, was a native of Virginia and an extensive farmer. He came with his family to Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1835, and died in 1844 at seventy-two years of age. He was a plain man, made no ostentatious showing, and lived many years a worthy member of the Baptist church. His oldest son, John F. Garr, a farmer living a short distance east of Louisville, was a member of the State Legislature in 1857. Mark F. Garr, another son, now dead, lived in California.

Mr. S. L. Garr, the subject of this sketch, received a good education in the common and public schools of his native county, afterwards, completing his course in the University of Bloomington, Indiana.

In 1837 he became united in matrimony to Miss Eliza Yager, daughter of Jesse Yager, an old and prominent settler of Oldham county, Kentucky. By this marriage he became the father of three children, the oldest, Mrs. Laura Virginia Gaines, a resident of Jefferson county;

Preslie Neville Garr, captain of a company in the Confederate service, was a young man of more than ordinary nerve and bravery, and was promoted from the ranks to the captaincy of his company, the position held in 1864, when he was killed; he was leading his command in person when making a grand charge on the enemy. The youngest son, William O. Butler Garr is also dead.

Mr. Garr was married to his second wife, Miss Eliza R. Farnsley, in 1852. She was the daughter of the well known and extensive farmer, Alexander Farnsley, below Louisville. The issue of this marriage was one child, Erasmus D. Garr, who died when four years of age.

Mr. Garr has identified himself, in a public spirited way, with the interests of his countrymen in politics, by his prominence in matters of public concern, and by his service of seventeen years as chairman of the county Democratic committee, and by the unflagging interest taken in the Central Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. His superior judgment and good sense have always commended him to positions of honor and responsibility, but with a feeling akin to a repugnance for office has with but few exceptions acceded to the wishes of his friends. In 1856 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the Kentucky State Legislature, but was defeated. He has been frequently solicited by the Governor of the State to serve the public interest in various capacities, but invariably declined. His interest in the promotion of the Central Lunatic asylum will leave him a record in the history of that institution as one of its founders, and for many years during its early existence as its warmest supporter.

In 1870, in connection with Dr. Vallandigham, and R. C. Hudson, was appointed by Governor Leslie to take measures preparatory to the erection of a house of refuge. These three gentlemen took the matter in hand in a business manner, and after visiting various State institutions of the kind purchased a plan of the present building from an architect at Lancaster, Ohio, and erected the main building, one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, superintending the work themselves. In 1872 it was decided by the State authorities that the house should be changed in its purposes and made an asylum for the insane of this portion of the State, since which time

Mr. Garr has been one of its officers, serving in the capacity of commissioner until 1879, when the board made him, in honor of his fitness and distinguished services, president of the institution.

In the capacity of president of the asylum Mr. Garr serves the interests of the State free of charge, and devotes much of his time at the institution. His presence among the inmates is always a welcome one to them; he has a kind word and a cheerful manner for them all, and the interest manifested in their welfare, and the frequent generous donations made from his bounty to alleviate their wants, not only endears him to them as their worthy friend and benefactor, but entitles him to an everlasting regard on the part of the great State of Kentucky.

Mr. Garr has also been a successful fruit grower, some years before and since the war. His large farm, embracing the Southern Hope nurseries, is well adapted in soil and means of propagation to raise thrifty, healthy and vigorous trees, and his twenty years and more experience in testing fruits, and in their cultivation, and careful attention to business, merits the extensive patronage he receives everywhere. His stock embraces fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, vines, trees, roses, etc., of the most approved varieties and those most worthy of general cultivation, and he recommends nothing till he has found it worthy, and is satisfied with its merits after he has tested in his grounds.

A. G. HERR,

proprietor of the fine, large and valuable Magnolia stock farm, is a son of Hon. John Herr, Jr., once a member of the State Legislature, and for forty years a magistrate of his precinct, and grandson of John Herr, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Jefferson county. He was born on the Magnolia stock farm, near Lyndon, December 30, 1840, and although yet but a young man, has been instrumental in effecting such changes and making improvements for the public good, that his record of the past indelibly stamps him as a progressive and public spirited citizen of the county. He has spent his whole life on the place he was born, receiving a



John F. C.



A G Herr

good common school education in his father's district.

After becoming of age, and having a voice in those things affecting the public welfare, he turned his attention to the much needed improvements of highways—a matter that should have received attention many years previous. He first forced the issue upon the people for the opening up of a pike from St. Matthews east, a distance of three and a half miles. He met with considerable opposition in regard to this enterprise, but obtained a charter from the State government, and then undertook to build it by taxation, then by subscription, but the burden of the work and outlay rested upon him alone, and after it was finished at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, he donated the road to the Shelbyville & Goose Creek Turnpike company, who erected gates, charge toll, and keep it in repair.

During the same year (1873) he also forced a county road from Lyndon station, through farms to Goose Creek turnpike, thence through farms to Brownsboro pike, thence to the river, a distance of six miles.

As much as the improvements on highways were needed, there was not such disposition to assist Mr. Herr as there probably should have been at the time, and in these matters he was left to carry the work through himself, or let it go by default. He chose to do the former, and today is gratefully held in remembrance for performing his duty.

In 1877, he built an elegant little structure for a school-house, located it to suit the convenience of his neighbors, and paid the cost—eight hundred dollars—out of his own pocket.

Mr. Herr is best known by the people of the county, and by the fancy stock men of the United States by the Magnolia stock farm he owns.

This farm consists of two hundred and six acres of land of the best quality, and was thus named by George D. Prentice forty years ago, from the quantity of magnolias that grew upon it. Mr. Herr established the farm—upon the basis it is now run, in 1864, and built the magnificent mansion in 1877. It is a double house, square in form, two stories and attic, with a hall, eighteen feet in width.

His farm is stocked with thorough breeds from

a horse down to an imported goose. Here may be found the finest display of Jersey cattle, Yorkshire hogs, Silesian Merino sheep, as well as horses for the race track or trotting match, and a magnificent display of poultry.

He has lately sold two cows for fifteen hundred dollars each. He also sold, a short time since, four calves and three cows for the snug sum of thirty-seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, the highest price ever paid west of the Alleghanies.

He frequently attends the St. Louis exhibition of fine stock, and generally carries off rich rewards in the way of medals and prizes.

He used to regard fifty dollars as a good price for a hog, but has since that time paid as high as fifteen hundred dollars for a sow.

In 1879 Mr. Herr was appointed by Governor Blackburn as one of the commissioners of the Central Kentucky Lunatic asylum. This appointment was received after the Governor had made a tour amongst the various institutions of the State, and was convinced that the institution and the interests of the State were being sadly neglected, and determined on making a radical change in the board of commissioners, and knowing A. G. Herr's indefatigable energy as a public-spirited man, and having every reason to believe that this neglect would be immediately obviated by appointing him as one of the commissioners did so. The wisdom of this appointment we will soon see.

After Mr. Herr received his appointment he inspected the premises and its workings, and discovered that the institution was entirely at the mercy of the Short Line railroad, as to the transportation of its freights.

On the one article of coal it was not only paying freight on eighty or ninety thousand bushels of that commodity per year from Louisville to Anchorage, but two and a half cents per bushel to cart it from the latter place to the asylum, a distance of one and a half miles. The former board had made the Short Line railroad a proposition to connect the asylum with the road, and the lowest bid was \$13,000. This did not suit Mr. Herr, and determining to bring the Short Line to better terms, decided that the institution should do its own hauling, and that he would build two and a half miles of pike, and connect the asylum with the Goose Creek pike, making in this way good connection with Louis-

ville. This was too much for the railroad, and the company decided that they would furnish iron and cross ties and labor to complete the road to the engine-house at the asylum without cost, if the institution would do the grading, and say nothing about the \$13,000.

This connection not only saves the State \$9,000 in completing the road (the grading costing the sum of \$4,000), but it is a permanent saving to the State in carting eighty thousand bushels of coal each year, which at two and a half cents per bushel would amount to \$2,000 annually.

Mr. Herr was married the 2d of November, 1860, to Miss Mattie E. Guthrie, daughter of James Guthrie, of Henry county, and has had by this marriage four children, two boys and two girls—Ada, Fannie, James Guthrie, and A. G. Herr, Jr.

EDWARD D. HOBBS,

engineer, railroad president, and agriculturist, was born in 1810, in Jefferson county, Kentucky. He was educated mainly in Louisville, his family having removed to that city in 1820; from 1830 to 1835 he was engaged as city engineer; was the founder of the Louisville Savings institution; established the first real estate agency in that city; in 1840 removed to his farm, near Anchorage; was elected to the Legislature in 1843, and was twice re-elected; was elected to the State Senate without opposition in 1847, but resigned before the expiration of the term; was president of the Louisville & Frankfort railroad company from 1855 to 1867, and administered the affairs of that road with great ability, being one of the most successful railroad men in Kentucky.

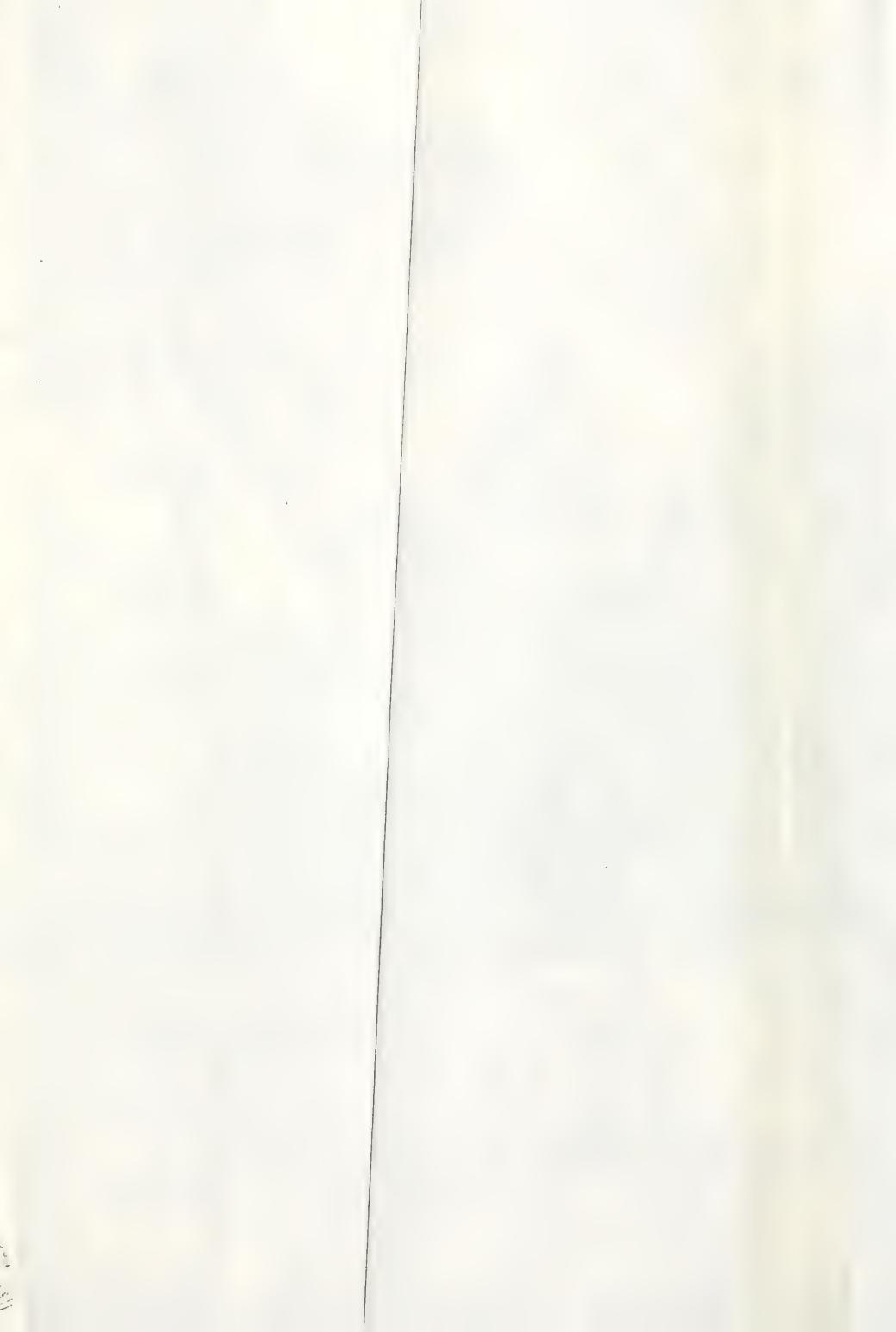
In 1867 he retired to his farm and has since devoted his attention mainly to agricultural pursuits, giving much of his time to horticulture and fruit growing. Although an invalid for a great part of his life, before he was thirty years of age he had accumulated a considerable fortune.

Religiously he is associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been noted for his integrity of character, his sound judgment and business skill, and is universally beloved and esteemed as one of the most energetic and valuable men in this part of Kentucky.

Mr. Hobbs was married, December 4, 1832, to Miss Henning, daughter of Samuel Henning, the brother of James W. Henning, of Louisville. In 1839 he was married to Miss Craig, daughter of John D. Craig, of Georgetown, Kentucky, and from this marriage has five living children.

ANDREW HOKE.

One of the oldest living representatives of Jeffersontown precinct is Andrew Hoke. He was born in this precinct November 17, 1801, and although in the eighty-first year of his age he still continues to make a hand at the plow or in the harvest field. His health and strength are living examples to attest the virtue of a life when temperate in all things. His memory is remarkably good and singularly clear for one of his age. He is a descendant of one Jacob Hoke, who emigrated to the colonies in an early day from Germany. His grandfather, Andrew Hoke, participated in the battle of Trenton, on that eventful Christmas day when Washington crossed the Delaware and captured a thousand Hessians—a stroke so bold, an event so important, as to indelibly impress it on the student of American history. He was at Braddock's defeat and surrendered, and saw it all. Andrew Hoke and his family came to Kentucky in 1795, in November of that year, and settled, first in a log hut near where Andrew Hoke now lives, and afterwards built a stone house. The log house stood on the old dirt road leading from Louisville to Jeffersontown. The stone house still stands. His grandfather, Andrew Hoke, purchased about four hundred acres of land from Colonel Frederick Geiger, and after building his house lived in it until 1800, when he died. He had two sons, Jacob and Peter. Jacob, the father of the subject of this sketch, who married Catherine Ris-singer, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, built the stone house now occupied by William O. Ragland, in 1799. He had three sons—John, now in the eighty-second year of his age, is deaf and dumb. Jacob, the youngest, moved to Indiana in 1831, and died in 1866. John, the oldest, is the picture of health, and enjoys life, notwithstanding his affliction. He attended the Danville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for a period of

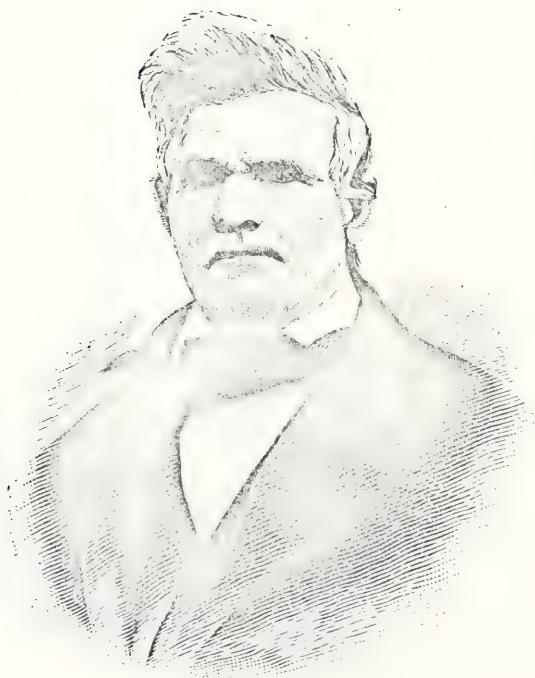




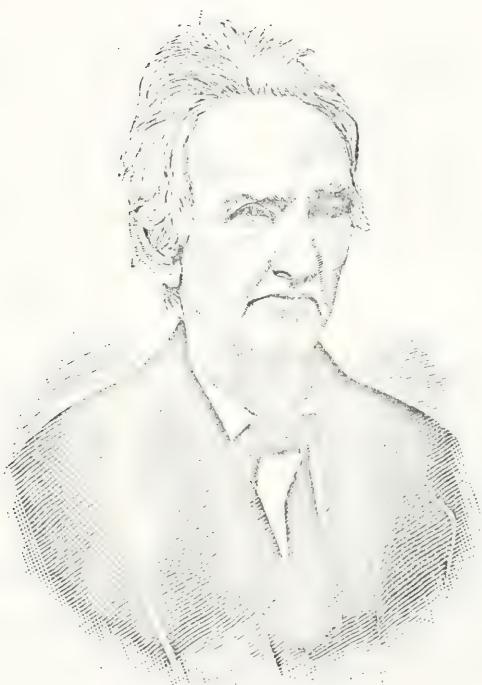
FAMILY CEMETERY.

AVENUE TO RESIDENCE.

MAGNOLIA STOCK FARM. RESIDENCE OF A. G. HERR, LYNDON P. O., JEFFERSON CO., KY.



Elias Hovey.



Andrew Hoke

three years. He makes his home with his brother Andrew.

Andrew Hoke has been married four times. His first wife was Miss Julia Susan Funk. They were married the 27th of August, 1824, and had in all six children. Three only are now living—Mary, Henry, and John. The second wife was Elizabeth Yenawine, to whom he was married the 5th day of March, 1835. Of this union one child, Edward, is living. He was married again on the 8th of July, 1841, to Caroline Hummel, who died on the 22d of July the year following. He was married the fourth time to Caroline Matilda Folk, who still lives. Of these children Robert H., Fannie L., Emory, and William A. are living. Robert H. and Fannie L. are married. Mr. Hoke built his house in 1828. The structure, which was made of brick, is still in very good condition. Mr. Hoke was one of the movers in the Taylorville turnpike road, and is still one of the directors of the company. He has been for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian church, and has shown in the long, eventful life he has lived, the virtue there is in Christianity. He lives within the quiet retreat of his own home circle, owes no man a dollar, is in peace with his neighbor, and is ready at the proper time to pass over.

LEAVEN LAWRENCE DORSEY,

one of the oldest living representatives of Gilman precinct, was born in Maryland, December 31, 1799. His father, Edward Dorsey, came with his family to Jefferson county about the year 1810, and settled upon a tract of land at O'Bannon station, where Mr. Dorsey also moved after his marriage with Susan O'Bannon, January 25, 1820. Miss O'Bannon was a native of Virginia. Her father moved to this State when she was but ten or twelve years old. She is still living, but the infirmities of old age have gradually crept upon her, until now she is an invalid. Mr. Dorsey has been helpless during the past eighteen years.

About the year 1838 they settled upon a large tract of three or four hundred acres of land, where they reside at the present time, one and a half miles from Lyndon station, and where

Mr. Dorsey erected a large, elegant residence at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey have been members of the Methodist church for full three score years. They have always been quiet citizens, unobtrusive in their manners, caring aught save living holy, Christian lives. There are three children living from this union—Eveline, Mary, and Bushrod—all married. The former married Dr. G. W. Bashaw, and lives near Lyndon station, and is now enjoying a retired life. The second daughter is a widow.

Mr. L. B. Dorsey was born January 31, 1828, and was married October 25, 1860, to Miss Sallie E. Herndon, of Henry county, Kentucky, and from this union has eight children; the eldest daughter, Mrs. Susie Winchester, is the only one married. Mr. Dorsey and family are members of the Christian church. He resides on the old Dorsey homestead.

ALANSON MOORMAN,

son of D. Moorman, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, November 18, 1803, being the youngest child of four sons and four daughters. His father was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 15, 1762, and was of English descent, and of a name purely Saxon in origin, "Moor," signifying the commons or prairies of that country, and "man" of, or "Moorman," as is given in the highest book of British authority on the derivation of English names. The derivation of most names is from place or occupation.

In the Royal Heraldic office in London may be found a certified copy of the heraldry of the family. This goes to show that the family was respectable, in what we may term ancient times, there being no heraldic designs or family records of the serfs or lower classes. The Moorman motto on their coat of arms is *Esse quam rideri*, "To be, not seem to be." The name is spelled in the coat of arms as it is now, viz: Moorman. The descendants of this family are numerous, and are found both in England and America, and without exception a very respectable class. Some are in government affairs, some following professional pursuits, and others agriculture, trade, and commerce. Long before the Revolutionary war, to avoid Quaker persecutions, two

brothers of this family emigrated to America, and settled in one of the southeast counties of Virginia. Their descendants emigrated to the counties of Albemarle, Campbell, Bedford, and other counties of the State.

There is a river in Albemarle county known as the Moorman river.

The family in Virginia is now most numerous in Campbell and Bedford counties, though many of the same name live in other counties of the State, and the numerous heads of families now scattered through the Middle, Southern, and Western States, are descendants of the two brothers previously noticed.

D. Moorman, father of Alanson Moorman, was married to Elizabeth Heth, February 15, 1785, and raised from this union a family of eight children. D. Moorman moved to Kentucky from Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1807, and settled on the Ohio river, above Bradenburg, then Hardin county, now Meade, about forty

miles below Louisville, then a comparative wilderness. The family was large. Then the country was but sparsely settled, while here and there a roving band of Indians were seen frequently. The employment then was for years in clearing up the forest that they might have corn-meal for bread. Fish were abundant, as was the wild game in the woods.

Upon arriving at manhood Mr. Moorman married Rachael Steth, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe Steth, and has raised up seven sons and three daughters.

In 1861 he sold out his Meade county possessions, and settled upon a large tract of land near Valley Station. He and his son also own an orange grove in Florida which is now becoming valuable.

Mr. Moorman has been very successful in every undertaking in his life. His sons are now carrying on farming, and he himself has retired from active pursuits of life.



Hansen McCorman



Mrs. Rachel Vi. Mcorman.

Clarke and Floyd Counties, Indiana.

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY OF CLARKE AND FLOYD COUNTIES.

A GENERAL VIEW.

The counties of Clarke and Floyd are divided by a line extending from the point of union of Clarke, Washington, Floyd, and Harrison counties, in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Silver creek, and thence along this stream to its junction with the Ohio river. They are bounded on the north by Jefferson and Scott counties, on the west by Washington and Harrison, and on the south and east by the Ohio river.

The geological series represented within this territory probably embraces a larger range of strata than is found in any other portion of the State. Beginning with the upper beds of the Cincinnati group of the Lower Silurian, as seen in the northeastern part of Clarke county, it includes all the intermediate formations to the pentremital limestone of the sub-carboniferous at Greenville, in the western portion of Floyd county. The rock strata of this district were originally deposited horizontally, but at present are very much elevated in the northeastern border on the Ohio river. These formations have the appearance of having been built up from the southwest, resting uniformly one upon the other, the lower always reaching farther east than the formation immediately above, thus presenting to the geologist, on a grand scale, a wide field for investigation. The outcrop of so many different formations in this field is doubtless owing to the Cincinnati uplift and to the effect of erosion, which has constantly been doing its work in wearing away the strata.

Life abounded in the ancient Silurian sea which

once covered the territory through which a portion of the Ohio river and some of its affluents now flow, between corn covered hills. The coral reefs of these ancient seas are now seen as limestone beds, covered with the stems and heads, and long, gracefully waving and delicately fringed arms, which belong to forms of a life so old that the most exalted imagination of the poet and geologist can have no adequate conception of the lapse of time since they were possessed of life.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOLOGY IN DETAIL.

The lowest series of rocks exposed in the district of Clarke and Floyd counties is seen in the northeastern part of the former county. The upper strata of the Cincinnati group here outcrops at the mouth of Begg's run on the Ohio river, on tract No. 77, Illinois Grant, one mile and a half north of Fourteen Mile creek. Begg's run is fed by springs at the summit of the bluff, some three hundred feet above the Ohio river. The stream, by constant abrasion, has worn a narrow and romantic channel through strata after strata to the river. In this locality the rock is a hard, shaly, blue limestone, carrying an abundance of characteristic fossils, which are exposed at extreme low water. The following section was obtained immediately below the entrance of this stream into the river:

Corniferous limestone, 12 feet; yellow rock, magnesian limestone, 20 feet; "Grandad" limestone, used for building purposes, 4 feet; gray crystalline limestone, Niagara, 14 feet; crinoidal bed, 6 feet; magnesian limestone, 20 feet; blue and yellow clay shale, 8 feet; stratified magnesian limestone, 75 feet; blue shaly marlite, 100 feet; dark blue shaly limestone, Cincinnati group, 20 feet—total, 279 feet.

The upper part of this section, from No. 6 up ward, corresponds with the section at Utica, in Clarke county, where the rocks are quarried for

*Abridged from the accounts of Dr. E. T. Cox and Professor William W. Borden, in the State Geological Reports, with important corrections by the kindness of Major W. J. Davis, of Louisville.

lime and building purposes. The bluffs are here capped with corniferous limestone.

The outcrop of the Cincinnati group here first exposed is on Camp creek; fourteen miles farther up the river it is one hundred and eighty feet above the bed of Camp creek, and two hundred and fifty feet above low water in the Ohio. The elevation of the strata from that point to Marble Hill, six miles distant, and on the line of Jefferson county, will add about fifty feet more to this number. The magnesian limestone, which comprises the bluffs on the river below the latter point, becomes the surface rock at many places on the bank of Camp creek, and is in detached masses fifteen to twenty feet thick, and liable at any time, as their foundations wear away, to be precipitated into the valley below.

The characters of the Madison rocks, which belong to the Cincinnati group as exposed on the bluffs of Camp creek, are a thin, stratified, dark-blue crystalline limestone, with intermediate layers of a lighter-colored, coarse-grained limestone. At this point this formation carries an abundance of characteristic fossils. The Marble Hill marble stratum is also recognized here by its fossils, although in a disintegrating state. The beds of the Cincinnati formation are here well exposed. The dip of the strata in this region is to the southwest at the rate of about 22 feet to the mile. In places along the banks of the Ohio river the rocks show in magnificent cliffs, some 200 or 300 feet high.

The Marble Hill stone was formerly much used for building, but has long ceased to be employed for this purpose. The lines of light yellow in the interstices and between the shells, being composed of a salt of iron, which is oxidized on exposure, destroys the value of this stone. The best tests of building stone are moisture, atmosphere, freezing, and thawing. Although this stone has not proven to be valuable for outdoor work, it is well adapted for inside ornamentation, and may be worked into mantels, tabletops, and other useful articles. It takes a good polish and is quite handsome, being filled with fossil spiral shells, which appear in fine contrast with its dark ground.

THE CLINTON GROUP.

Immediately overlying the rocks of the Cincinnati formation is occasionally found a gray

and yellow stratified sandstone, which probably belongs to the Clinton group of the Ohio and New York geologists. It varies greatly. Sometimes it is soft, and at other times hard, and difficult to work. Its thickness averages twenty feet. It occurs at the summit of the ridge at Camp creek, and continues to Marble Hill.

THE NIAGARA GROUP.

The rocks belonging to this epoch are so called from their appearance in great force at Niagara Falls. They are conspicuously displayed in Clarke county along the line of the Ohio river, and occasionally occur in the neighborhood of Charlestown, the county seat. The lowest outcrop of the Niagara is seen at extreme low water on the falls of the Ohio, near the whirlpool on the Indiana side. A characteristic *Halysites catenulatus*, or chain coral, is here occasionally obtained. These rocks extend in a northeastwardly direction to Utica, on the Ohio river, seven miles above, where they are quarried for the manufacture of lime. Some further notice of them is made in connection with our history of that township. The "yellow rock" here forming the top of the Niagara appears to be a magnesian limestone. At the head of Begg's run it is weathered into large, irregularly shaped masses, presenting on the bluffs a columnar and castellated appearance, which in some instances resembles the ruins of an ancient temple. One well-poised block, six feet in diameter, is termed "the head of the corner." This, with two other limestones of the Utica quarry, was used in building the great railway bridge at Louisville.

The gray crystalline limestone of this section contains immense numbers of corals, characteristic of the Niagara limestone of the New York geologists; among which the beautiful chain coral, *Halysites catenulatus*, is quite conspicuous. It presents, wherever exposed on the river, a good face for quarrying. There is usually but little stripping required. The stone is easy of access, is convenient to the river for transportation, and is extensively used for building purposes. Some numbers of it are sufficiently firm and durable to answer the purpose of heavy masonry. The lime burned from this bed and sold under the name of Utica lime, has acquired by long use a high reputation, and wherever known is used in preference to all other brands.

The upper bed in this section is shaly and unstable for building purposes, yet when burned produces a good article of lime, which is highly esteemed for the purpose of purifying coal gas. The crinoidal bed of the Niagara is worked with the other members of the Utica quarry, and in it are found many beautiful fossils of interest to the geologist. The remains of crinoids are abundant, yet perfect specimens are rare. Perhaps the most notable species is *Caryocrinus ornatus*, as this crinoid is here frequently found in a state of perfect preservation.

A section of the Niagara at Charlestown landing exhibits a greater elevation of the strata on the river than at Sharp's quarry, below the landing, and the elevation gradually increases to the Mound Builder's fort, one mile above, to the mouth of Camp creek, and to Marble hill, in the edge of Jefferson county. There is an outcrop of the gray crystalline limestone on the southwest side of Fourteen Mile creek, near the summit of the hill, and on the road from Charlestown to the Mound Builder's fort, in Tract No. 76, Illinois grant. The fossils characteristic of this rock can here be collected without difficulty, as they are weathered out and lie scattered over the surface. Another exposure may be seen northwest of Charlestown, at Nine-penny branch, opposite Tunnel mill, on the road to New Washington.

CORNIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

This, immediately overlying the beds of the Niagara formation, constitutes in the southwestern part of Clarke county, the falls of the Ohio. The beds have here a thickness of twenty-two feet, and extend across the river in a southerly direction, forming a series of rapids, on a direct line of one mile and a half. The river flows over the outcropping edges of the strata and along the dip, which is almost west. These strata belong to the Corniferous and Niagara series. A section at the whirlpool exhibits:

1. Soil and clay.					
2. <i>Spirifer gregaria</i> bed	.....	3 feet	Corniferous 22 feet.	Niagara.	
3. Crinoidal bed, <i>nucleocrinus</i>	.....	3 feet			
4. Gray limestone, full of corals.	4 feet				
5. Black coral bed?	.....	12 feet			
6. Gray crystalline limestone with <i>Halysites catenulatus</i>.	.....	3 feet			

Total. 25 feet.

The general color of this limestone here, as in New York, is a dark gray; but disseminated between the layers more or less bitumen is found,

which gives to the surface in such places a darker appearance. It is hence called "black rock" by the quarrymen.

The locality of the falls has long been known as the collector's paradise. The rocks are the coral reefs of the Paleozoic ocean, and they contain myriads of fossil forms which exhibit the exquisite workmanship of the Creator. The corals are in the greatest profusion, many being of an immense size and delicate texture. The species are very numerous. Crinoids are comparatively rare.

The dip of the corniferous limestone being about twenty-one feet to the mile, it disappears beneath the hydraulic limestone at Beach's mill below the falls. At Fourteen Mile creek, twelve to fifteen miles above the falls, it attains an elevation of two hundred and fifty feet, and caps the bluffs almost the entire length of the creek, affording a fine field for the amateur collector of fossils, and a good stone for the manufacture of lime and the building of fences. In the neighborhood of Charlestown it is well exposed on the headwaters of Pleasant run, but disappears one mile below, in the bed of the stream, where it is replaced by the Niagara. At Skaw's mill and the Black Diamond cement mill at Silver creek it is seen beneath the hydraulic limestone. On the Sinking fork of that stream it outcrops in various places. This formation has been repeatedly found to contain small caves, some of them one-half to one mile and a half in length, with an abundance of stalactites and some evidence of cave life. There is no doubt, if the floors of these caves were dug into, that the remains of extinct animals might be obtained, with perhaps relics of the Mound Builders.

HYDRAULIC LIMESTONE.

This is the most important rock, in an economical point of view, in the district composed of Clarke and Floyd counties.

The lithological, stratigraphical, and palaeontological characteristics of this stone should be well understood by the citizens of these counties, where its outcrop may be seen in the banks of almost every stream. Its horizon is immediately above the corniferous limestone and below a forty-two to forty-eight inch bed of crinoidal limestone, which is overlaid by the New Albany black slate. It frequently occurs as the surface

rock. The color is usually a light drab, but sometimes it is of a much darker shade. The top layers of the hydraulic stone are marked at various points by a dendritic crystallization of magnesia or lime. The upper beds contain cherty or hornstone concretions, with spicula of sponges and desmids. The characteristic fossils of the hydraulic or cement limestone are *Atrypha reticularis*, *Spirifer*, *Owenii*, *S. euritines*, *S. varicosa*, *hadro phylleum d'Orbignyi*. The stone is without cleavage, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. The average thickness of the strata is about twelve feet, and the bed is divided according to its hydraulic properties, into quick, medium, and slow setting. The quick setting variety is well marked at J. Speed's quarry, on Silver creek, by a seven foot stratum, which diminishes in the time required to set, towards the bottom. The medium stone is from two to three feet thick, and imperfectly parted from the slow setting stone, forming the lower part of the quarry. The lines of demarcation between the separate beds, although well marked in some cases, are rather assumed lines of division.

On the lines where the corniferous or Niagara are the surface rocks, the cement is wanting, that is, it has been worn away by erosion. The beds follow the line of Silver creek from the falls to the junction of the West fork, bearing east on the line of Pleasant run, thence west of Charlestown with a more easterly belt following the Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, as at Watson, and terminating northeast of Charlestown on Allen Barnett's land, but appearing again at a few points north of Fourteen Mile creek on the same line, as at J. McMillan's. The most western belt follows the line of Sinking fork, cropping out on that stream, and to the west of it, as at J. Davie's tract No. 169. West of this it disappears below the New Albany black slate. The most workable beds are on tracts Nos. 169 and 150, lands of Dr. Taggart; No. 132, lands of Collins McCoy, deceased; and Cement mill tract No. 130, Illinois Grant; and on Pleasant run and a narrow belt east of Charlestown, thence to the falls. The cement rock appears on the headwaters of Fourteen Mile creek, and disappears beneath the New Albany black slate two miles north of G. W. Matthews' tract No. 152, also at A. M. Tucker's tract No. 153, of the Grant. The cement reaches far in the

direction of William Kirkpatrick's, formerly the residence of Ex-Governor Jennings. The outcrop of this formation has been traced on fifty tracts of the Grant, each containing five hundred acres, making twenty-five thousand acres of exposed workable beds. This estimate does not include twenty thousand acres more, which may be reduced by means of shafts and tunnels. There is but a small portion of the county in which the hydraulic limestone may not be found. Indeed, it is in quantity practically inexhaustible, and, on account of its value for the manufacture of cement, will always be a source of profitable industry.

There are at present (1873) in the county six firms engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The stone was first used for this purpose at Verey's (now Beach's) mill at Clarksville, on the Falls of the Ohio.

The strata containing it outcrops in the river-bank beneath the mill, and the hydraulic stone is here fourteen feet six inches thick, as will be seen by the following section:

1. New Albany black slate.....	5 in.
2. Crinoidal limestone.....	4 ft. 2 in.
3. Dark, impure limestone, containing concretions of hornstone, with spicula of sponges.....	11 in.
4. Upper cement bed.....	4 ft. 1 in.
5. Middle cement bed.....	6 ft.
6. Lower cement bed.....	3 ft. 6 in.
Corniferous limestone	6 ft.
Total thickness.....	25 ft. 1 in.

Hydraulic limestone..... 14 ft. 6 in.

The dividing line between the corniferous and the hydraulic is not distinctly marked. The beds in the quarry are separated by lines of fracture, making occasional floors. The stone increases in hydraulic properties from below upwards, and is designated by the manufacturers as slow, medium, and quick setting. It has no distinct lines of cleavage, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. The extreme upper beds contain concretions of hornstone, with spicula of sponges. The overlying crinoidal bed is persistent, and contains a good many fossils, which are difficult to obtain in good condition. It cleaves well, but is hard to work. It is used in constructing the outer wall of the kilns in which the cement stone is burnt.

The hydraulic limestone originally extended in one unbroken stratum across the river, but has

been eroded, and now only a small portion of the original mass remains on Rock island, near the center of the stream. Here there is a good exposure, and the rock is extensively quarried at Rock island, which is below Goose island. The cement rock may be traced, at a low stage of water, to the Kentucky shore. That used at the cement mills on that side is obtained from the bank of the river close by.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

The manufacture of hydraulic cement constitutes one of the most important industries of Clarke county. The cement is shipped to all parts of the Western and Southern States, and sold under the name of Louisville cement.

The many uses to which cement has been put in Europe greatly impressed Professor E. T. Cox, the Indiana Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, with its importance. There it is extensively used for laying pavements, in ornamenting buildings, making statuary, and so on. He is of the opinion that the Indiana cement, commonly called Louisville cement, may be profitably used for similar purposes in this country. Occasionally in calcining the cement the rock is over burned, making what is called a cinder; and it is here suggested that this cinder, ground in connection with the other stone, will improve the quality of the cement. The manufacture of cement opens an interesting and wide field for investigation. Various grades of cement are already manufactured, and there can be no doubt but new combinations of stone may be found in Clarke county that will equal the Portland or Roman cement of Europe.

CRINOIDAL LIMESTONE.

This stone immediately overlies the hydraulic, and is seen at almost every locality where the latter outcrops or is quarried for cement. It is a hard, gray, crystalline limestone, containing a great many fossils, principally crinoids, and also pentremites of the carboniferous type, intermediate between *P. florealis* (Godenii) and *P. pyriformis* (Say). The fossils of this limestone have been carefully studied and described the late Major Sidney S. Lyon. Collectors in the neighborhood of the falls have also enriched their cabinets with the fossils of this rock. The collection of James Knapp, M. D., of Louisville, is undoubtedly the most complete in these fossils, and his collec-

tion of corals made at the falls is the most extensive in the country.* A very nice collection of falls fossils is also in the possession of Samuel L. S. Smith, M. D., of New Albany.

The crinoidal limestone seldom attains a greater thickness than five feet. It is a poor stone for the manufacture of lime, but serves a useful purpose in the erection of kilns for calcining cement, and is a reliable guide for denoting the position of the hydraulic.

NEW ALBANY BLACK SLATE.

The black slate is largely exposed at New Albany, and takes its name accordingly. It is usually of a jet-black color, and occurs in thick beds; but after being exposed to the weather it exhibits a thin, laminated cleavage, and assumes a pink, drab, or mottled color. It contains sulphure of iron in concretionary forms, and also in needle-shaped crystals and cubes, familiarly known as "fools' gold," or "sulphur balls." It is very persistent over a large extent of territory. It lies at the base of the range of hills known as the "Knobs," and has been traced from the outcrop in Clarke and Floyd counties through Kentucky in a semicircle to Portsmouth, Ohio. At one time it rested uniformly over Clarke and Floyd counties. The Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad passes over the black slate south of Charlestown, and cuts it at several points below and above Lexington, in Scott county. On the west of Charlestown there is an outlier of the formation seventy to seventy-five feet in thickness. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad passes over the black slate until it reaches White river in Jackson county, Indiana. At Memphis and Henryville, on the line of this road, the black slate is largely exposed, and may be seen in the bed of the streams and extending some distance up the surrounding side-hills. Numerous so-called copper banks are met with in this formation. One

* Possibly so, when this was written; but not so now. The active collectors at present are Major William J. Davis, Henry Nettleroth, W. J. McComathy, J. T. Gaines, and O. E. Thiess. The collections of the first two are unrivaled. They are the Paleontologists of the Kentucky State Survey, and are engaged in the preparation of profusely illustrated reports on the Fossil Corals and Shells of Kentucky, which will soon be in print. The Report of Major Davis on Corals will contain a full description of two hundred and sixty species found bedded in the rocks at the falls, of which one hundred and four are new, first found and described by this investigator.

of these localities on Silver creek, three miles from the mouth, is mentioned in the Navigators' Guide, an old work published at Pittsburgh, in 1813, as furnishing "copperas as good as any brought to this country." A noted copperas bank is found on Miller's fork of Silver creek, below Henryville.

At the foot of the Knobs near New Albany Dr. Clapp bored through the bed of bituminous slate, and found it to be one hundred and ten feet thick. In many places it has been cut through and entirely removed by weathering and glacial action, so as to leave exposed the underlying encrinital limestone. The valleys of denudation have a general direction of northwest and southeast. It is being constantly mistaken for the bituminous shale which is often found associated with stone coal; and it is a difficult matter, in some instances, to convince the people living within the vicinity of its outcrop that it will not turn to coal if followed to a distance in the hills. It contains from ten to twenty per cent. of volatile matter, and there are found in the deposit in places thin bands of coal from a half-inch to one inch thick.

Dr. Newberry thinks that these shales derived their bitumen from sea-weeds, and calls attention to the fact of finding in them vast quantities of fucoidal impressions. So far inquirers have only succeeded in finding in the New Albany black slate a few small Lingula and Decina.

In Clarke county there is resting immediately on the top of the black slate about four inches of hard, greenish, mottled limestone; and this is succeeded by the gray argillaceous shales, with bands of iron-stone. There are also found resting on the black slate large trunks of limbs of coniferous trees, the vegetable matter having been replaced by silica in the form of black flint. A portion of one of these petrified trees, fifteen feet long and two and a half feet wide, has been placed in the Indiana Exposition building.

Wells have been sunk at various points in this formation for mineral oil or petroleum; but without reaching it in any quantity. It contains a small percentage of bitumen, and burns quite readily when thrown into a hot fire, so long as the inflammable matter lasts. The bituminous character of the slate has misled a great many persons, and caused them to expend large

sums of money in searching in it for coal. It has no economical value whatever at present. A few years ago it was thought it would make a good roofing material, ground and mixed with coal-tar and spread on felt. A mill was erected at New Albany by Dr. Samuel Reid & Co., for the purpose of its manufacture, and large quantities of slate were ground and shipped to all parts of the country. It answered the purpose for which it was intended for a time; but ultimately it cracked by exposure to the weather. It was at last discarded as worthless.

In examinations of the black slate is invariably found a ferruginous limestone capping it, varying from ten to thirty inches in thickness. This limestone is very persistent, and marks the top of the black slate over a large portion of Indiana and Kentucky. It has a fetid odor when struck, and breaks with an uneven fracture. It is compact and durable, and has been used in several sections for masonry, as at Memphis and Henryville, where it outcrops to a large extent. At Blue Lick post-office, on the land of Thomas McDeitz, Jr., in the bed of a branch of Silver creek, is one of the best exposures of this stone. Characteristic fossils are rarely detected in this stone, beyond a few crinoidal stems. But, no doubt, the age of the black slate will be ultimately determined by the discovery of fossils in this formation, which, from its position, is the equivalent of the ganotite limestone of Rockford, Indiana.

IRON-STONE.

From six to ten bands of manganeseiferous iron-stone have been traced over a very large area in the counties of Clarke and Floyd, occupying a geological position in the gray and greenish shales immediately over the "New Albany black slate." These ore-bands are found also in Scott and Jennings counties.

They are enclosed in twenty to twenty-five feet of soft shale, and are from two to three feet apart, and are from two and one-half to ten inches thick. The readiness with which these

* A black bituminous shale, similar to that underlying this ore, is found in Ohio occupying a similar position with reference to the under and overlying rocks, and Dr. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, has referred it to the Genesee epoch; but, not feeling quite sure as to the accuracy of the conclusion to which this able geologist and paleontologist has arrived, I have thought best to speak of it, in this State, as the New Albany black slate.—Dr. Cox.

shales decompose, under the influence of drainage water and atmospheric agencies, has given rise to numerous cone-shaped hills, commonly called "knobs," and from this circumstance also geologists have given to the rock strata of which they are composed, the names of knob shales, knob sandstone, limestone, etc., so that we may, with like propriety, designate the ore as knob iron ore.

Owing to the extensive washes which have cut through the shales, the iron-stone is exposed in a great many places throughout the knob region, and it may be mined or collected from the ravines already weathered out, at a small cost. Samples from nine distinct bands have been tested for iron, and complete analysis made from the bottom and middle bands with the result of finding 28.48 per cent. of metallic iron in the former (sample from near Henryville), and 29.12 in the latter (from Stewart's farm, near Henryville). Other tests yielded the following results, beginning with the topmost layer or band: No. 1, 26.41 per cent.; No. 2, 26.66; No. 3, 30.51; No. 4, 28.20; No. 5, 29.12; No. 6, 29.74; No. 7, 29.23; No. 8, 27.17; No. 10, 28.48. From these it will be seen that the raw ore contains from 26.41 to 30.51 per cent. of iron, and the analyses of the bottom and middle bands also show from 5.124 to 6.928 per cent. of the metal manganese. The average per cent. of combined iron and manganese in calcined ore is 52.72 per cent., consequently two tons of such ore will make a ton of pig iron. The great value which attaches to these ores is mainly due to the large per centage of manganese which they contain, and, if properly treated in the smelting furnace they will yield a highly manganeseous pig iron, if not a true spiegeleisen, which metal is found to be indispensable in the manufacture of Bessemer or pneumatic steel. Its value is dependent upon the quantity of manganese which it contains. From 7.5 to 10 per cent. is of very fair quality; and this percentage is fully within the capabilities of the knob ore.

THE KNOB MEASURES OF KENTUCKY.

These are the Silicious group of the Tennessee Geological reports. They extend over the western part of the district composed of Clarke and Floyd counties, and constitute the broken range called the "Silver Hills" by the first settlers.

These hills or knobs extend from a point on the Ohio below New Albany to the northern line of Clarke county. At the latter locality the range is called the Guinea Hills. The knobs, as their names imply, rise abruptly from the black slate to a height of four or five hundred feet above the general level of the country. The margin of the outcrop of the knob formation is very irregular, especially on that portion west of Henryville, outliers being seen some distance from the main body. One of these, called the Round Top knob, is near the fruit farm of Colonel John F. Willey, another at Piney point, south of Obadiah Nowland's, Buzzard Roost point to the east, and also Crow's Nest point to the west of Nowland's. The horseshoe range of knobs, entirely disconnected from the main body, are about one mile in extent, and on land owned by John Richardson. The prolongation of the knobs northeast of Henryville comprise several benches of table-land. Where the base of the knobs cover a considerable area the top is usually flat, especially if the harder numbers of the formation represent their summits.

The New Providence shale lies at the base of the knobs and immediately above the ferruginous limestone just mentioned; and has a thickness of eighty to one hundred and twenty feet. As the line of the knobs is followed to the northwest it becomes thinner, until at the Guinea hills it is only fifty to sixty feet. It is a fine, greenish-colored, marly slate, that pulverizes when dry without difficulty. It contains a great variety of fossils identical with those obtained at Button Mould knob, seven miles south of Louisville. The corals are well represented by a number of Bryozoans. The shale is fissured in places, and the cracks are usually filled with transparent sulphate of lime, or gypsum.

As many as six to ten bands of carbonate of iron have been found in this formation, in a vertical space of about twenty feet. The lower band is usually on a level with the drainage of the country. These bands will average from four to six inches in thickness, and are separated from each other by from two to four feet of soft shale. They have a great persistency, and may be seen cropping out along the side of all the ravines. The following partial analysis of a portion of what appears to be the average of these ore bands, found on the farm of John Stewart,

Esq., north of Henryville, as taken from a paper published by the State Geologist, will serve to show their commercial value: The mass of the ore is of a bluish gray color, enclosed in a coating of red oxide of iron one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick. This coating is very rich in iron, but was entirely excluded from the portion analyzed, so that the yield of the entire mass will be a little better than here reported. The net results are given in parts of 100; carbonate of iron, 49.720; peroxide of iron, 2.171. This will serve to show its richness. By roasting, this ore will lose thirty per cent. of volatile matter, which will increase the iron to thirty-five per cent., and the manganese to 3.571. A portion of the sulphuric acid would be eliminated, but the phosphorus will be increased to about .485, which is rather large. However, it is not improbable that a portion of the latter highly injurious ingredient may be taken out along with the silica in the slag; and, owing to the large per centum of manganese, if not a spiegeleisen, at least a valuable Bessemer pig may be made from these ores. Owing to their leanness, these ores should be roasted before being shipped to the furnaces.

Thomas Montgomery has on his land, tract No. 274 of the Grant, three and a half miles from Henryville, a good exposure of iron ore. The ore in this bank was examined forty years ago by an iron master from Pennsylvania, John Works. He pronounced it good; made preparations to erect a furnace, but the project was finally abandoned.

The ore crops out in almost every ravine in this region, and is everywhere of the same general character, containing about the same quantity of iron. Another deposit of considerable extent is on the land of Allen Barnett, near Broom hill, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. Some of it has rather a peculiar structure, and is made up entirely of an aggregation of coarse particles of hydrated brown oxide. It is what is usually denominated "kidney ore," and is scattered profusely over the surface. The whole country at the base of the knobs, where the New Providence shale outcrops, is rich in iron ore. It accumulates in the ravines and valleys by the washing down of the formation which contained it, and is generally easy of access.

It is probable that this shale, on account of

its mineral constituents and being highly fossiliferous, will make a good fertilizer. A great number of mineral springs flow from the fissures occurring in this formation, the waters of which possess decided medicinal virtues. Some of their waters have a similar composition to that from which the celebrated Crab Orchard salts of Kentucky are manufactured; and their use has produced good results in certain diseases where a simple alterative or cathartic was required.

This shale, at the base of Caney knob, below New Albany, is capped by a thin stratum of ferruginous sandstone, while in the northwestern part of Clarke county it is covered by a thin fossiliferous limestone, composed of an aggregation of crinoidal stems. Specimens of the stone, ground and polished, exhibit a fine variegated surface. Above this hard band of shale is a bluish, friable, micaceous shale, which is recognized to be the true knob shale. It ranges in thickness from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty feet, and extends half-way or more up the sides of the knobs, and in many cases, where they are conical, it forms the summit. In other places it is frequently capped with massive sandstone or beds of impure limestone, containing crinoidal stems. In these shales are fossil worm-tracks, fucoids, and concretions of iron ore of large size, often containing brachiopods.

The massive knob sandstone, where capping these shales, is from fifty to eighty feet thick, in beds of various thickness. The upper part is composed of ferruginous layers ten to fifteen inches thick, and contain ripple-marks on the under side. It hardens on exposure, and is used about New Providence for doorsteps and many other purposes.

Above this is the first knob limestone. It has a gray color with crystalline structure, containing in some parts concretions of chert, and varies in thickness from twenty to sixty-five feet. This is the stone extensively quarried near Mooresville, for building purposes about New Albany.

Just above this fossiliferous limestone are found a number of thin layers of bituminous shale, containing an occasional coal-plant fossil. The impure limestone capping these formations resembles the Devonian hydraulic limestone of the cement region, and, if properly tested, it will probably be found to answer the same purpose. It underlies the white sand which is mined for

glass-works in New Albany, near the intersection of Washington, Clarke, Floyd, and Harrison counties.

The members composing the knob series do not retain the same character throughout the district. They are not as uniform in composition as the formations below them, and vary greatly in thickness and color, and are thicker at the western than at the eastern outcrop.

The pentremital limestone has a thickness of twenty-five to fifty feet in the neighborhood of Greenville, where it outcrops near the summit of the hills. It contains many fossils. The soil immediately covering it is a tough, tenacious clay, colored with oxide of iron. Several good quarries are worked near Greenville, some of them developing the true St. Louis limestone.

Near the top of the hill towards Mooresville, beds of from ten to twelve feet of very soft, bright-colored, ochreous sandstone are exposed, portions of which make a good mineral paint.

SOME ELEVATIONS.

Buck creek, a branch of Indian creek at Mooresville, near the summit of the knobs on the Vincennes pike, is elevated one hundred feet or more above New Albany. The Corydon plank road, just above the eastern portal of the railway tunnel, is four hundred and fifty-seven feet above the miter-site at the Louisville and Portland canal. The elevation of the summit on which Edwardsville stands, at the point where the tunnel line crosses, is five hundred and seventy-one feet above the same. This is the highest point on the knobs, and is distant from State street, New Albany, five and one-half miles. The elevation of the headwaters of Little Indian creek, at a point near the western portal of the tunnel, is four hundred and twenty-nine feet.

NATIVE WOODS.

The timber of the hills consists of chestnut, white, red, black, and post oak, black and white hickory, pine, poplar, dogwood, water maple, sumach, and gum-tree. In the valleys and lowlands are the walnut, chestnut, white, blue and prickly ash, shell-bark hickory, beech, elm, sycamore, wild cherry, sassafras, red and white mulberry, pawpaw, persimmon, sugar maple, and sugar-tree, and many other varieties, some of which have become almost or quite extinct as settlement has progressed. Camp and Fourteen-

mile creeks are noted localities for buckeye trees, many of which measure three to four feet in diameter and go fifty or more feet to their first limbs. Persimmon trees abound on the clay lands about Henryville. Beech and white oak grow numerously on the flats of the slate lands.

SUMMARY.

In the foregoing remarks have been enumerated the lithological, stratigraphical and, to some extent, paleontological characteristics of the rocks of Floyd and Clarke counties, including formations from the Lower Silurian to the Sub-carboniferous. A section from the western line of Floyd to the eastern part of Clarke, on the Ohio river, shows these formations well developed in the following order and thickness:

1. Soil and clay	20 to 40 feet.
2. Knob limestone, Keokuk group	80 feet.
3. Knob sandstone,.....	Kinderhook group 344 feet.
4. Knob shale,.....	.....
5. New Albany black slate,.....	.....
6. Crinoidal limestone,.....	140 feet.
7. Hydraulic limestone,.....	.....
8. Corniferous limestone, Upper Helderberg group,.....	22 feet.
9. Utica limestone,.....	Niagara group { 52 feet
10. Magnesian limestone,.....	30 feet
11. Madison limestone,.....	Cincinnati group 207 ft.

The minute divisions of the groups in the above sections are not always accurately defined and are not everywhere present. They thin out in some localities to a knife edge. Especially is the latter the case in the neighborhood of the falls, where the characteristic fossils of the Niagara, corniferous, and Hamilton formations may be obtained within a vertical space of a few feet.

SOME POINTS OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The glass sand, lying in very compact beds at the summit of the knobs and near the intersection of Clarke, Floyd, Washington, and Harrison counties, is a fine, white-grained sand, used in the manufacture of plate glass at New Albany, by Messrs. W. C. DePauw & Co. This formation is of very great economical value, and is destined to play an important part and to add materially to the wealth of that portion of district under investigation. Its geological position is immediately above the sub-carboniferous hydraulic limestone, as already indicated in previous sections. These beds of sand have been traced in isolated patches from a point south of Spurgeon hill, in Washington county, in a southeasterly direction, to the present workable beds. The width of the sand formation increases as

the summits of the hills become broader and more level. No doubt the white sand on the Ohio river hills below New Albany, in Harrison county, is a part of the New Providence beds, and that this formation marks the shore line of an ancient beach, which extended northeasterwardly in the direction of the Ohio valley.

The sand beds are very uniform in thickness and quality. The quarry of the Star Glass works at the summit of the knobs, three and a half or four miles distant from New Providence, and three hundred and fifty to four hundred feet above the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, has been worked extensively. Following is a section of the beds at this quarry: First, soil of a stiff clay loam, two to four feet; second, yellow sand, colored by the overlying clay, one to two feet; third, white sand, used for glass manufacture, sixteen feet; fourth, fragments of chert, with bryozoa, six inches; fifth, hydraulic limestone, at the bottom of the cut, four feet.

The surface of the ground above the quarry is heavily timbered with white oak. The stripping is continued until the third bed of the section is reached, where the sand is mined by blasting, in the same manner as is pursued in quarrying hard rock. After being thus loosened, it is easily removed with a shovel.

The sand used by the New Albany Star Plate Glass Work company, of which Mr. W. C. De Pauw is president, when required for the manufacture of plate glass, is washed in an oscillating trough to free it from a small amount of impurities. Ten or more men are employed in quarrying and washing the sand, and they can prepare it as fast as twenty-five wagons can haul it to the station of New Providence, four miles distant. The larger quantity is shipped to the Star Glass Works, at New Albany, but some shipments are made to Louisville and Cincinnati. A bushel of sand weighs one hundred pounds or more before washing, and ninety pounds afterwards.

An outcrop of the sand occurs on the land of Michael Brock; another on the farm of R. G. Scott and Mr. Jonathan Miller, all in the same neighborhood.

The shipment of sand and cement has necessitated the establishment of numerous cooper-shops through the counties composed of this district. Some of these shops are operated by

steam and are on a large scale, manufacturing a large number of barrels yearly.

BRICK CLAY.

The clays of Clarke and Floyd counties furnish the very best material for making brick, many thousand of which are manufactured every year in the neighborhood of New Albany and Jeffersonville. No doubt, if returns were at hand from all these yards, a very large capital would be found employed in this business. The material employed is a clean, tough alluvial clay, containing sufficient iron to give the bricks a fine red color. Formerly Louisville was largely supplied with brick from these yards.

POTTERY.

Another important branch of industry, at New Albany, Jeffersonville, and Port Fulton, is the manufacture of salt-glazed pottery, commonly called stone-ware. The material used is an alluvial blue clay obtained from the lowlands in the vicinity of the works. It is also used in the manufacture of drain-tiles, an industry yet in its infancy in this region.

RUNNING WATERS.

The lands of Clarke and Floyd are well watered by never-failing springs and numerous small branches, which rise in the knobs and flow into the creeks that empty into the Ohio. The creeks are numerous, but few are large. The chief of them in Floyd county are Falling run, Middle, Knob, Big and Little Indian, and Buck creeks. Between this and Clarke county, but principally belonging to the latter, is Silver creek with its numerous branches, the finest inland water of this region. Other streams in Clarke are Fourteen-mile creek, so called because emptying into the Ohio fourteen miles above Louisville; Owen and Camp creeks, below Bethlehem; Wolf Run creek, Cany and Miller's fork, Cane run, and Blue Lick, tributaries of the north fork of Silver creek; Dry and South forks, Persimmon, Indian Camp, Turkey, and Knob runs, affluents of the west fork of Silver creek, and others too unimportant for mention here.

SOIL, NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

That the underlying or outcropping rocks in a very great measure determine the nature of the soil, is plainly seen in Floyd and Clarke counties, where there are extensive outcrops of so many different formations, each giving rise to a charac-



J. W. Foster



Mrs. J. W. Goslee

teristic soil. A striking illustration of this may be learned from a passage in our history of Bethlehem township, Clarke county. A few miles back from the headwaters of Camp creek, therein mentioned, the lands are wet, and the soil is light-colored clay that holds water. In the vicinity of New Washington the soil is a light clay and sand, and has a better drainage. The land here is well adapted for growing grass and wheat, and in some localities excellent corn.

From the mouth of Fourteen-mile creek, reaching as far down the river as Utica and the Sinking fork of Silver creek, the land is rolling and much broken, especially on the river. The predominating rocks are corniferous and cement limestones, the base of a limestone soil; and this is the "blue-grass region" of the county. Charlestown is situated right on the summit of the corniferous limestone, from which flow abundant, never-failing springs. The drainage of the country is excellent. The easy-weathering limestones render the soil of this region not only well adapted to blue-grass, but likewise better suited to a variety of crops than any other part of the county. Its soil is also well adapted to clover; and in some localities, especially on the river, fruits of all kinds are grown in great profusion.

A part of the land in Utica township has not only the wash of the corniferous and Niagara limestone of this region upon it, but is in good part a river terrace, composed of altered drift, sand, and gravel, with numerous aboriginal kitchen heaps. This is a noted tract for market gardens, and it is also favorable to corn and grass. Wheat does well, and ripens early.

On the lands just west of Jeffersonville the New Albany black slate cuts off the limestone. The soil here is an ash-colored clay, except when mixed with decomposed slate, which darkens its color and increases its fertility. Drainage is imperfect on the flat land, but good where it is rolling; and with proper tillage this soil is very productive.

The slate lands in Clark county are disconnected, appearing on one farm and absent from the next, or even present and wanting on different parts of the same farm. When in large bodies they give rise to beech and white oak flats, inclined to be wet and difficult to drain.

The land about Memphis is well timbered,

and the bottom lands produce good corn and grass crops. The highlands here are clay, and yield generous returns to fertilizers.

South and west of this is the Blue Lick region, whose soils are derived chiefly from the New Providence shale of the knobs—a soft, light-colored, arenaceous clay-stone, containing some sulphate and carbonate of lime, with magnesia.

The soil about Henryville (which is forty feet below the top of the New Albany slate) is clay to the base of the knobs, belonging to the altered drift and alluvium in the creek bottoms, where the soil is very productive. The clay land is light-colored in the valleys, but changes to deep ochre shades towards the knobs.

The New Providence valley is about eight miles long, and one to two miles wide. The shifting of the bed of Silver creek, which forms it, has created a rich surface loam, enriched by decaying leaves and other vegetable matter from the hill sides, with a deep subsoil of gravel. It is well suited to all staple farm products, which are not here materially affected by drought. Apples do well, and strawberries and other small fruits grow in great perfection. The water in the streams and shallow wells of this valley is noted for its softness. It does not even decompose soap, and is much in request for laundry purposes.

The line of the knobs, and the river bluffs, are found as the best fruit-growing region of southern Indiana or the West, as shown by the success of the orchards situated on the elevated lands below New Albany, and thence to Morrisville, Scottsville, New Providence, and as far north as Salem, in Washington county, and the walnut ridge west of Salem. This includes the southern and western knobs. The northern range above Henryville, going toward Vienna, in Scott county, and the river bluffs, from Utica to Marble Hill, in Jefferson county, are all favorably situated for fruit growing; especially peaches, for the tender buds are not liable to be injured by spring frosts, which are confined to the valleys below, and seldom reach as high up the hillside as the orchards.

Extensive orchards are planted on the hills above Henryville. The business of peach-growing is becoming one of the leading industries in this part of the State. The peach orchards of Messrs. Willey and his son-in-law, Mr. Poindexter, at Chestnut flats, have from fifteen to twenty-

five thousand peach trees. Owing to a good exposure afforded the knobs, the peaches here growing have a fine color, and no doubt better flavor than fruit grown in the valley.

CHAPTER II.

OLD GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATIONS—THE CLARKE GRANT—CONGRESS LANDS.

NEW FRANCE.

This is probably the first geographical designation for any subdivision of the North American continent including the present tract of Clarke and Floyd counties. The Ohio and Indiana country was already claimed by the French, in the seventeenth century, as an integral part of their great North American possessions, "New France," by virtue of the discovery of the Ohio river by her brave explorer, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, and the earlier voyage (1640) of the Jesuit Fathers Charemonot and Brebeuf, along the south shore of Lake Erie. With the Iroquois also claiming it they were constantly at war, and the claims of the confederate tribes to the territory weighed nothing with the aggressive leaders of the French in the New World. When, some time in the first half of the eighteenth century, the French built a fort on the Iroquois lands near Niagara Falls, the Governor of Canada proclaimed their right of encroachment, saying that the Five Nations were not subjects of England, but rather of France, if subjects at all. But, by the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, Louis XIV., *Le Grand Monarque*, renounced in favor of England all rights to the Iroquois country, reserving only the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys to France. Boundaries were so vaguely defined, however, that disputes easily and frequently arose concerning the territories owned by the respective powers; and in 1740, the very year after that in which the Ohio Land company of the Washingtons, Lee, and others in Virginia, was organized under a grant from George II., to occupy half a million acres west of the Alleghanies, De Celeron, the French commandant of Detroit, led an expedition to the Ohio, dispatched by the Marquis de la Gallis-

soniere, commander-in-chief of New France, and buried a leaden tablet "at the confluence of the Ohio and Tchadakoin" (?) "as a monument of the renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those that therein fall, and of all the lands on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers"—a sweeping claim, truly. He ordered the English traders out of the country, and notified the Governor of Pennsylvania that if they "should hereafter make their appearance on the Beautiful river, they would be treated without any delicacy." The territorial squabble which then ensued led to the French and Indian war of 1755-62, which closed by the cession to England, on the part of France, of Canada and all her American possessions east of the Mississippi, except some fishing stations. Thus this region at length passed into the undisputed possession of the British crown.

IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In 1766 (though some confidently say 1774*), the British Parliament insisted upon the Ohio river as the southwestern boundary and the Mississippi river as the western limit of the dominions of the English crown in this quarter. By this measure the entire Northwest, or so much of it as afterwards became the Northwest Territory, was attached to the Province of Quebec, and the tract that now constitutes the State of Indiana was nominally under its local administration.

BOTETOURT COUNTY.

In 1769 the Colony of Virginia, by an enactment of the House of Burgesses, attempted to extend its jurisdiction over the same territory, northwest of the river Ohio, by virtue of its royal grants. By that act the county of Botetourt was erected and named in honor of Lord Botetourt, Governor of the Colony. It was a vast country, about seven hundred miles long, with the Blue Ridge for its eastern and the Mississippi for its western boundary. It included large parts of the present States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and was the first county organization covering what are now Clarke and Floyd counties. Fincastle, still the seat of county for the immensely reduced Botetourt county, was made the seat of justice; but so distant from it were the western regions of the great tract,

*As Isaac Smucker, in the Ohio Secretary of State's Report for 1877.

that the thoughtful Burgesses inserted the following proviso in the creative act:

Whereas, The people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court-house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court-house and prison for said county.

ILLINOIS COUNTY.

Government was still nominal, however, so far as the county organization was concerned, between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and the Indians and few white settlers within those borders were entirely a law unto themselves. After the conquest of the Indiana and Illinois country by General George Rogers Clarke in 1778, the county of Illinois was erected by the Virginia Legislature (in October of the same year) out of the great county of Botetourt, and included all the territory between the Pennsylvania line, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the northern lakes. Colonel John Todd was appointed the first county lieutenant and civil commandant of the county. He perished in the battle of Blue Licks, August 18, 1782; and Timothy de Montbrun was named as his successor. At this time there were no white men in Indiana, except a few Indian traders and some French settlers.

The Legislature of Virginia, at the time Illinois county was created, made provision for the protection of the country by reinforcements to General Clarke's little army. By another enactment passed in May, 1780, the act of 1778 was confirmed and somewhat amended, and further reinforcements ordered into the wilderness. West Illinois county, however, was not destined to make any large figure in history.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

At the preliminary negotiations for peace in Paris in November, 1783, between England and her revolted, successful American colonies, both France and Spain, for similar reasons of discovery and partial occupancy, filed their protests against the claim of either of the lately contending parties to "the Illinois country." It can not be too often repeated, to the everlasting honor of General Clarke, that it was his conquest in 1778 that determined the controversy in favor of

the infant republic, and carried the lines of the new Nation to the Mississippi and the northern lakes. Otherwise the east bank of the Ohio, or possibly even the Alleghanies, would have formed its western boundary in part. The final convention signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, confirmed the claim of the United Colonies as made good by the victories of Clark.

On the 20th of October, 1783, the Virginia Legislature, by solemn enactment, transferred all her rights and titles to lands west of the Ohio to the General Government. Illinois county was thus virtually wiped out.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

After the title of the United States to the wide tract covered by Illinois county, acquired by the victories of the Revolution and the Paris treaty, had been perfected by the cession of claims to it by Virginia and other States and by Indian treaties, Congress took the next step, and an important one, in the civil organization of the country. Upon the 13th of July (a month which has been largely associated with human liberty in many ages of history), in the year 1787, the celebrated act entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," was passed by Congress. By this great organic act—"the last gift," as Chief Justice Chase said, "of the Congress of the old Confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors"—provision was made for various forms of territorial government to be adopted in succession, in due order of the advancement and development of the Western country. To quote Governor Chase again: "When the settlers went into the wilderness they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest." This measure was succeeded, on the 5th of October of the same year, by the appointment by Congress of General Arthur St. Clair as Governor, and Major Winthrop Sargent as Secretary of the Northwest Territory. Soon after these appointments, three territorial judges were appointed—Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum, and John Armstrong. In January the last-named, not having entered upon service, declined his appointment, which now fell to the Hon. John Cleves Symmes, the hero of

the Miami Purchase, of which Cincinnati is now the chief city. The appointment of Symmes to this high office gave much offence in some quarters, as it was supposed to add to his opportunities of making a great fortune in the new country. It is well known that Governor St. Clair's appointment to the Northwest Territory was promoted by his friends, in the hope that he would use his position to relieve himself of pecuniary embarrassments. There is no evidence, however, that either he or Judge Symmes prostituted the privileges of their places to such ends.

All these appointments being made under the articles of confederation, they expired upon the adoption and operation of the Federal constitution. St. Clair and Sargent were reappointed to their respective places by President Washington, and confirmed by the Senate on the 20th of September, 1789. On the same day Parsons and Symmes were reappointed judges, with William Barton as their associate. Meanwhile, on the 9th of July, 1788, the Governor arrived at Marietta, and proceeded to organize the Territory. He and the judges, of whom Varnum and Parsons were present, constituted, under the ordinance, the Territorial Legislature. Their first law was proclaimed July 25th, and on the 27th Governor St. Clair issued a proclamation establishing the county of Washington, to cover all the territory to which the Indian title had been extinguished between Lake Erie, the Ohio and Scioto rivers, and the Pennsylvania line, being a large part of the present State of Ohio. Marietta, the capital of the Territory, was made the seat of justice for Washington county. The next civil division proclaimed was Hamilton county, proclaimed January 4, 1790, with Cincinnati (now for the first time so-called, the previous name having been Losantiville) for its county-seat. It was an immense tract, of which but a small remnant is now left, territorially regarded, in the county of that name at the southwestern corner of Ohio. It was named, of course, from Colonel Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

A few years afterwards, two new counties were created in the Northwest Territory — Wayne county, now, as reduced, in Michigan; and Knox, which is still, as greatly reduced, in Indiana, but then included everything west of Ham-

ilton county, on a line drawn from Fort Recovery, nearly on the present Ohio boundary, to the mouth of the Kentucky river. It, of course, included the present territory of Clarke and Floyd counties. Vincennes was the county seat.

THE CLARKE GRANT.

This was a reservation made in the deed of cession by Virginia of her lands in the Northwest Territory, to the United States, of a tract not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres, to be apportioned to General George Rogers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment who were at the reduction of "Kerskaskias and St. Vincent's" (Kaskaskia and Vincennes) in 1778. The grant was made by the Legislature of that State January 2, 1781. A sword had previously, in September, 1779, been voted by Virginia to General Clarke. In the same act (of 1781) reservation for grants to her soldiers in the Continental line was made of the military district in Ohio, between the Scioto and the Little Miami.

The grant was to be laid off on the northwest side of the Ohio river, in such place as the majority of the officers entitled to the land-bounty should choose. They selected the tract adjacent to the rapids, upon which almost the whole of Clarke county, and parts of the counties of Floyd and another, are now laid off; and the reservation was accordingly made. Many interesting particulars concerning it will be noticed subsequently in this volume, in the history of the townships of Clarke county.

THE CONGRESS LANDS.

After the second treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 22, 1784, and the treaty of Fort McIntosh, January 21, 1785, had confirmed to the United States the Indian titles to the Western lands, Congress provided, by ordinance, for their survey and sub-division. This was the third ordinance of the kind reported to Congress, and bears date May 20, 1785, by which time Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts had ceded their several claims to the territory northwest of the river Ohio to the United States. Under this act, whose principles of survey are still substantially in vogue, the territory purchased of the Indians was to be divided into townships, six miles square, by north and south lines crossed at right angles by others. (It is an interesting fact that

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ANCHORAGE PLACE. RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CAPT. J. W. GOSLEE, ANCHORAGE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.

the first ordinance reported, May 28, 1783, proposed townships of ten miles square; the second, brought in April 26, 1785, would have made them seven miles square). The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio, at a point due north of the western termination of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first east and west line at the same point, and extend throughout the territory. The ranges of townships thus formed were to be numbered from the Pennsylvania line westward; the townships themselves from the Ohio northward. Each township was to be sub-divided into thirty-six parts or sections, each, of course, one mile square. When seven ranges of townships had been thus surveyed, the Geographer of the United States was to make a return of them to the board of treasury, who were to take therefrom one-seventh part, by lot, for the use of the late Continental army, and so of every seven ranges as surveyed and returned. The remaining six-sevenths were to be drawn for by the several States, in the proportion of the last requisition made upon them, and they were to make public sale thereof in the following manner:

Range first, township first, was to be sold entire, township second in sections, and so on alternately; while in range second, township first was to be sold in sections, and township second entire, retaining throughout, both as to the ranges and townships, the principle of alternation. The price was to be at least one dollar per acre in specie, "loan office certificates reduced to specie value," or "certificates of liquidated debts of the United States." Five sections in each township were to be reserved, four for the United States and one section for schools. All sales thus made by the States were to be returned to the board of treasury—a council of three, who had jurisdiction over the public lands, which was subsequently, under the Constitution, vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and finally in the General Land Office.

This ordinance also supplied the method of dividing among the Continental soldiers the lands set apart to them, reserved three townships for Canadian refugees, secured to the Moravian Indians their rights, and excluded from sale the territory between the Little Miami and the Scioto, in accordance with the provisions made by Virginia in her deed of cession in favor of

her own troops. Many points in this law were afterwards changed, but its great features remained.*

Six land districts were established, with an office for registry and sale in each. The Jeffersonville district had jurisdiction of all the public lands east of the second principal meridian and south of the line dividing the townships numbered nine and ten north. The land office was of course at Jeffersonville.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF FLOYD COUNTY.

When Floyd county was created in 1819 Corydon was the capital of the State, and the Legislature was in session there. New Albany was growing so rapidly, its people, and especially its proprietor were so ambitious for its success and prosperity, and its prospects were so flattering that a determined effort was made to establish a new county that the young, ambitious town might be made a county seat. Clarke and Harrison counties then occupied the territory now belonging to Floyd, and both were large counties. The line between them followed the top of the Silver hills. In the winter of 1818-19 the citizens of the town sent some of their most influential men to Corydon to lobby for the establishment of a new county; among them was Nathaniel Scribner, who lost his life, dying on his way home as elsewhere mentioned. They were successful, however, in persuading the Legislature that a new county was needed, and early in the winter commissioners were appointed by Jonathan Jennings, then Governor of the State, to designate the bounds of the new county. This duty was performed, the boundaries of the county designated, the county divided into three townships, and their report submitted February 8, 1819.

COUNTY SEAT.

New Albany having thus secured a new county, the next movement was to secure the county seat. Its rival for this honor was the village of Greenville, then the equal in size and population of New Albany. Strong induce-

*Annals of the West, edition of 1847, 269-70.

ments were held out by both villages, and for some time the chances were pretty evenly balanced, the scales tipping a little toward Greenville as being the more centrally located of the two. New Albany labored under the disadvantage of being located at the extreme edge of the county, and Greenville was also open somewhat to the same objection, though better located in this respect than New Albany. The arguments which determined the location of the county seat finally at New Albany were its situation on the river, the great outlet for trade and commerce, and at the foot of the falls, its prospects for becoming a city, and last but not least, the power of the almighty dollar in the affairs of men. The proprietors of New Albany were not rich, but they were comparatively so, and were enabled to bring a greater weight of money, brains, and influence to bear upon the subject than the Greenville parties. If they could not give money they could give property, and it was through such influences as these that finally determined the location of the county seat at New Albany.

The following from the earliest records of the county commissioners will throw some light on this subject:

At a special meeting of the board of commissioners for the county of Floyd, and State of Indiana, convened at the house of Seth Woodruff, Esq., in New Albany, on the 4th day of March, 1819.

Present—Clement Nance, Jr., Jacob Piersol.

Ordered by said commissioners that the following bond report be entered, to wit:

Know all men by these presents that we, John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and Smith & Paxson, and all of the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, are held and firmly bound unto Charles Paxson, Clement Nance, Jr., and Jacob Piersol, county commissioners for the county of Floyd, and their successors in office in the sum of \$25,000, good and lawful money of the United States. To which payment well and truly to be made to the commissioners aforesaid we bind ourselves and each of us by himself, our heirs, executors, and administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated this, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1819.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound, John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Charles Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and the firm of Smith & Paxson, shall, within four months from the date thereof, pay to the commissioners of said county the sum of \$2,250; and in eight months from this date a like sum of \$2,250; and in twelve months from this date a like sum of \$2,250; and in sixteen months from this date a like sum of \$2,250; and deed or caused to be deeded in fee simple to said county four lots in the town of New Albany, lying at corners of Lower and Upper Spring streets, or where they unite in State street, each lot being one hundred feet square, two of which are to be disposed of for the benefit of said

county, and the other two to be retained and known as the public ground for said county for the purpose of erecting a court-house and other public buildings thereon for said county — then the above obligation to be void, else remain in full force and virtue.

The above document was signed by all parties concerned, and the record continues:

We, the undersigned commissioners, being appointed by the Legislature of Indiana to fix the permanent seat of justice for the county of Floyd, do, in consideration of the aforesaid sum of \$9,000 secured to said county and four lots within New Albany, by John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Charles Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and Smith & Paxson, as set out in their aforesaid bond or obligation, establish the seat of justice for said county of Floyd on the public ground in said town of New Albany.

Given under our hands and seals at New Albany, this, the 4th day of March, 1819.

JOHN CAWTER,
WILLIAM HOGGATT,
HENRY RISTINE.

The above named commissioners were allowed three dollars per day each, and were engaged from six to nine days in fixing the county seat.

This arrangement seemed to be final as to the location of the county seat, but later, in 1823, as will be seen further on in this chapter, the matter was reopened, the above contract not having been fulfilled. Commissioners were appointed by the State to relocate the county seat, but the matter was finally adjusted by the citizens.

During the first years of its existence the county had little government except that given it by the county commissioners, and little use for county records except to keep the proceedings of the commissioners and an occasional case in Judge Floyd's court. The commissioners were Jacob Piersol, Clement Nance, Jr., and Charles Paxson. Their meetings were frequent; there was much to do to get the machinery of the new county in motion and working smoothly; the larger part of their time was taken up for several years in the establishment of new roads and the appointment of supervisors and other necessary officers. Their powers and duties were much more extended than at present.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The first meetings of the commissioners were held in Judge Seth Woodruff's tavern, located on Main street between Upper Third and Fourth. This was the largest frame building in town at the time, became the county court-house and was headquarters for all county business. Woodruff himself was the principal man in the new

county. He was a large framed, large brained, rough, uncultivated, but withal a kind-hearted man—a Jerseyman—who came west with a family and plenty of surplus energy, physical strength, and go-aheaditiveness, and while he lived made his presence felt in the community. He was no negative quantity, but a man of force and fine presence—a Baptist preacher, a tavern keeper, a plasterer and bricklayer by trade, an associate judge, a justice of the peace, and in fact almost everything required by a new county and a new town. He was a man of strong convictions and whatever he believed he believed with all his might, and could not understand for the life of him why other people should differ from him. He was sure he was right, and those who differed with him must of necessity be wrong, and therefore subjects for his aggressive and powerfully placed arguments. Whatever he did he did with all his might, and so enveloped his subject and work that he must necessarily control it or ruin it. His decisions in court were positive, and the other judges must coincide with him or there was trouble; his religion he believed to be the only true religion, and those who did not accept it were heretics and on the broad road to death and ruin. He believed himself capable of running the new county and town and conducting all their affairs; and throwing open his house to the public, the commissioners, the courts, and all the county officials, he thus succeeded in injecting his opinions and not a little of his surplus human nature into all the county and town affairs. His house was two stories in height, and so arranged up stairs with folding doors that two or three large rooms could be thrown into one, which became the first court room in New Albany and also a place of meeting for the Baptists. Woodruff was the second bricklayer in town, a man named Smith being the first, and much of their work is yet standing; Smith was probably the best workman; Woodruff used to say that he would take down and rebuild one of Smith's chimneys for the extra brick he could get out of it; but it is said that Woodruff's chimneys would smoke sometimes.

Woodruff's tavern was used for a court-house until the erection of the first court-house in 1823, with the exception of a short time when the court occupied the basement of the Presby-

terian church. Most of the old tavern stand was taken down about 1832 and a brick building put up in its place, but it was known generally as Woodruff's tavern until 1850, though its proper name was the New Albany Hotel. After 1850 it was known as the DePauw House. It is yet standing, a large, square, dirty, dilapidated looking brick building, and has been empty and deserted for some years.

THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE.

Early in 1820 the people of the county determined to have a court-house. The Scribners had placed at the disposal of the town and county, for public purposes, four large lots or squares at the intersection of State and Spring streets, and upon one of these the new court-house was to be built in accordance with the afore-mentioned agreement between the county commissioners and Messrs John Eastburn, Seth Woodruff, Joel Scribner, James Scribner, and Smith & Paxson, who had entered into bonds of \$25,000 to see that the work was done. Accordingly, on the 15th of February, 1820, the following entries appear on the commissioners' records:

Ordered, that the treasurer pay William Norman ten dollars for drawing a plan of the Court House.

Ordered, that the building of the Court House and Gaol be sold at public sale to the lowest bidder on the 3d Monday in March next on the public square. Plans of the building can be seen at the store of Messrs. Paxson & Eastburn.

The commissioners ordered the above notice to be published three weeks in the Indianian, published at Jeffersonville, and at the same time in the Indiana Gazette, published at Corydon, and one notice to be posted on Seth Woodruff's door. The manner of publication of this notice is pretty good evidence that Patrick's paper, the first one published in New Albany, was not issued at that early date in 1820. It was, however, started some time in that year, as it was there in the fall.

The sub-contractors for the work were Charles Paxson, Charles Woodruff, Christopher Armstrong, and Seth Woodruff. The sale did not take place on the third Monday in March, as ordered, but on the 20th of April, and the job was bid off by Charles Paxson and others, as above named, for \$7,860. According to the contract, they were to "well and truly build a good and sufficient Court House and Gaol in New Albany," according to the plan exhibited on the day of sale. This they failed to do. They had not

figured closely enough, and had taken a larger contract than they were able to complete. They went forward with the work, but when they saw that the money would give out long before the work was done they threw up the job, and it went back into the hands of the original bondsmen. Thus the years 1820 and 1821 went by and the county had no court-house; the consequence was the courts complained, and the people complained, which resulted in the reappointment of commissioners by the State to re-locate the county-seat of Floyd county. This brought the people of the town to terms, as it was probably intended to do, and the commissioners immediately entered suit against the original contractors for \$9,000, for the purpose of completing the court-house. William P. and Joel D. Thomasson were attorneys for the commissioners.

The commissioners to relocate the county-seat, appointed by the Legislature April, 1823, were Allen D. Thom, Armstrong Brandon, Hugh McPheters, John Carr, and Edward Moore. The people had held public meetings and made extraordinary efforts to raise money for the purpose of holding the county-seat; and Greenville began again to hope there was a prospect after all, through the negligence of the New Albanians, of securing the seat of justice. But when the commissioners made their appearance at New Albany the people were ready with a large subscription (large for those days) to back up their original contractors, and go on with the completion of the county buildings. The amount subscribed by the citizens was \$2,456.50, and the lot or public square deeded by the corporation to the county for this purpose was valued at \$800, making the total subscription \$3,256.50, which sum, it was thought, would be ample for the completion of the buildings. A new bond was given, on which the sureties were James Scribner, Ashel Clapp, David M. Hale, Abner Scribner, Garret McCann, Joel Scribner, Thomas Sinex, S. C. Miller, I. Starkey, Wicome Halle, Harvey Scribner, Elias Ayers, Joseph Cannon, Mason C. Fitch, R. S. Strickland, and Caleb Newman. These were among the best and wealthiest citizens of the town, and personally pledged themselves for the payment of the subscriptions. Thus the commissioners were satisfied, and New Albany retained the county-seat.

The following list of names of the subscribers to the fund for building the first court-house is given as much for the names of the old citizens of New Albany, and a desire for their preservation, as to show the manner in which such things were done in the early days of the county's history:

NAMES.	AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.
Harvey Scribner.....	\$ 10.00
Henry Rinecking.....	10.00
P. F. Tuley.....	10.00
Joel Scribner, 6 16-100 acres land.....	180.00
Mary L. Miller.....	3.00
Lathrop Elderkin.....	10.00
Joseph Cannon.....	20.00
R. S. Strickland, work or materials.....	10.00
R. W. Nelson.....	10.00
Elias Avers, in brick or other material.....	60.00
Mason C. Fitch.....	20.00
Henry Weber.....	1.00
John Huston.....	1.00
James Lyons, in work or material.....	10.00
Willis N. Brown.....	1.00
John Spalding.....	15.00
Francis N. Moore.....	5.00
James Howard, one month carpenter work.....	20.00
Joseph Cannon.....	10.00
Walter W. Winchester.....	10.00
Phebe Scribner and Phebe Strong, real estate.....	45.00
John Hancock.....	2.00
John Goshart.....	10.00
Thomas H. Letcher, in brick laying.....	25.00
Isaac Brooks.....	5.00
Thomas Wright, in labor.....	1.00
John Doyle.....	5.00
David M. Hale, in cash or material.....	50.00
Jacob Marcell.....	5.00
Edward Brown, in hauling.....	15.00
Henry Selp, carpenter work.....	6.00
H. Bogert.....	20.00
Asa Smith, mason work.....	10.00
Jacob Oatman.....	1.00
William Baird.....	5.00
Samuel Wilson.....	25.00
Joshua Wilson.....	30.00
Daniel Doup.....	15.00
Caleb C. Davton, in shoemaking.....	10.00
Hiram L. Miller, one week carpenter work.....	9.00
William B. Crawford.....	25.00
Alpheus B. Rowley.....	.50
Joshua Wilson, to be paid at the completion of building.....	70.00
Joel Leek.....	2.00
Jacob Bence.....	10.00
George Clark.....	5.00
Thomas Hancock.....	2.00
James Hancock.....	1.00
Jacob Marcell, smith work.....	10.00
H. Clapp, lot 31, Lower First street.....	45.00
H. Clapp, in labor or materials.....	35.00
H. Clapp, in labor.....	5.00
James B. Moore.....	8.00
Jesse Hickman.....	6.00
John Shirley.....	6.00

Philip Beangard.....	3.00	John A. Bright.....	10.00
Joseph Day.....	15.00	John Jones.....	50.00
George McCulloch.....	6.00	Hugh Ferguson.....	10.00
John Harkin.....	6.00	William Ferguson.....	10.00
Samuel Jackson.....	3.00	William Gamble, by his agent, Henry Bogert.....	5.00
Henry Turner, in labor.....	3.00	Thomas Sinex, carpenter work.....	15.00
John Rose.....	12.00	J. Starkey.....	20.00
Warren Bucklin.....	10.00		
Samuel Marsh.....	10.00		
Daniel Scenbrook.....	10.00		
H. Bogert.....	60.00		
Joel Scribner, lot 27, Lower First street.....	10.00		
David M. Hale, labor.....	15.00		
James Besse.....	20.00		
Samuel C. Miller.....	15.00		
Abraham Brown.....	15.00		
Isaac Sproatt.....	15.00		
William Drysdale.....	20.00		
Wicome Hale.....	10.00		
Joel D. Thompson.....	10.00		
Abner Scribner, lot 2, Upper Elm, and lot 5, Lower Elm.....	132.00		
Abner Scribner, lots 30 and 37, Upper Elm.....	75.00		
Abner Scribner, lot 15, Lower Spring.....	75.00		
Francis Vary, in lime or hauling.....	4.00		
Levi Vary, labor.....	1.00		
Joseph Brindley, mason work.....	10.00		
Garret McCan, smith work.....	10.00		
Caleb Newman.....	10.00		
Seth Woodruff, bell and cupola.....	100.00		
Seth Woodruff, lot 37, Lower High (Main) street.....	100.00		
James Scribner, lot 30, Lower Market.....	75.00		
James Scribner, one-fourth section land.....	80.00		
Obadiah Childs, carpenter work.....	8.00		
Darius Genung.....	25.00		
Daniel Lane, hauling.....	5.00		
John Nicholson, mason work.....	10.00		
John Connor, to be paid when building completed.....	20.00		
John A. Bright.....	25.00		
James W. Breden.....	5.00		
George Starkey.....	5.00		
Benjamin Shreve.....	10.00		
Margaret Shelby, to be paid in corn or other produce at the market price, delivered in New Albany.....	50.00		
Richard Comly, carpenter work.....	50.00		
Caleb C. Dayton, shoemaking.....	10.00		
Zephaniah Smith.....	5.00		
Charles Russell, work or material.....	6.00		
Josiah Akin.....	6.00		
S. K. Gilchrus.....	10.00		
William Smith.....	3.00		
John Abbott.....	4.00		
John Sanders.....	1.00		
David H. Williams.....	5.00		
Abraham Brown, labor.....	10.00		
M. O. Fitch, administrator of Charles Paxson, deceased.....	100.00		
Seth Woodruff for G. W. Barclay.....	19.00		
John Miles.....	20.00		
Garret McCan, in blacksmithing.....	10.00		
Robert Chamberlain.....	3.00		
William Beeler, carpenter work.....	10.00		
Daniel Wilson, by his agent, A. Clapp.....	20.00		
John S. Doughton.....	5.00		
James McCrum, nails.....	10.00		

At a special session of the commissioners held May 31, 1823, it was ordered that Caleb Newman be appointed to superintend the building of the court-house; his duties, as defined, being to collect the money from the subscribers, purchase the materials, pay the hands, and personally superintend the construction of the building. He was also authorized to sell the lots that had been donated, except the public square upon which the building was to be erected. He was required to report at each meeting of the board of commissioners, and entered into bond of \$1,500, with John Hancock as surety, for the faithful performance of his duties. He was to follow the published plan of the court-house, except to make the walls two feet higher. Mr. Newman went forward with the building of the court-house but did not complete it, and for some reason was superseded in August, 1824, by Thomas Sinex, who continued to superintend the work until it was completed, which was in November, 1824, except the cupola, which was to be erected by Seth Woodruff. Upon finishing the building and filing his account, it appeared that \$67.55 was due Mr. Sinex.

The building was a square, two-story brick, with a four-sided roof sloping up to the center, upon which was a cupola and bell. It was a substantial building; stood about where the present building stands, and answered the purpose for which it was designed about forty years, when the business of the county had increased to such an extent as to require a new one. It was freely used in early days for public meetings, elections, and religious meetings. The cupola was not put up for several years after the building was otherwise finished, as appears by the following entry on the commissioners' records, dated March 5, 1827:

Ordered, that David M. Hale be appointed a committee to request that Seth Woodruff (who subscribed for the court-house, the building of a suitable cupola thereto to complete said subscription, and superintend the putting up of the cupola; and said Hale is also appointed to finish one of the upper rooms of the court-house for the use of the jurors, and make an addition to the bar table, and fix a convenient desk

thereon for the use of the clerk during the sessions of the court.

These last mentioned improvements cost fifty dollars.

THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

This beautiful and substantial structure was built during the years 1865-66-67. It is built of limestone from the Bedford quarries in Lawrence county, Indiana, and cost when completed \$127,700. The style of architecture is Corinthian. The order for its erection was issued by the commissioners in March, 1865, and the cornerstone was laid July 11th of the same year with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. The building is sixty-four feet front by one hundred in depth, forty-five feet in height, and fire-proof.

In the copper box placed in the corner-stone were placed the following articles: Portraits of Presidents Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln, Edward Everett, Stephen A. Douglas, Herschel V. Johnson, and John Bell; a copy of Harper's Weekly containing an account of the assassination of President Lincoln; various denominations of script, both Federal and Confederate; a large number of coins of various kinds; portraits of the Governor of the State, and names of the members of Congress for this district, United States senators from Indiana, senator and representative from Floyd county, judges of the circuit and common pleas courts, county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, recorder, county commissioners, county auditor, all city officials, architects and builders, editors of the Ledger, officers of the masonic fraternity officiating; copies of the daily and weekly Ledger, a number of other newspapers and some other articles. Dr. Thomas R. Austin was the officiating officer and delivered the address.

THE JAILS.

The first jail was built on the public square near where the present one is, and was a log building, erected by Seth Woodruff. In May, 1819, the following entry is found on the commissioners' records:

Ordered, that Seth Woodruff, Esquire, be employed to build a jail to be set on the Public Square in the town of New Albany, agreeably to the following dimensions: Said jail to be twelve feet square with a shingled roof thereon; to be built of logs hewed one foot square; seven feet high between the floors; the floors and ceiling to be of hewed logs one foot thick and pinned down to the timbers; for which he is to receive fifty dollars out of the county treasury.

And it is further ordered that the said Woodruff be and is hereby appointed to make a good and sufficient door two feet square, lined with iron, for the above mentioned jail."

The above mentioned door "two feet square" was hung so as to drop down like the door of a chicken-coop and was secured by a padlock. Mr. Seabrook says: "as a general thing the padlock was lost and the door was secured by propping it with a nail." Soon after the time that the great county of Floyd ordered a fifty dollar log jail, the following entry appears:

Ordered, that Charles Paxson employ some fit person to erect a fence fifty feet square, out of good white oak timber, fivefeet in height, for a public pound on the Public Square on which the jail now stands.

The cost of this public pound was \$20, and Thomas Sinex was appointed pound keeper.

Whether the log jail was torn down by some unruly criminal or whether its limited space of twelve feet square was insufficient for the criminal population of the county does not appear, but in May, 1823, the following entry appears:

Ordered, that the house belonging to the estate of Joseph Brindley, deceased, on lot 31, Upper High street, be made use of for one year for a gaol.

The probability is that the old log jail stood there until another was built in 1829, but having but one small room it was often found necessary to have some other place to confine criminals.

May 2, 1826, the following appears on the record:

Ordered, that three persons be appointed in each township in the county to circulate subscription papers to solicit donations for the purpose of building a county gaol on one of the Public Squares of New Albany.

The persons appointed were David Sillings, Jacob Bence and John Rice, of Franklin township; Harvey Scribner, Preston F. Tuley, and Elias Ayers, for New Albany township, and Aaron Hey, James H. Mills, and William Wilkinson for Greenville township. For some reason this project failed to produce a new jail, and the years went by until January 5, 1829, when the subject is again referred to in the commissioners' records, as follows:

Resolved, that for the purpose of ascertaining the best plan for building a permanent gaol for the use of the county David M. Hale, Caleb Newman and William Wilkinson be and they are hereby appointed to devise and report at the next meeting of the commissioners separate plans for a gaol, and the probable expense of building the same.

March 29, 1829, the commissioners having examined the different plans, that of David M. Hale was accepted. From this it appears that

the "plan upon the ground is to be 54x16 feet; criminal department is to be sixteen feet square and to be built of hewn stone; the remainder of said house upon the ground and the second story is intended for a poor house and gaol keeper. The debtor's department is to be immediately above the criminal. See plan."

Ordered, that Richard Comly be appointed to superintend the building of the same; and \$300 is hereby appropriated for building the same.

Thus was secured the first substantial "gaol" in the county and which answered the purpose until the present substantial brick and stone building was erected in 1858, on the northeast corner of State and Spring streets, at a cost of \$15,000.

ANOTHER COUNTY BUILDING.

This is the county infirmary building, located two and a half miles north of the city near the railroad. The county secured a farm here of one hundred and sixty-seven acres about 1838. It contained a log house to which a log addition was added in 1842. Soon afterwards, however, a large frame house was built on the ground, which is yet standing. The present brick building was erected in 1875. Prior to the establishment of the poor farm the paupers were "farmed out," that is, they were kept by the farmers of the county who were paid something by the county in addition to labor they were able to secure from the pauper. As indicated above, they were kept at the jail until places could be found for them.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF CLARKE COUNTY.

Clarke enjoys the proud pre-eminence of standing in the second generation of Indiana counties. Knox, created by proclamation of General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, away back in the nineties, was, as is pretty well known, the original county, covering nearly the whole of what is now Indiana, with much more superficial area to the westward. It was, indeed, one of the four counties into which the great Northwest

Territory was divided, and the only one west of the then great county of Hamilton, whose boundary toward the setting sun was the line prescribed as the limit of Indian occupancy by the Treaty of Greenville, from Fort Recovery, near Wayne's battle-ground, hard upon the present Ohio State line, straight to the mouth of the river Kentucky.

No county by its formation intervened in Southern Indiana between the original Knox and the original Clarke counties, the latter of which, like the former and the other primal subdivisions of the Northwest Territory, was the child, not of legislative enactment, but of gubernatorial proclamation. Since Knox was erected, Indiana Territory had been carved out of the mighty Northwest, and the young but already famed general from Cincinnati, William Henry Harrison, by and by to become the hero of Tippecanoe, had been made Governor of the vast tract stretching from the Greenville boundary line (Fort Recovery to the Kentucky) westward to the Mississippi and northward almost indefinitely. On the 3d day of February, 1801, many months before the State of Ohio had been created, it was deemed that the time had arrived for a new sub-division in southeastern Indiana. Upon proper representation to his excellency, the Governor and commander-in-chief, at his headquarters and Territorial capital in Vincennes, he, upon the day named, issued his proclamation erecting the county of Clarke "out of that part of the county of Knox lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the Ohio, at the mouth of Blue river, thence up the said river to the crossing of the same by the road leading from Vincennes to Clarksville, thence by a direct line to the nearest part of White river, thence up the said river to that branch thereof which runs towards Fort Recovery, and from the head spring of said branch to Fort Recovery; thence along the boundary line between the Indiana and Northwestern Territory to the Ohio, and down the Ohio to the place of beginning."

This was a great county, not far from one-fifth of the present tract of Indiana. Its boundaries can be traced with approximate accuracy upon any good, detailed map of the State, especially if it shows the principal roads and indicates, as some do, the old Greenville treaty line. The exact place of crossing the Blue river by the

Vincennes and Clarksville road may now be rather difficult to determine; but it could not have been very far from the present crossing of the main road from the old capital to Jeffersonville or New Albany. Otherwise the lines, without much trouble, can be run with tolerable certainty. They included not only the present counties of Clarke and Floyd, which make up but a moderate fraction of the original Clarke, but also, in whole or in part, Harrison, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings, Ripley, Decatur, Franklin, Bartholomew, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, Union, Henry, Randolph, Wayne, and very likely other counties. It was a noble tract, an embryo State, in territorial area.

THE COUNTY-SEAT.

No other name could have been so fitly applied to a county including the Clarke Grant and the residence of the hero of the Northwest—he to whom the fact is due that the country embraced in it was then and is now under the flag of the United States—than that of General George Rogers Clarke, the compatriot and friend of Harrison; and Clarke county, of course, it became by the latter's nomination. It would have been strikingly appropriate, also, if Clarksville on the Ohio, the place founded by the conqueror, and at this time his personal home, had been made the county-seat. It is probable, however, that geographical considerations, those of convenience to the straggling population—which, however, was nearly all within a few miles of the river—determined the site of local government, in the first instance; and it was settled at Springville, then a hopeful hamlet a mile and a quarter southwest of Charlestown, the subsequent county-seat, and nearly four miles from the river at the nearest point. This place has fallen into greater decay than even Clarksville, not one of the primitive houses remaining, nor any visible sign that ever a village was there. It is now simply open country.

THE FIRST COURT.

Here, however, as the designated capital of the new county, assembled in solemn conclave, on the 7th day of April, 1801, the first court in Clarke, being the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, composed, under the commission of Governor Harrison and the seal of the Territory of Indiana, of Justices Marston Green

Clarke, Abraham Huff, James Noble Wood, Thomas Downs, William Goodwin, John Gibson, Charles Tuley, and William Harwood, Esquires—all, as may be seen elsewhere, good names in the early history of the county. Samuel Gwathmey also took his seat as clerk of this court and prothonotary of the court of common pleás, and clerk of the orphans' court of this county. General W. Johnson, "Gentleman," on his own motion, was admitted as an attorney-at-law in the court on production of his license and administration of the prescribed oath.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

At this earliest term it was ordered that the immense county be divided into three townships, as follow:

The first to begin on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Blue river; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Peter McDaniel's spring branch; from thence to [in] direct course to Pleasant run, the branch on which Joseph Bartholomew lives, and down that branch to the mouth thereof, thence down Pleasant run to where the same enters into Silver creek; thence a due west course to the western boundary of this county;—to be called and known by the name of CLARKSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The second to begin at the mouth of Peter McDaniel's spring branch; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Fourteen Mile creek; thence up the main branch thereof to the head; and from thence a due west course to the county line, and from thence with the same to Clarksville township, and with the line thereof to the Ohio at the place of beginning;—to be called and known by the name of SPRINGVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The third one to begin at the mouth of Fourteen Mile creek; thence with the line of Springville township to the county line; thence with the same to the Ohio river; and thence down the same, to include the remaining part of the county to the place of beginning;—to be called and known by the name of SPRING HILL TOWNSHIP.

This division, rude and insufficient as it may now appear, was doubtless all that was then demanded by the conditions of white settlement. Every one of these township names, as such, it will be observed, has disappeared in the reconstruction of the county and its townships from decade to decade. More concerning these old sub-divisions will be found hereafter in the township histories.

Mr. Charles Floyd was appointed by the court "constable of the county" for the township of Clarksville. William F. Tuley received similar appointment for Springville, and Robert Wardel for Spring Hill.

MORE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the next day's session of the general court

Robert Hamilton, also "Gentleman," after the fashion of that time, was admitted to the Clarke county bar.

Joshua Lindsey, on his own motion, was recommended to "His Excellency the Governor of this Territory," as a proper person to keep a tavern in Springville for one year. Samuel Hay and George Wood were his sureties.

Under "an act to regulate county levies," the court appointed Joseph Bartholomew for one year, Peter Stacey for two years, and Joseph Stewart for three years, as commissioners to ascertain and lay the tax levy for the county. Isaac Holman and Charles Bags were appointed "to appraise each house in town, town lots, out-lot, and mansion-house" in the township of Clarksville; William Combs, Sr., and Absalom Little for Springville; and John Bags and John Owen for Spring Hill.

Leonard Bowman and William Wilson were made "supervisors of the public roads and highways" for Clarksville; Elisha Carr and George Huckleberry for Springville; and John Petit and Jesse Purdue for Spring Hill. Commissioners to settle their accounts, respectively, were George Hughes, James Davis, and Francis McGuire, for Clarksville; John Clegham, George Woods, and Nicholas Harmon, for Springville; and Abraham Huff, "Esquire" (one of the honorable court), William Plaskel, and William Brinton, for Spring Hill.

Under "an act regulating enclosures," Philip Dailey, Peter Stacey, and Isaac Holman were named fence viewers for Clarksville; —— Kaufman, Nathan Robertson, and Frederick Rice, for Springville; and Jonathan Thomas, Christopher Fefler, and Jacob Heberick for Spring Hill.

Overseers of the poor for these townships, severally, were Benjamin Redman and Isaac Holman; George Huckleberry, Sr., and Abraham Little; and William Plaskel and John Bags.

It was ordered that the ferry-keepers on the Ohio in the county observe the following tariff of rates: For a man, woman, or child, twelve and one-half cents; each horse twelve and one-half cents; every head of neat cattle three years old and upwards, twelve and one-half cents; all cattle under that age, nine cents; each sheep, goat, or hog, four cents; every wagon or four wheeled carriage, \$1; and for every other carriage of two wheels, fifty cents; for goods, wares, merchan-

dise, lumber, etc., \$1 for each boat load. Lower rates were made for the ferry at the mouth of Silver creek. This ferry was taxed twenty-five cents for the year; the ferries across the Ohio were required to pay from \$4 to \$7. George Hughes then kept the former; the others were run by Major Robert Floyd, Samuel Oldham, Richard Ferrel, and James N. Wood.

THE EARLY ROADS.

On due petitions, orders were made for the view and survey of roads from Clarksville to the most convenient landing above the rapids of Ohio (Jeffersonville had not yet even a name to live); from the ferry of James N. Wood (Utica) to Springville; and from the house of Abraham Hoff to Springville. The viewers in the several cases were Henry Fail, Sr., George Hughes, and Leonard Bowman; Joseph Bartholemew, Thomas Ferguson, and Francis McGuire; and John Owens, John Bags, and George Woods. The surveyors, respectively, were William Wilson and Charles Tuley (the latter for both the second and third roads asked for).

The court then adjourned "until court in course"—the July term. An intelligent and vigorous beginning of county administration of government had begun.

THE COUNTY SEATS.

Springville was soon succeeded as the county seat by Jeffersonville; then Charlestown became the county seat; and finally, in September, 1878, after a sharp struggle, the records and offices were returned to Jeffersonville, where they are probably permanently located. Some details concerning these removals will appear in our histories of the townships.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY RECORD OF CLARKE AND FLOYD COUNTIES.

The military record of the two counties of Floyd and Clarke is practically inseparable. Intimately neighbored as they are, in territory and interest, in patriotism and faithful service during periods of conflict, they should go down in his-

tory closely interlinked. Although some companies were raised exclusively in each of the counties, yet many others drew their officers and men almost indifferently from one county and the other; and commands from the two counties are often found serving together in the same regiment. The rosters and records of Floyd and Clarke are found so closely associated upon the pages of the adjutant general's reports and elsewhere, that it would be exceedingly difficult, even were the compiler disposed to do so, to separate them and make a distinct history and set of rosters for each county. The glorious story of both has therefore been made one.

THE ANCIENT RECORD—

the old relation of wars and fightings about the Falls of the Ohio, and the movement of martial expeditions therefrom in the times that tried men's souls, has been told in our chapter on the Indians in the general introduction to this history, in the first volume of the work, and in the military record of Jefferson county. It is there related with sufficient fullness, and no part of it need be repeated here. We are not aware that anything specially remains to be said for this side of the river, concerning bloody conflicts or the recruiting of forces for the field of battle, until the well-remembered period of

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the spring of 1846, the government of Mexico, still claiming jurisdiction over the territory of Texas between the Rio Grande and the Neuces, caused its army to invade that district, which was held by the United States government, by virtue of the recent annexation of the Lone Star State, to be the soil of the Federal union. The invasion was met and repelled by the army of the United States, under General Zachary Taylor, formerly a resident of Louisville, at Palo Alto on the 8th of May, and the next day at Resaca de la Palma. Four days thereafter the Federal Congress by resolution declared that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States." May 22d, President Polk called upon the States for volunteer recruits for the army to the total number of forty-three thousand five hundred. Indiana was summoned to furnish three regiments of infantry and, under the proclamation of Governor Whitcomb, they were

speedily raised, and the First, Second, and Third Indiana regiments were organized and sent into the field. The next year, under the call of August 31, 1847, for two additional regiments from Indiana, the Fourth and Fifth were recruited and sent forward. From the numbers of these Mexican battalions the Indiana regiments in the late war took their point of departure, none of them bearing a number earlier than the Sixth.

The only muster-roll we have been able to procure, of soldiers from this region in the Mexican war, is that of Captain Sanderson's company in the Second regiment of Indiana volunteer infantry, which we have by the kindness of Colonel W. W. Tuley, of New Albany, who was a private in the company, and published an interesting history of it in the Public Press of that city, for December 14, 1881. It was originally an independent volunteer company, formed in New Albany in 1844, and named the Spencer Greys, in honor of Captain Spencer, a brave Indianan who fell at Tippecanoe. William L. Sanderson, a colonel in the late war, was captain; Stewart W. Cayce and James C. Moodey, lieutenants. Sanderson was a good drill master, and the corps soon became "the crack company" of the State. Upon the outbreak of the war, nearly all its members volunteered for the United States service, into which the company was sworn July 20, 1846. Captain Sanderson and Lieutenant Cayce retained their places by re-election; but Thomas S. Kunkle was chosen second lieutenant, in place of Judge Moodey, who declined to go, and Henry Pennington was after made an additional second lieutenant. The roll of the company was as follows:

CAPTAIN SANDERSON'S COMPANY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William L. Sanderson.
First Lieutenant Stewart W. Cayce.
Second Lieutenant Thomas S. Kunkle.
Additional Second Lieutenant Henry Pennington.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Aug. M. Jackson.
Sergeant R. F. Freeman.
Sergeant Thomas Gwin.
Sergeant George W. Lapping.
Corporal Benjamin F. Scribner.
Corporal George W. Smith.
Corporal Eros Taylor.
Corporal Thomas V. Stran.

PRIVATES.

William Atkin, William J. Austin, Goodheart Abbott, William Abbott, George Adams, Frank Bailey, James Bailey,

Michael Burris, William Bell, Isaac Buzby, Samuel Buchanan, Larkin Cunningham, Hiram W. Catlin, William Cook, William Canada, Lewis Coulter, Jesse Fox, Samuel Finley, Thomas Frazier, Berry Gwin, James F. Gwin, Charles H. Goff, Albert L. Goodwin, John M. Hutchings, Martin Howard, Daniel Howard, John Howard, Thomas Howard, Samuel Howard, William Hopkins, John Hatch, Luthe N. Hollis, George Hefiman, August E. Hughes, Henry Hardy, Alexander M. Jackson, Granville Jackson, William Lee, William H. Lilly, Edwin R. Lunt, John T. Lewis, Walter J. McMurtry, John M. Laughlin, Conrad Miller, Joseph Morgan, Nathan McDowell, John N. Mitchell, James B. Mulkey, Henry M. Matthews, Richard S. Morris, Emanuel W. Moore, John D. McRae, Harvey Paddock, William Pitt, Wesley Pierce, Hiram J. Reamer, Warren Robinson, Thomas Raper, David Rice, Apollos Stephens, Luther Stephens, Thomas W. Siney, James Smith, Calvin R. Thompson, William W. Tuley, John Taylor, James Taylor, Thomas J. Tyler, Luke Thomas, James Wining, James B. Winger, James Walts, Henry W. Welker, Charles Wright, Miles D. Warren, Philip Zubrod.

The company was soon called to the field with its regiment (which, by the way, was encamped near New Albany. Captain Sanderson here came near being elected colonel, but, it is alleged, was cheated out of his election). It encamped for ten days on the New Orleans battle-ground, and spent several months at Camp Belknap, a few miles up the east bank of the Rio Grande, then marched into the interior and took prominent part in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, in which Captain Sanderson was seriously wounded. Bela C. Kent, Esq., now a leading citizen of New Albany, was also on this field as an independent rifleman. The company was mustered out at New Orleans in June of the same year, and reached home on Independence day, where it had a grand welcome.

Colonel Tuley gives the following account of the survivors of this company and of the field officers of the regiment, so far as he knows of them:

General Lane, the first colonel, died recently in Oregon. Of the officers, Second regiment, Major Cravens, of Washington county, alone survives. All of our commissioned officers are dead except Lieutenant Pennington, who resides in this city. The sergeants are all dead except George W. Lapping, of this city. The corporals all reside in this city, but Enos Taylor, and he may be living or dead. William Akin is one of the firm of Akin & Drummond, founders, Louisville. William J. Austin is in Florida. William Bell died last year at Oxford, Indiana. Calvin E. Thompson, E. W. Moore and Sam Finley are in Iowa. William Cook is in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Berry Gwin, Alexander Jackson, John McLaughlin, Conrad Miller, Wesley Pierce, H. J. Reamer, William W. Tuley, James Taylor and Miles D. Warren are all residents of this county. J. F. Gwin lives in northern Indiana; John M. Hutchings, the Howards,

William H. Lilly, in Clarke county, Indiana; Nathan McDowell, at Glasgow, Kentucky; James B. Mulky is practicing law at Bloomington, Indiana; Richard S. Morris at Galveston, Texas; William Pitt, dead. Where the others are, or whether living or dead, I know not.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

On the 15th day of May, 1861, the second day after the fall of Fort Sumter and the very day of the issue of President Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand of the militia of the States to aid in quelling the insurrection. Governor Morton tendered to the President a contingent of ten thousand men from Indiana. The quota assigned to the State under the call, however, was something less than half this number, being six regiments of infantry or riflemen, numbering in all, as these commands were then organized, but four thousand six hundred and eighty-three men who would be received for a three months' term of service. The ranks of these regiments were filled instantly, and a large number of surplus companies were formed. These were organized by the Governor upon his own responsibility, into five more regiments, which were sworn into the service of the State to be used in its defense, if necessary, or for the general service, for the period of twelve months. The Legislature, at its next session, not only supported the action of Governor Morton, but went further, and authorized the formation of six such regiments. Meanwhile, on the 21st of May, on the further requisition of the General Government, three of the regiments formed from the overflow under the three months' call had been transferred to the United States service and were mustered in for the period of three years. The subsequent calls by proclamation of the President of July 3 and August 4, 1862; of June 15, 1863 (under which four regiments of six months' men were sent to East Tennessee); October 17, 1863; February 1, March 14, July 18, and December 19, 1864, were responded to most patriotically by the gallant people of Indiana; and the contingents were in general, rapidly formed and sent to the several scenes of action. Nearly every Indiana soldier volunteered. A light draft was made under an order of October 6, 1862, but it was afterwards learned that the men drafted were not then actually due from the State. On the 30th of November, 1863, under the call of the Government for colored volunteers, six com-

panies were raised in Indiana, numbering five hundred and eighteen men, who were received into the Twenty-eighth regiment of United States colored troops.

The rosters, hereafter published, will show that a full share of these, as of all other troops raised in the State, went from Floyd and Clarke counties. In the credits for veteran volunteers made up March 29, 1865, the former county had one. If this seem a small number, it should be noted that seven other counties of the State had only as many, and four counties had but two each. We give this figure here, partly to point the contrast between this isolated accidental credit, as it were, and the hundreds who became veteran volunteers from the two counties, and the thousands who enlisted in the Federal service for longer or shorter periods. Already, by the 19th of September, 1862, when the war had been in progress but sixteen months, it was ascertained that Clarke county had one thousand six hundred and twelve of her sons in the field, and that the total enrollment of those remaining of suitable age for military service was two thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, of whom two thousand two hundred and ninety-seven were subject to draft; and that the corresponding figures for Floyd county were one thousand and sixty seven, three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine, and two thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, a very honorable showing, truly. (It may be added just here that the return of Indiana militia made to the United States Government after the war, April 6, 1867, exhibited a total of four thousand, five hundred and fifty-five capable of doing military service in Clarke county, and four thousand two hundred and nine in Floyd). It is very gratifying to be able to record that so far as is now remembered there was no disloyal expression at any of the early war-meetings in these counties, while treason was outspoken in certain of the adjacent counties.

FURTHER OF THE HOME WORK.

Recruiting for the Union armies was begun very early and very efficiently in Clarke and Floyd counties. It was greatly stimulated by the organization at Jeffersonville of the first camp made by a Kentucky regiment forming for the Union army. This offered an excellent opportunity to many patriotic Indians, who were

unable to find places in the first regiments from this State or for any other reason preferred to enlist in a regiment in another State, to enlist in the noble command being recruited by General Rousseau, of Louisville. As will be seen by lists published at the end of the rosters of Floyd and Clarke county commands, a considerable number of officers in this and other Kentucky regiments, were residents of Jeffersonville or New Albany. Doubtless a much greater number of enlisted men from these cities and the adjacent country went into regiments from Kentucky and other States; but unhappily there are no means of identifying or naming them; and their honor must remain unsung, except in a general way, in this history. We are able to present the names of Indiana officers in Kentucky regiments only by the enterprise of the adjutant general of that State, who, in his report for the war period, took pains to make an alphabetical list of all officers in the service with Kentucky commands, and their places of residence.

THE INDIANA LEGION.

The elaborate report of the adjutant general of the State of Indiana for the war, in eight octavo volumes, makes especial mention of Colonels John T. Willey and John N. Ingham, of Clarke county, and Colonels Benjamin F. Scribner and William W. Tuley, of Floyd, for their services in aiding to raise the Indiana Legion in the fall of 1861. This organization of the State militia was formed under an act of the State Legislature, passed May 11th, of that year, in view of the war then imminently impending. It was not, however, put upon a war footing until the autumn of 1861, on account of the scarcity of arms, every gun that could be procured up to that time being needed to equip troops for the United States service. September 10th Governor Morton commissioned Major John Love, of Indianapolis, major general, and Colonel John L. Mansfield, of Jeffersonville, brigadier general, for the purpose of organizing the Legion. Companies were formed in nearly every county. They were grouped in two divisions, each commanded respectively, by Major Generals Mansfield and James Hughes (both promoted from brigadiers). The regiments of the Legion formed in Floyd and Clarke counties (full rosters of which will be found below), were assigned to the Second bri-

gade of the Second division of the Legion, commanded at first by Brigadier General Hughes, and after his promotion to the command of a division, by Brigadier General Henry Jordon.

The admirable report of the adjutant general of the State (General W. H. H. Terrell) for the war period, gives the following account of the organization and services of the Floyd county regiment:

"SEVENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE."

"From the report of Colonel E. A. Maginness, it appears that this regiment was organized under command of Colonel B. F. Scribner, during the spring of 1861, and consisted at that time of eighteen companies, numbering in the aggregate nine hundred men, most of whom were uniformed, but not more than three hundred armed.

"During the first four months the most satisfactory progress was made in company and battalion drill, but protracted delay in procuring arms and accoutrements created general dissatisfaction, while the organization of two regiments of volunteers in this county and vicinity for the United States service absorbed many of the officers and men who had been the most active members of the Legion. Every company contributed much of its best material to the two regiments, and several of them were thus entirely deprived of commissioned officers. From these causes most of the companies were disorganized, and the efficiency of those who retained their organization was seriously impaired. Here, as elsewhere, the Legion served the noble purpose of educating young men for active service and in infusing martial enthusiasm into the public mind.

"Colonel Scribner entering the United States service as colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers, the command of the Seventh passed to Colonel William W. Tuley in September, 1861. During the incumbency of Colonel Tuley he was requested by General Anderson, then on duty in Kentucky, to send Knapp's artillery company of his command to a point opposite the mouth of Salt river, and to keep it supported by at least one company of infantry. The request was complied with, the artillery remaining on duty at the point designated about three months, during which time three infantry companies participated in the duty of supporting it, relieving each other from time to time. One company

was subsequently sent to Indianapolis to assist in guarding prisoners at Camp Morton, in which service it continued several months.

"Upon the resignation of Colonel Tuley in September, 1862, Colonel Maginness was placed in command. He found the regiment, with the exception of four companies, 'utterly broken up,' and 'even these four companies very much shattered'—a condition which was not much improved at the date of his report, in December following. Colonel Maginness attributes the early dissolution of the organization to the 'utterly and fatally defective law that gave it birth,' a law 'which discovers no inducements to allure, nor penalties to compel men to join the organization.'"

The following partial account of the services of the large regiment raised chiefly in Clarke county is also given in the same document:

"EIGHTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE."

"No detailed report of the inception and progress of the organization in Clarke and Scott counties has been made by any of the officers commanding, nor has this office been furnished with reliable data relative to the services performed by this regiment, or any of the companies attached thereto. James Keigwin, of Jefferson, was first appointed to the colonelcy, under commission bearing date August 30, 1861, but almost immediately vacated the office to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Forty-ninth Indiana volunteers. Colonel John N. Ingram held the command from September 6, 1861, to October 13, 1862, when his resignation created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of John F. Willey. This officer reports twelve companies in Clarke and five companies in Scott counties at the close of 1862. Portions of the command were frequently called out to repel threatened incursions of Kentucky guerrillas, and the regiment rendered good service in guarding the shoals on the Ohio, when the water was low and the danger of invasion imminent. With resident rebel sympathizers, of whom there were a considerable number in these companies, the Legion unquestionably exercised a restraining influence. It was a prolific nursery for the volunteer service, a quickener of patriotic impulses, and conservator of genuine loyalty."

Colonel Willey reports the services of his command for 1863-64, as follows:

"We had five battalions, and were called into service by order of the Governor, June 20th, to meet the raid under Captain Hines. June 21st, relieved from duty; June 22d, a false alarm; were sent to guard White river bridge; June 24th dismissed the command; July 6, 1863, called into service by Lazarus Noble, adjutant-general; rendezvoused at Jefferson; July 7th, dismissed the command; July 8th, met at Jefferson to repel Morgan raid; were in line of battle, but no enemy came; July 15th, relieved from duty and command dismissed; June 9, 1864, called into service, by order of the Governor, to meet a raid in Kentucky by Morgan; dismissed June 25th; August 10th, called companies A and H to picket the Ohio river in the vicinity of the Grassy flats, to stop guerrillas from crossing under rebel Jesse; pickets fired on by guerrillas; returned the fire, but no one hurt; dismissed August 20, 1864. We had two battalion drills in April, 1864, one regimental drill in May, and one in October. The regiment is well drilled for militia, and is ready and willing to turn out whenever called on."

THE DRAFT IN CLARKE AND FLOYD.

The draft assignment to Clarke county was very light—only ten to Silver Creek township; and to Floyd county was not great—but twenty-four to Lafayette township, and two hundred and twenty-nine to New Albany. T. D. Fouts was appointed draft commissioner; John Stockwell, marshal; and W. F. Collum, surgeon for Clarke county. The corresponding appointments in Floyd were Jesse J. Brown, Henry Crawford, and William A. Clapp.

May 1, 1863, Colonel J. B. Merriweather, of Jefferson, was appointed provost marshal for the Second Congressional district, and served until his honorable discharge, July 31, 1865. His services of course, reached far beyond the light duty connected with drafts in this case, as, it will be noticed, they also reached some months beyond the close of the war.

It should be noted here, to the enduring honor of both these counties, that there were no deserters whatever in Clarke county for the drafts under the calls of July 18th, and December 19, 1864; and but three from Floyd county.

THE SCARE OF 1862.

The advance of a Confederate army under Generals Heath and Kirby Smith into Kentucky in the late summer and early fall of 1862, naturally excited the liveliest apprehensions in all the counties of Indiana and Ohio bordering upon the great river. There was good reason for fear, although finally no foot of soil of either State was touched by the enemy during this movement. So close and threatening, however, were their demonstrations back of Covington, that they gave some color to the somewhat fanciful title given to this period in that quarter as "the siege of Cincinnati." Many days before this, on the 5th of August, 1862, a military order had been issued proclaiming martial law in all the towns and counties of Indiana on the Ohio river, closing all places of business in them at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of every day, and requiring all able bodied whites between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in these counties to organize in companies, elect officers, and report to the commanding officer of the legion in their respective counties, armed with such weapons as could be procured, and paying strict attention to drill and discipline. These orders were cheerfully and pretty thoroughly obeyed in most quarters—nowhere more so than in the two counties which are the subject of this volume; and these measures, it is believed, were among those which deterred the enemy from attempting the crossing of the Ohio. Among the most noticeable steps taken in this region, were the planning of works and the actual planting of batteries upon the heights of New Albany, under the direction of Colonel Carrington and Major Frybarger, in order to cover with their fire the lowlands and fords of the river west of Louisville.

THE MORGAN RAID.

The next year—in the historic month of July, 1863—the enemy came vastly nearer, furnishing by far the most exciting episode of the war to nearly the whole of southern Indiana and Ohio. For the first and last time during the long conflict, the Confederate was present in armed force upon the soil of Floyd and Clarke counties, though only for an instant, as it were, and upon or near the northern borders of the counties. We refer to the raid of John Morgan and his bold riders, which carried consternation through a

wide tract of the Northland during a few hurried days, and then ended in wild flight and utter disaster on the banks of the upper Ohio. We give the story from the beginning of the rapid march to the exit from Indiana into Ohio, as found in the admirable and truly monumental work of Whitelaw Reid, entitled *Ohio in the War*, and published in 1868 by Messrs. Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., of Cincinnati. It should previously be observed, however, that Morgan undertook the movement against the express order of his superior, General Bragg, then commanding the Confederate army at Tullahoma, who had given him orders to make a demonstration in Kentucky, capturing Louisville if he possibly could, and going whithersoever he chose in the State, but by no means to cross the Ohio. Morgan determined, however, upon his own responsibility, to disregard the injunction, and so informed his second in command, Colonel Basil W. Duke, now an attorney in Louisville. He sent scouts to examine the fords of the upper Ohio, where he thought he should cross on his return, unless Lee's movement on Pennsylvania should make it expedient for him to keep moving eastward until he could unite his force with the army of Northern Virginia. We now follow Ohio in the War:

"On the 2d of July he began to cross the Cumberland at Burkesville and Turkey Neck bend, almost in the face of Judah's cavalry, which, lying twelve miles away, at Marrowbone, trusted to the swollen river as sufficient to render the crossing impracticable. The mistake was fatal. Before Judah moved down to resist, two regiments and portions of others were across. With these Morgan attacked, drove the cavalry into its camp at Marrowbone, and was then checked by the artillery. But his crossing was thus secured, and long before Judah could get his forces gathered together, Morgan was half way to Columbia. He had two thousand four hundred and sixty men, all told. Before him lay three States—Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio—which he meant to traverse; one filled with hostile troops, the others with a hostile and swarming population.

"The next day, at the crossing of Green river, he came upon Colonel Moore, with a Michigan regiment, whom he vainly summoned to surrender, and vainly strove to dislodge. The fight was severe for the little time it lasted; and

Morgan, who had no time to spare, drew off, found another crossing, and pushed on through Campbellville to Lebanon. Here came the last opportunity to stop him. Three regiments held the position, but two of them were at some little distance from the town. Falling upon the one in the town, he overwhelmed it before the others could get up, left them hopelessly in his rear, and double-quicked his prisoners eight miles northward to Springfield, before he could stop long enough to parole them.* Then, turning northwestward, with his foes far behind him, he marched straight for Brandenburg, on the Ohio river, some sixty miles below Louisville. A couple of companies were sent forward to capture boats for the crossing; others were detached to cross below and effect a diversion; and still others were sent toward Crab Orchard to distract the attention of the Union commanders. He tapped the telegraph wires, thereby finding that he was expected at Louisville, and that the force there was too strong for him; captured a train from Nashville within thirty miles of Louisville; picked up squads of prisoners here and there, and paroled them. By ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th, his horsemen stood on the banks of the Ohio. They had crossed Kentucky in five days.

"When the advance companies, sent forward to secure boats, entered Brandenburg, they took care to make as little confusion as possible. Presently the Henderson and Louisville packet, the J. J. McCoombs, came steaming up the river, and landed as usual at the wharf-boat. As it made fast its lines, thirty or forty of Morgan's men quietly walked on board and took possession. Soon afterward, the Alice Dean, a fine boat running in the Memphis and Cincinnati trade, came around the bend. As she gave no sign of landing, they steamed out to meet her, and, before captain or crew could comprehend the matter, the Alice Dean was likewise transferred to the Confederate service. When Morgan rode into town a few hours later, the boats were ready for his crossing.

"Indiana had just driven out a previous invader—Captain Hines, of Morgan's command—who, with a small force, had crossed over "to stir up the Copperheads," as the rebel accounts please-

* Some horrible barbarities to one or two of these prisoners were charged against him in the newspapers of the day.

antly express it. Finding the country too hot for him, he had retired, after doing considerable damage; and in Brandenburg he was now awaiting his chief.

"Preparations were at once made for crossing over, but the men crowding down incautiously to the river bank, revealed their presence to the militia on the Indiana side, whom Captain Hines' recent performance had made unwontedly watchful. They at once opened a sharp fusilade across the stream, with musketry and an old cannon which they had mounted on wagon-wheels. Morgan speedily silenced this fire by bringing up his Parrott rifles; then hastily dismounted two of his regiments and sent them across. The militia retreated and the two rebel regiments pursued. Just then a little tin-clad, the Springfield, which Commander Leroy Fitch had dispatched from New Albany, on the first news of something wrong down the river, came steaming towards the scene of action. Suddenly "checking her way," writes the rebel historian of the raid, Colonel Basil Duke, in his History of Morgan's Cavalry, "she tossed her snubnose defiantly, like an angry beauty of the coalpits, sidled a little toward the town, and commenced to scold. A bluish-white, funnel-shaped cloud spouted out from her left-hand bow, and a shot flew into the town, and then, cranging front forward, she snapped a shell at the men on the other side. I wish I were sufficiently master of nautical phraseology to do justice to this little vixen's style of fighting; but she was so unlike a horse, or even a piece of light artillery, that I cannot venture to attempt it." He adds that the rebel regiments on the Indiana side found shelter, and that thus the gunboat fire proved wholly without effect. After a little Morgan trained his Parrots upon her; and the inequality in the range of the guns was such that she speedily turned up the river again.

"The situation had seemed sufficiently dangerous. Two regiments were isolated on the Indiana side; the gunboat was between them and their main body; while every hour of delay brought Hobson nearer on the Kentucky side, and speeded the mustering of the Indiana militia. But the moment the gunboat turned up the river, all danger for the moment was passed. Morgan rapidly crossed the rest of his command, burned the boats behind him, scattered the militia and rode out into Indiana. There was yet

time to make a march of six miles before night-fall.

"The task now before Morgan was a simple one, and for several days could not be other than an easy one. His distinctly formed plan was to march through southern Indiana and Ohio, avoiding large towns and large bodies of militia, spreading alarm through the country, making all the noise he could, and disappearing again across the upper fords of the Ohio before the organizations of militia could get such shape and consistency as to be able to make head against him. For some days, at least, he need expect no adequate resistance, and, while the bewilderment as to his purposes and uncertainty as to the direction he was taking should paralyze the gathering militia, he meant to place many a long mile between them and his hard riders.

"Spreading, therefore, all manner of reports as to his purposes and assuring the most that he meant to penetrate to the heart of the State and lay Indianapolis in ashes, he turned the heads of his horses up the river towards Cincinnati; scattered the militia with the charges of his advanced brigade; burnt bridges and cut telegraph wires right and left; marched twenty-one hours out of twenty-four, and rarely made less than fifty or sixty miles a day.

"His movement had at first attracted little attention. The North was used to having Kentucky in a panic about invasion from John Morgan, and had come to look upon it mainly as a suggestion of a few more blooded horses from the "blue-grass" that were to be speedily impressed into the rebel service. Gettysburg had just been fought; Vicksburg had just fallen; what were John Morgan and his horse-thieves? Let Kentucky guard her own stables against her own outlaws!

"Presently he came nearer and Louisville fell into a panic. Martial law was proclaimed; business was suspended; every preparation for defense was hastened. Still, few thought of danger beyond the river, and the most, remembering the siege of Cincinnati, were disposed to regard as very humorous the ditching and the drill by the terrified people of the Kentucky metropolis.

"Then came the crossing. The Governor of Indiana straightway proclaimed martial law, and called out the legion. General Burnside was full of wise plans for "bagging" the invader, of

which the newspapers gave mysterious hints. Thoroughly trustworthy gentlemen hastened with their 'reliable reports' of the rebel strength. They had stood on the wharf-boat and kept tally of the cavalry crossed; and there was not a man less than five thousand of them. Others had talked with them, and been confidently assured that they were going up to Indianapolis to burn the State-house. Others, on the same veracious authority, were assured that they were heading for New Albany and Jeffersonville to burn Government stores. The militia everywhere were sure that it was their duty to gather in their own towns and keep Morgan off; and, in the main, he saved them the trouble by riding around. Hobson came lumbering along in the rear—riding his best, but finding it hard to keep the trail; harder to procure fresh horses, since of these Morgan made a clean sweep as he went; and impossible to narrow the distance between them to less than twenty-five hours.

"Still the purpose of the movement was not divined—its very audacity was its protection. General Burnside concluded that Hobson was pressing the invaders so hard, forsooth, that they must swim across the Ohio below Madison to escape, and his disposition for intercepting them proceeded on that theory. The Louisville packets were warned not to leave Cincinnati, lest Morgan should bring with them his artillery and force them to ferry him back into Kentucky. Efforts were made to raise regiments to aid the Indians, if only to reciprocate the favor they had shown when Cincinnati was under siege; but the people were tired of such alarms, and could not be induced to believe in the danger. By Sunday, July 12, three days after Morgan's entry upon northern soil, the authorities had advanced their theory of his plan to correspond with the news of his movements. They now thought he would swim the Ohio a little below Cincinnati, at or near Aurora; but the citizens were more apprehensive. They began to talk about a "sudden dash into the city." The mayor requested that business be suspended and that the citizens assemble in their respective wards for defense. Finally General Burnside came to the same view, proclaimed martial law, and ordered the suspension of business. Navigation was practically stopped, and gun-boats scoured the river banks to remove all scows and

flat-boats which might aid Morgan in his escape to the Kentucky shore. Later in the evening apprehensions that, after all, Morgan might not be so anxious to escape, prevailed. Governor Tod was among the earliest to recognize the danger; and, while there was still time to secure insertion in the newspapers of Monday morning, he telegraphed to the press a proclamation calling out the militia.

"It was high time. Not even yet had the authorities begun to comprehend the tremendous energy with which Morgan was driving straight to his goal. While the people of Cincinnati were reading this proclamation, and considering whether or not they should put up the shutters of their store-windows,* Morgan was starting out in the gray dawn from Sunmansville for the suburbs of Cincinnati. Long before the rural population within fifty miles of the city had read the proclamation calling them to arms, he was at Harrison (Hamilton county, Ohio, on the State line), which he reached at 1 p. m., Monday, July 13th."

The end of the terrible race for life is thus told:

"Until he reached Pomeroy he encountered comparatively little resistance. At Camp Dennison there was a little skirmish, in which a rebel lieutenant and several privates were captured; but Lieutenant Colonel Neff wisely limited his efforts to the protection of the bridge and camp. A train of the Little Miami road was thrown off the track. At Berlin there was a skirmish with the militia under Colonel Runkle. Small militia skirmishes were constantly occurring, the citizen soldiery hanging on the flanks of the flying invaders and wounding two or three men every day, and occasionally killing one.

"At last the daring little column approached its goal. All the troops in Kentucky had been evaded and left behind. All the militia in Indiana had been dashed aside or outstripped. The fifty thousand militia in Ohio had failed to turn it from its pre-determined path. Within precisely fifteen days from the morning it had crossed the Cumberland—nine days from its crossing into Indiana—it stood once more on the banks of the Ohio. A few hours more of

*Many thousand men wholly disobeyed the orders, and kept their stores or shops open through the day.

daylight, and it would be safely across, in the midst again of a population to which it might look for sympathy if not for aid.

"But the circle of the hunt was narrowing. Judah, with his fresh cavalry, was up, and was marching out from the river against Morgan. Hobson was hard on his rear. Colonel Runkle, commanding a division of militia, was north of him. And, at last, the local militia in advance of him were beginning to fell trees and tear up bridges to obstruct his progress. Near Pomeroy they made a stand. For four or five miles his road ran through a ravine, with occasional intersections from hill roads. At all these cross-roads he found the militia posted; and from the hills above him they made his passage through the ravine a perfect running of the gauntlet. On front, flank, and rear, the militia pressed; and, as Morgan's first subordinate ruefully expressed it, "closed eagerly upon our track." In such plight he passed through the ravine; and shaking clear of his pursuers for a while, pressed on to Chester, where he arrived about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th of July.

"Here he made the first serious military mistake that had marked his course on Northern soil. He was within a few hours' ride of the ford at which he hoped to cross; and the skirmishing about Pomeroy should have given him ample admonition of the necessity for haste. But he had been advancing through the ravine at a gallop. He halted now to breathe his horses and to hunt a guide. Three hours and a half thus lost went far toward deciding his fate.

"When his column was well closed up, and his guide was found he moved forward. It was eight o'clock before he reached Portland, the little village on the bank of the Ohio nearly opposite Buffington island. Night had fallen—a night of solid darkness, as the rebel officers declared. The entrance to that ford was guarded by a little earthwork manned by only two or three hundred infantry. This alone stood between him and an easy passage to Virginia.

"But his evil genius was upon him. He had lost an hour and a half at Chester in the afternoon—the most precious hour and a half since his feet touched Northern soil; and he now decided to waste the night. In the hurried council with his exhausted officers it was admitted on all hands that Judah had arrived—that some

of his troops had given force to the skirmishing near Pomeroy—that they would certainly be at Buffington by morning, and that gun-boats would accompany them. But his men were in bad condition, and he feared to trust them in a night attack upon a fortified position which he had not reconnoitered. The fear was fatal. Even yet, by abandoning his wagon-train and his wounded, he might have reached unguarded fords a little higher up. This, too, was mentioned by his officers. He would save all, he promptly replied, or would lose all together. And so he gave mortgages to fate. By morning Judah was up. At daybreak Duke advanced with a couple of rebel regiments to storm the earthwork, but found it abandoned. He was rapidly proceeding to make dispositions for crossing, when Judah's advance struck him. At first he repulsed it, and took a number of prisoners, the adjutant general of Judah's staff among them. Morgan then ordered him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to return to his command till it had been broken and thrown in full retreat before an impetuous charge of Judah's cavalry, headed by Lieutenant O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana. He succeeded in rallying and reforming his line. But now advancing up the Chester and Pomeroy road came the gallant cavalry that, over three States, had been galloping on their track—the three thousand of Hobson's command—who for nearly two weeks had been only a day, a forenoon, an hour behind them.

"As Hobson's guidons fluttered out in the little valley by the river bank where they fought, every man of that band that had so long defied a hundred thousand knew that the contest was over. They were almost out of ammunition, exhausted, and scarcely two thousand strong; against whom were Hobson's three thousand and Judah's still larger force. To complete the overwhelming odds, that in spite of their efforts had at last been concentrated upon them, the ironclad gun-boats steamed up and opened fire. Morgan comprehended the situation as fast as the hard-riding troopers, who, still clinging to their bolts of calico, were already galloping toward the rear. He at once essayed to extricate his trains, and then to withdraw his regiments by column of fours from right of companies, keeping up meanwhile as sturdy resistance as he

might. For some distance the withdrawal was made in tolerable order; then, under a charge of a Michigan cavalry regiment, the retreat became a rout. Morgan, with not quite twelve hundred men, escaped. His brother, with Colonels Duke, Ward, Huffman, and about seven hundred men were taken prisoners.

"This was the battle of Buffington-Island. It was brief and decisive. But for his two mistakes of the night before, Morgan might have avoided it and escaped; yet it cannot be said that he yielded to the blow that insured his fate without spirited resistance and a courage and tenacity worthy of a better cause. Our superiority in forces was overwhelming, and our loss trifling.

"And now began the dreariest experience of the rebel chief. Twenty miles above Buffington he struck the river again, got three hundred of his command across, and was himself midway in the stream when the approaching gunboats checked the passage. Returning to the nine hundred still on the Ohio side, he once more renewed the hurried flight. His men were worn down and exhausted by long continued and enormous work; they were demoralized by pillage, discouraged by the scattering of their command, weakened most of all by the loss of faith in themselves and their commander, surrounded by a multitude of foes, harassed at every hand, intercepted at every loophole of escape, hunted like game night and day, driven hither and thither in their vain efforts to double on their remorseless pursuers. It was the early type and token of a similar fate under pursuit of which the great army of the Confederacy was to fade out; and no other words are needed to finish the story we have now to tell than those with which the historian of the army of the Potomac (Swinton) describes the tragic flight to Appomattox Court House:

"Dark divisions sinking in the woods for a few hours' repose, would hear suddenly in the woods the boom of hostile guns and the clatter of the troops of the ubiquitous cavalry, and had to be up to hasten off. Thus pressed on all sides, driven like sheep before prowling wolves, amid hunger, fatigue, and sleeplessness, continuing day after day, they fared toward the rising sun:

Such resting found the soles of unblest feet."

Yet to the very last the energy this daring

cavalryman displayed was such as to extort our admiration. From the jaws of disaster he drew out the remnants of his command at Buffington. When foiled in the attempted crossing above, he headed for the Muskingum. Foiled here by the militia under Remkle, he doubled on his track, and turned again toward Blennerhasset Island. The clouds of dust that marked his track betrayed the movement, and on three sides the pursuers closed in upon him. While they slept in peaceful expectation of receiving his surrender in the morning, he stole out along a hillside that had been thought impassable—his men walking in single file and leading their horses; and by midnight he was out of the toils, and once more marching hard to outstrip his pursuers. At last he found an unguarded crossing of the Muskingum at Eaglesport, above McConnellsburg; and then, with an open country before him, struck out once more for the Ohio.

This time Governor Tod's sagacity was vindicated. He urged the shipment of troops by rail to Bellaire, near Wheeling; and by great good fortune Major Way, of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, received the orders. Presently this officer was on the scent. "Morgan is making for Hammondsburg," he telegraphed General Burnside on the twenty-fifth, "and will attempt to cross the Ohio river at Wellsville. I have my section of battery, and shall follow him closely." He kept his word, and gave the finishing stroke. "Morgan was attacked with the remnant of his command, at 8 o'clock this morning," announced General Burnside on the next day, July 26th, "at Salineville, by Major Way, who, after a severe fight, routed the enemy, killed about thirty, wounded some fifty, and took some two hundred prisoners." Six hours later the long race ended. "I captured John Morgan to-day, at 2 o'clock p.m." telegraphed Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky cavalry, on the evening of the 26th, "taking three hundred and twenty-six prisoners, four hundred horses and arms."

Salineville is in Columbiana county, but a few miles below the most northerly point of the State touched by the Ohio river, and between Steubenville and Wellsville, nearly two-thirds of the way up the eastern border of the State. Over such distances had Morgan passed, after the disaster at Buffington, which all had supposed certain to end his career, and so near had he come to

making his escape from the State, with the handful he was still able to keep together.

This raid occurred at a perilous time for Jeffersonville and New Albany, where \$4,000,000 worth of Government stores were deposited and awaiting movement. These cities were in the District of Kentucky, and so under the orders of General Boyle, commanding at Louisville; but General Hughes assumed to order out the companies of the Legion and the minute-men, to defend the threatened district. Before Morgan had reached the Ohio Knapp's battery, from New Albany, the artillery of Floyd county, was ordered to move on a steamer to the mouth of Salt river to prevent Morgan's crossing there. As he crossed many miles below, they saw nothing of him. General Hughes went to Mitchell, on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, and got together a force of two thousand militia, to resist any rebel demonstration that might be made in that direction, moving thence, by rail, eastward to Vernon, as the march of the rebels passed on. New Albany was left in command of a Federal surgeon, Major Thomas W. Fry. To him Colonel Lewis Jordan, who had four hundred men of the Legion in front of a portion of Morgan's force near Corydon, appealed urgently for reinforcements. Fry referred the request to General Boyle, in Louisville, at least sixteen hours before the whole rebel command had come up and confronted Jordan's lines. The latter sent repeated requests for aid, but no attention seemed to be paid to them, and after a gallant and hard fight, the colonel had to surrender his little band. Morgan then marched his right wing through Greenville, in the northwest part of Floyd county, and through New Providence, in Clarke; while his left wing took the direction of Paoli, Orange county. Scouts and squads of the enemy also pushed from the main body southward here and there, and in at least one case came down even to the Ohio, which they struck at a point between Jeffersonville and Utica. Some incidents of that part of the raid which traversed these two counties will be found in our histories of the townships.

On the afternoon of the same day that Morgan reached this vicinity, a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery, the whole commanded by General Manson, was placed on board the cars at Jeffersonville, to be hurried out in the

hope of intercepting or pursuing the raider; but they were stopped and disembarked by order of General Boyle before leaving the depot, he doubtless realizing the futility of pursuit, now that Morgan had passed, or perhaps thinking that the force would yet be needed for the protection of the Government stores and buildings at New Albany and Jeffersonville.

Little harm seems to have been done by the raiders in their passage thought Clarke county; but from Floyd county claims for damage, amounting in all to \$30,291.61, were presented for payment by the State of Indiana; of which a little more than one-third, or \$11,188.71, were allowed.

Again, in June, 1864, upon the occasion of Morgan's last invasion of Kentucky, the militia of this region were called out, the Harrison and Floyd counties regiments of the Indiana Legion, and the two New Albany batteries encamped at that place—likewise the Clarke county regiment at Jeffersonville—ready to move to the protection of Louisville, or for other service, at a moment's notice. Adjutant General Noble came personally from Indianapolis to New Albany to see that the men of the Legion were in proper condition, and that the batteries were in good shape for movement or action; but, happily, the services of none of them were required.

BOUNTIES AND BENEFITS.

The following is an exhibit from the first volume of the adjutant-general's reports for 1861-65 of the amounts expended in Clarke and Floyd counties for local bounties, the relief of soldiers families and miscellaneous purposes connected with the war:

CLARKE COUNTY.

Townships.	Bounty.	Relief.
Jeffersonville (including city).....	\$39,000.00	\$1,565.00
Utica	10,000.00	400.00
Charlestown	8,341.00	552.00
Owen	1,820.00	
Bethlehem	1,538.45	359.45
Washington	3,082.00	586.00
Monroe	6,000.00	
Silver Creek.....	3,120.00	150.00
Wood	5,500.00	
Oregon	4,500.00	486.00
Carr	2,885.00	25.00
Union	4,300.00	176.00

Besides \$3,680 for bounties, \$2,377.52 for relief, and \$261.47 for miscellaneous expenditures on war account, from the county at large, making

several totals of \$94,916.45, \$6,776.97, and \$261.47, and a grand total of \$101,954.89.

FLOYD COUNTY:

Locality.	Bounty.	Relief.	Mis.
New Albany City.....	\$ 14,813.74	\$ 4,803.76	\$ 930
New Albany township.....	71,027.90	74,427.50	.....
Greenville township.....	9,800.00	2,563.00	.....
Georgetown township.....	.....	1,830.00	.....
Lafayette township.....	3,500.00	1,325.00	.....
Franklin township.....	7,970.00	834.00	.....
County at large.....	17,750.00	.....	.....

Totals.....\$124,861.64 \$85,780.26 \$930

And a grand total of \$211,571.90 for this county, and of \$313,526.79 for the two counties.

Under the act of the State Legislature bearing date March 4, 1865, for the benefit of soldiers' families, the State auditor, August 10th of the same year, provided for the distribution to 203,724 beneficiaries, of the total sum of \$1,646,809.92. Of this amount \$19,173.84 fell to 2,373 needy ones in Clarke county, and \$18,640.56 to 2,307 beneficiaries in Floyd.

It may be noted here that, in the closing year of the war, Jesse J. Thomas, of New Albany, was appointed the director from the Ninth district for the Indiana Soldiers' Home.

May 9, 1861, Governor Morton wrote to General McClellan that Louisville ought to be commanded by batteries on the Indiana side, as a security for the good conduct of that city. Two pieces of heavy ordnance were accordingly sent to New Albany, but none for Jeffersonville. The latter place afterwards went to some extent into the manufacture of gun-carriages, Dawson & Marsh, of that city, in 1863, furnishing the Government with twelve, at two hundred and fifty dollars each.

On the 2d of October, 1861, Governor Morton had all the arms in the arsenal at Indianapolis sent down to Jeffersonville for distribution to the Home guards of this part of Indiana and also of Kentucky.

At one time in the early part of the war, goods that it was supposed were destined for the enemy, were stopped in transit at New Albany.

In 1861 the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad carried on war account 6,109 men, exclusive of regiments going to the field, for which it was paid the sum of \$9,413.66. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road similarly carried 9,105, and was paid \$9,149.42.

The Indiana regiments which rendezvoused

and organized at New Albany during the war were the Twenty-third, under Colonel William L. Landrum, under authority issued June 24, 1861, mustered into service July 29, 1861, and out of service July 23, 1865; the Fifty-third, under Colonel Walter Q. Gresham, authorized in October, 1861, mustered in February 26, 1862, mustered out July 21, 1865; the Sixty-sixth, under Colonel Roger Martin, mustered in August 19, 1862, and out June 3, 1865; and the Eighty-first under Colonel William W. Caldwell, authorized August 13, 1862, mustered in August 29, 1862, and out June 13, 1865. The Jeffersonville regiment was the Forty-ninth, organized by Colonel John W. Ray, under authority granted August 23, 1861. It was mustered into service November 21, 1861, and out of service June 13, 1865. The Fifth Kentucky regiment of infantry, under Colonel Lovell H. Rousseau, was also organized here, as before noticed, at Camp Joe Holt.

The whole number of troops furnished the Union armies by Indiana during the late war was 208,367; of these 652 commissioned officers and 23,764 enlisted men were killed in action or died of disease; 10,846; sad to say, deserted the flag; and 13,779 remain unaccounted for.

THE ROSTER.

The distinguished adjutant general of the State at the close of the great struggle, General William H. H. Terrell, builded better than he knew for the local historian in the preparation of his magnificent report for the war period. This is in better shape, for the purposes of the historian, than any other report of the kind that has fallen under the eye of the writer of this history. It contains, not only full rosters of the regiments and other commands that were recruited in Indiana during the war, but also, where the officers or clerks of the companies have done their duty, full memoranda of the residences of officers and men. It is thus practicable—which it is not generally possible to do in adjutant generals' reports of the war—to identify soldiers as certainly belonging, at the time of their enlistment or discharge at least, to one or the other county of the State. It is to be regretted, however, that in some cases the residences of the men of an entire company or regiment have been omitted from the rolls; and, if any Clarke

or Floyd county officer or man does not find his name in the following lists, when he should be there, his censure must light upon those who long ago should have recorded his residence upon the roster of his command. Every line of every one of the eight thick volumes of the report has been carefully scanned in the effort to miss no name which should be embraced in this roll of honor; and in some cases, when the residence of officers has been ascertained to be in these counties, the presumption has prevailed that their commands were also bodily from the same region, and their rolls have been copied accordingly. If any one finds that he in this great catalogue experiences the peculiar sort of fame of which Byron spoke, "to have your name spelt wrong in print," he must also refer the fault to some one back of the compiler and publishers of this book. Every name has been copied with care, and it is believed, exactly; and the proofs of this chapter have been laboriously compared with the original copy. It is hoped in this way approximate exactness has been attained in nearly all cases.

For the substance of the regimental and other brief histories, and in a few cases for the text itself, we are also indebted to the admirable report of General Terrell:

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following named officers from Floyd and Clarke counties were commissioned by the President of the United States:

Walter Q. Gresham, of New Albany, major-general of volunteers by brevet, commissioned August 15, 1865, mustered out April 30, 1866.

Benjamin F. Scribner, of New Albany, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, commissioned August 8, 1864, resigned August 21, 1864.

John S. Simonson, of Charlestown, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, and colonel in the regular army; commissioned March 13, 1865.

DeWitt C. Anthony, of New Albany, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, commissioned March 13, 1865, resigned as colonel March 24, 1864.

Daniel F. Griffin, of New Albany, brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet; commissioned March 13, 1865, resigned as lieutenant-colonel November 8, 1864, now dead.

Augustus M. Van Dyke, of New Albany, major of volunteers by brevet; commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers September 10, 1865.

Thomas B. Prather, of Jeffersonville, captain of volunteers by brevet, commissioned May 19, 1865, mustered out June 29, 1865.

George A. Bicknell, of New Albany, first midshipman on probation at the Newport Naval academy, from December 2,

1861; son of Hon. George A. Bicknell, Sr., now a judge of the supreme court of Indiana.

NINTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service:)

Company D—George D. Box, Jeffersonville; substitute. Company G—Charles W. Mitchell, New Albany; substitute.

Company I—William Goforth, Clarke county, drafted; Edward Abbott, James H. White, Noah Brown, Clarke county, substitutes.

Company K—Columbus Blinkenbaker, Georgetown, drafted.

LEVENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service.)

Unassigned recruits -- Charles Benson, John Smith, Clarke county.

TWELFTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(One year service.)

This regiment was organized from the surplus companies that reached Indianapolis in answer to the call for six regiments of three months' troops, and was accepted for State-service for one year, on the 11th of May, 1861, with John M. Wallace as colonel. On the 11th of June it left Indianapolis for Evansville, where it occupied the camp lately vacated by the Eleventh regiment. July 18th orders were received from the War department for its transfer to the United States service for the rest of its term of service, and on the 23d it left Evansville for Baltimore. Reaching that place on the 27th the Twelfth went next day to Sandy Hook, Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade of General Banks' army of the Shenandoah. While here Colonel Wallace resigned, and Lieutenant-colonel Link was promoted to his place. The regiment remained in camp in Pleasant Valley, near Maryland Heights, until the 6th of August, when it moved with the army to Hyattstown, and encamped there for a time. General Joe Johnston was reported near Leesburgh, on the opposite side of the Potomac, with a large force, and this march was made with a view to prevent his crossing. The following month marches were made to Darnestown, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca Creek, and Tuscarora Creek, and in October to Point of Rocks, Hyattstown, Urbana, and Frederick. On the 11th the regiment left the last named place, and advanced through Boonsboro and Middletown to Williamsport, Maryland. On the 13th the several companies were stationed at

Williamsport, Dams No. 4 and 5, Sharpsburg, and other points on the Maryland side of the Potomac, where they engaged in picket and outpost duty until March, 1862, during which time skirmishes and picket firing across the river were frequent. On the 11th of December the enemy captured a captain and seven men who had crossed to the Virginia shore at Dam No. 4, to see if they were really there. They found out. March 1, 1862, the Twelfth itself crossed the Potomac and marched to Winchester; on the 11th had a skirmish near that place, and the next morning was the first regiment to enter the town, which had been evacuated the night before. On the 21st it marched to Berryville and thence across the Shenandoah and over the Blue Ridge, through Snicker's Gap to Aldie. After the victory at Winchester Heights on the 23d it moved back to the Shenandoah, where it was met with orders to retrace its steps southward toward Warrenton Junction, which it reached on the 3d of April, crossing the first battlefield of Bull Run en route. Here it remained until May 5th, when it moved to Washington and was there mustered out of service on the 14th of the same month.

The regiment was reorganized for the three years' service in the following August, under Colonel Link, and early took the field again. As but few Floyd or Clarke county men were in its ranks, we will not further follow its fortunes.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas G. Morrison, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John W. Moore, New Albany.

First and Second Lieutenant John A. M. Cox, New Albany.

[All the following-named were also of Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William France.

Sergeant Paul H. McDonald.

Sergeant David M. Jordan.

Sergeant Alonzo C. Clark.

Corporal Thomas Beasley.

Corporal James E. Riley.

Corporal Winfield S. Whitman.

Corporal Charles Armstrong.

Corporal Middleton C. Tucker.

Corporal William L. Mullineau.

Musician Marshall Green.

Musician Fernando Taylor.

PRIVATES.

Jacob C. Atkinson, John Oscar Beard, Philip Best, Benjamin Broker, Walter P. Brown, William D. Carter, William H. Chapman, Lorenzo A. Clark, William M. Cox, John Dell,

Adam Delord, John S. Detrick, Henry Dillon, Milton C. Dodson, Levi W. Evans, Andrew H. Fabrique, John Fields, Andrew Flannigan, Joseph C. Frank, Samuel J. Gardner, James M. Graham, William J. Glossbrenner, William F. Haigh, Peter Hallam, William Harley, Eugene Heffernan, Alexander Henning, Silas Hill, Alexander B. Hoskins, Edward G. Hughes, William Jacobi, Lawson H. Kelly, George Knott, Amos Lang, James H. Lemmon, Francis L. Lippmann, Julius E. Liter, Samuel D. Love, Courtland Marsh, Zerne Marsh, John N. Meyer, John G. Meyer, Robert F. Minshall, Joseph C. Monin, William Munz, William McGonigal, Michael Naughton, David Oakes, Eliphalt R. Pennington, Augustus J. Raiguel, Michael Romelsberger, Thomas Q. W. Sage, Alpha R. Sharpe, William Sharpe, Henry L. Sherman, John Shotwell, Lewis H. Smith, John W. Stewart, George Stoker, Charles A. Thomas, John Thorne, Louis P. Tronselle, Augustus Wealthy, Joseph Zellar, Louis M. Chess, James W. Chess, Albert Grove, William Hinton, William Higbee, Henry C. Jones, Louis Mulholland, Lewis S. Nelson, James H. Smith.

[Three-years' Service.]

COMPANY C.

Private James Dougherty, substitute.

COMPANY F.

Private Daniel M. Hicks, substitute.

COMPANY G.

Private Charles Frederick, drafted.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

John T. Kelly, John A. Mansfield, substitutes.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Price, George Reester, substitutes.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

Enoch Bostwick, John Smith, substitutes. David Ballard, Clarke county, unassigned recruit.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

[Three-years' Service.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster Thomas H. Collins, New Albany.

Adjutant Saxe Ryan, Jr.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second and First Lieutenant Moses M. Gordon, Georgetown.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

John Conrad, William H. Howard, Marion Rhotan, Clarke county, recruits.

[Re-organized Regiment.]

COMPANY C.

Private Jonathan W. Bell, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Henry Lawson, Floyd's Knobs, John G. McKee, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

Private James Smith, Jeffersonville.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

[Three-years' Service.]

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Alexander Burnett, New Albany.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

[One-years' Service.]

This regiment was organized at Richmond, Indiana, under Colonel Pleasant A. Hackleman, in May, 1861, for one years' service within the State. When, however, the news of the Bull Run disaster fell upon the country, its services, without limitation as to place, were offered to the General Government. On the 23d of July it broke camp, and was the first to march through Baltimore after the attack made there upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops. At Harper's Ferry it was assigned to Banks' army. About the middle of August it moved with that force through the valley of the Monocacy to Hyattstown, and in the latter part of the month marched thence to Darnestown. It remained there until the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, to the sound of whose cannon it moved to Edward's Ferry, crossed the Potomac in canal-boats, and joined a force there fronting the enemy. The pickets were attacked the next afternoon, and two of the regiment killed. It was soon after placed in line of battle on the bluff, and took part in a brisk engagement, from which the enemy retired during the night. On the 23d the Sixteenth covered the retreat of the Union forces, and was the last to recross the Potomac, two men being drowned during the movement. It encamped on Seneca creek until December 2d, and then took up winter quarters at Frederick City. In the spring of 1862 it participated in the forward movement of the army, and about the middle of March built a bridge across the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, in the short space of four hours. March 22d the Blue Ridge was crossed, but recrossed at once after hearing of the battle of Winchester, and then crossed again, marching successively to Aldie, Warrenton, and finally to Washington, where it was mustered out May 14th. Its reorganization for three years was promptly undertaken, and completed August 19th, at Indianapolis; but, as

the Clarke county company does not reappear in it, we do not continue this sketch.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Perry Gillespie, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Austin, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Charles P. Williamson, New Albany.

[The remainder are also of Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Murry.

Sergeant James Albert Noe.

Sergeant Columbus Moore.

Sergeant Wilson Morris.

Sergeant Michael Parker.

Corporal Henry Jones.

Corporal David Moore.

Corporal John C. Roster.

Corporal Robert Parent.

Corporal Seth Hawkins.

Corporal Michael Angelo.

Corporal Donald Cullen.

Musician William H. Isaacs.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Ashby, Lewis P. Baxter, Charles W. Bruder, Michael Brazelle, John Bowers, William Byland, James Brennen, James Bush, William Cenida, James M. Chase, Robert R. Chess, Hezekiah Cleveland, Andrew J. Constable, Edward Crandall, George Dorn, Lyman Davis, Asa Dean, Stephen Dutton, Henry Donnell, Colin Devenish, Jacob Elgenbrard, William M. Emery, John Englert, Columbus England, William Finch, James E. Fitzgerald, Philip Golden, William Golden, William Gardner, Harrison Goins, Michael Howard, James M. Jolley, Hamilton Kelley, Isaac N. Seffler, Bartlett Lemond, Lafayette Lindley, George W. Morgan, Joseph Morris, James McHaugh, Henry Noland, Timothy O'Kieff, Thomas Parent, John W. Parsons, Charles Pendergast, William Pfeiffer, William Rakestraw, Roland Riley, Elisha Rose, William Rose, Charles Sour, George W. Stout, John Sims, Harry Seymour, Thomas Teaford, Lorenzo Trueblood, Joseph Weaver, James Williams, Joseph Wild, William Webb, Edward Wells.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

The Seventeenth was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1861; mustered into service June 12th, and started for Western Virginia July 1st. Most of its service, however, was with the Army of the Cumberland. It was at Shiloh and Corinth; engaged Forrest sharply and routed him at McMinnville, Tennessee; was in the march to the Ohio with Buell's army and fought the enemy's rear guard at Mumfordsville; returned to Nashville in November, 1862; was in the actions at Hoover's Gap and Ringgold, the desperate fight at Chickamauga, and the battles of the Atlanta campaign; captured Macon, Georgia, with three thousand prisoners, sixty pieces of artillery, etc., and did post duty there until mustered out of service, August 8, 1865. It had a public recep-

tion at Indianapolis upon its return. Its great services were accomplished with the remarkably small loss of 30 officers and 66 men killed, 13 officers and 176 men wounded—total 258.

Adjutant Greenbury F. Shields, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

George Allison, Sylvester Galton, Memphis, recruits.

COMPANY C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Sergeant and Second Lieutenant (and first lieutenant company K) Edward G. Mathey, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Christopher Boierich, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Lafayette Carnes, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Adam Feisner, Charles Feisner, James Holeston, New Albany; Charles Lougier, George Shannon, Jeffersonville.

(Three years' service).

Recruits, John P. Boling, Jeffersonville; John Shannon, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

James Handy, Jeffersonville, recruit.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal and Second Lieutenant Henry K. Smith, Greenville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Anton Hillan, New Albany.

Musician Silas McClung, Greenville.

PRIVATE.

William H. Best, Jeffersonville; John N. Brown, New Albany; Mathew Churchman, Greenville; James Clark, Jeffersonville; Jacob Floyd, Greenville; Philo Highfill, Georgetown; William and Montgomery Ingram, Greenville; George W. Knasel, New Albany; recruit Charles M. Scott, Greenville.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Unassigned recruits).

Thomas Dunlap, John J. West, Clarke county.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT (FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.)

Thomas Perry, Jeffersonville recruit.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service).

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Charlestown.

This command rendezvoused at Madison, under Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, of Georgetown, then a captain in the regular army, but subsequently a distinguished division and corps commander. August 17th it was transported

to St. Louis, where it joined Fremont's army, and was sent up the Missouri to the relief of Colonel Mulligan, who was beleaguered at Lexington. It moved with Fremont to Springfield and Otterville; was in the affair at Blackwater, and marched in January with Curtis' expedition against Sterling Price, participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, in which it bore a prominent part, losing nine killed and thirty-two wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel Hendricks. Its most famous engagements thereafter were at Perryville, Stone River, and Mission Ridge, and it was in a number of minor engagements. After the reorganization as a veteran regiment, it took part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and the final marches and battles northward. It was mustered out at Washington early in June, and publicly welcomed at Indianapolis on the 16th of that month.

COMPANY A.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Eugene Jones, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David W. Dailey, Georgetown.

Captain Isaac N. Haymaker (also second lieutenant), Georgetown.

Captain James M. Parker (also first lieutenant), Georgetown.

Captain Thomas H. Dailey (also second and first lieutenant), Georgetown.

First Lieutenant William H. Ralts, Georgetown.

The following-named were all of Clarke county:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph B. Rowland.

Sergeant David N. Kunyan.

Sergeant John B. Watkins.

Sergeant Patrick H. Carney.

Sergeant James Simonson.

Corporal Benjamin F. McEwen.

Corporal William R. Goer.

Corporal George W. Smith.

Corporal Charles C. Winters.

Corporal John B. Butler.

Corporal George G. Taff.

Corporal Wash W. Nandair.

Corporal James H. Wilson.

Musician Maurice Hall.

Musician Edward Philley.

Wagoner Martin V. Bridges.

PRIVATE.

George W. Bard, Westerley Baxter, Loran M. Bartle, Wesley Bowen, Markus C. Beisbe, Green Burgess, Eleivins Burwell, Samuel H. Campbell, Alfred Caughman, William Christian, Harvey Clapp, Samuel Covert, Silas Covert, Thomas Cowling, Edward N. Conner, Harman Cously,

William Critchfield, Martin L. Critchfield, Thomas H. Dailey, Henderson Davis, William Dietz, John Q. Dixon, Thomas Donlan, George W. Eads, William E. Gable, Martin Gavin, James Gaylord, Andrew J. Geltner, Charles J. Giles, James A. Guire, Henry Himes, Lewis Harker, Marion Harrison, Carter Harrison, Walter Harrison, John F. Haynes, William Hartman, Joseph Hayburn, Ephraim Hartman, Andrew J. Horde, Peter Hoffman, James H. Kane, Benjamin F. Kenny, Volney B. Kenny, Ebenezer Kelse, Peter Kizer, Enoch Lockhart, Henry Lonnis, Thomas J. McMillan, Lemuel L. Metcalf, Thomas Moore, George W. Montgomery, Nathaniel Montgomery, George W. Morris, Joseph D. Officer, Calvin R. Ogle, Milton C. Oliver, Lewis H. Oliver, Joseph C. Overman, Miles B. Patrick, James M. Parker, Philip Phifer, Alexander N. Rutherford, James H. Ridge, Benjamin F. Shoots, Henry H. Sickley, Robert P. Slazdin, Joseph H. Slazdin, William Sooper, Samuel K. Stearns, William Stone, Harrison Sturdivant, William A. Steirheim, Charles B. Still, William Stewart, Belshazer Swinger, George W. Tueman, John Tipps, George W. Trumbull, William W. Walters, John C. Watterson, Samuel L. Wells, Laban J. Williams, William W. Wheeler.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Samuel H. McBride, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

Daniel Pascall, Jeffersonville, recruit.

COMPANY H.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Preston Holmes, New Albany.

Musician Thomas P. Knowland, Charlestown.

Private Oliver Grazier, Jeffersonville.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

(Three years' service.)

The Twenty-third was almost wholly a Floyd and Clarke county regiment. It was organized and mustered into service at New Albany July 29, 1861, under Colonel William L. Sanderson. Early in August it moved to St. Louis, and thence to Paducah. In the attack upon Fort Henry it was placed upon gunboats, one of which, the Essex, exploded its boilers during the action, by which several members of Company B lost their lives. On the second day of the battle of Shiloh the Twenty-third was engaged as part of General Lew Wallace's division, losing one officer and fifty men killed, wounded, or missing. During the siege of Corinth it formed part of the reserve stationed at Bolivar, and remained at that point through the summer of 1862. In September it went to Iuka, and took part in the re-capture of that place, when it was ordered to proceed to Hatchie Bridge, but arrived too late to take part in the engagement there. In November it marched down the Mississippi Central railroad, and after the capture of Holly Springs by Van

Dorn moved to Memphis, February 21, 1863, it proceeded down the river to take part in the movement on Vicksburg, and was engaged with Grant's army prior to the march to the rear of the doomed city. April 2d, volunteers were called for from the several companies, and placed on board the transport J. W. Cheeseman to run the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, which was accomplished without loss of life, though with considerable harm to the vessel. While moving to the rear of the place, the regiment was engaged at Thompson's Hill, and again a few days after, with some loss in both cases. May 12th it was in the battle of Raymond, and charged the enemy, taking many prisoners, but losing one-third of the number engaged. At Champion Hills it was the first to arrive in aid of Hovey's division, soon after the battle opened, and took active part in the battle. May 24th it participated in the attack and capture of Jackson, Mississippi. During the siege of Vicksburg it was upon the front line, and lost in all five officers and fifty men killed and wounded. It had then a comparatively quiet fall and winter until February 3, 1864, when it moved with Sherman's great raid into Mississippi, and assisted in destroying the railways on the line of march. At Hebron, Mississippi, the regiment re-enlisted, and soon after the raid took its veteran furlough home. At the expiration of this it was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri, and thence to Clifton, Tennessee. During the Atlanta campaign it was united with the Seventeenth corps at Ackworth, Georgia. From this time it was engaged nearly every day in skirmish or battle until Atlanta was taken. October 3d it started with the force in pursuit of Hood, who was marching to the rear of Sherman, but returned to Atlanta, and took part in the march to the sea, during which it was several times engaged in brisk skirmishes. It accompanied the corps from Savannah to Beaufort, and thence, in January, 1865, on the march through the Carolinas. It lost four men wounded in the battle of Bentonville, the last fought by Sherman's grand army. On the 4th of March it reached Goldsborough, North Carolina, and after the surrender of Johnston's army took up its line of march for Washington. It was transported thence to Louisville, and remained on duty until July 23d, when it was mustered out of service. On the 25th the regiment ar-

rived at Indianapolis, and was prominent in the reception given that day to the Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Forty-second, and Fifty-third Indiana regiments in the Capitol grounds. Addresses were made upon this occasion by their late commander, General Sherman, by Governor Morton, and other eloquent speakers. A few days thereafter the command received its final discharge, and the men dispersed rejoicing to their homes. It had suffered mortal loss, during its entire term, to the number of three hundred and forty-five killed in battle and died of wounds, and one hundred and seventy-nine died of disease—a total loss, by death, of five hundred and twenty-four officers and men.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Colonel William L. Sanderson, New Albany.
 Colonel George S. Babbitt (also lieutenant colonel), New Albany.
 Lieutenant Colonel DeWitt C. Anthony, New Albany.
 Lieutenant Colonel William P. Davis (also major), New Albany.
 Lieutenant Colonel George S. Babbitt, New Albany.
 Major Henry C. Ferguson, Charlestown.
 Major Alonzo Tubbs, New Albany.
 Adjutant Eugene Commandeur, New Albany.
 Adjutant Shadrach R. Hooper, New Albany.
 Adjutant John J. Howard, New Albany.
 Quartermaster Isaac P. Smith, New Albany.
 Quartermaster Jacob C. Graves, New Albany.
 Chaplain John D. Rogers, New Albany.
 Surgeon Thomas D. Austin, New Albany.
 Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville.
 Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Hale, New Albany.
 Commissary Sergeant Christian G. Zulauf, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frederick Pistorius, New Albany.
 Captain Thomas Krentz (also first lieutenant), New Albany.
 Captain Michael Koch, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant Leopold Neusch, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant William P. Orth (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant Christian C. Zulauf, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant George Diechert, New Albany.

[The remainder of this company was from Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Adam Schmuck.
 Sergeant George Diechert.
 Sergeant John Deitz.
 Sergeant Henry Lever.
 Sergeant Charles Schmick.
 Corporal Louis Hoffmann.
 Corporal William McKinley, Jr.
 Corporal Michael Coch.
 Corporal Frank Mutz.
 Corporal Frederick Dillinger.
 Corporal Leopold Neusch.

Corporal Frederick Bruder.
 Corporal Charles Goodman.
 Musician Julius Blessin.
 Musician John Munsch.

PRIVATES.

Edward Adam, Christian Abele, Robert August, Henry Beararch, Peter Binger, August Bowvier, Frank Briggeman, Frank Bruner, Andrew Carle, Jacob Deibl, Philip Deis, Jacob Enderlin, Peter Fillion, Andrew Fox, George Frank, Anton Graf, Peter George, John M. Graff, George Gerschutz, Joseph Heirizman, John Hess, Christian Holschward, Louis Hollis, John Holler, Tobias Hert, Frederick Heardt, August Ikey, Felix Knoell, Jacob Koch, Joseph Konig, Casper Knauer, Henry Kempf, Harman Kresia, August Krell, John Knunin, Jacob Korns, Henry Klinger, Frank Long, Conrad Lotes, Peter Lotz, John Leming, Louis Lehr, Adam Morsch, Charles Mentz, George Mudwiler, John Mudwiler, Frederick Norman, Charles Nestel, John Offerman, John Prensy, Benjamin Purviance, Robert Porter, Peter Pope, Samuel Probst, Joseph Pfiefer, Henry Robertius, James Reardon, Joseph Richart, Frank Rainer, John D. Shirner, George Seilenfuss, John Sandlewick, Paul Stein, Fedele Schubnell, Frank Schmidt, Henry Stouts, Frederick Silcher, Anton Steffan, William Steinberger, Gottlieb Spatig, John Thran, Philip Trukes, Henry Willard, John Wieg, Charles Wagner, Maximilian Wunsch, Daniel Wolf, John Wood, William Willard, Christian Widereau, Peter Weber, Jacob Young, John Zeller.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.
 Captain William M. Darrough (also first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Captain Michael Whalen (also first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Captain Frederick Wilkins, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Foster (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Philip Pflanzer, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Daniel Trotter, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Martin Muthig, Jeffersonville.

[This was a Clarke county company throughout.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Mike Whalen.
 Sergeant Henry C. Foster.
 Sergeant Charles Trotter.
 Sergeant Frederick Wilkins.
 Sergeant Albert Weifels.
 Corporal George McIlvane.
 Corporal Eli Tribler.
 Corporal William Burke.
 Corporal John G. Smith.
 Corporal Patrick Howlett.
 Corporal Oliver Smith.
 Corporal George M. Brown.
 Corporal Henry Stephens.
 Musician John W. Thompson.
 Musician Theodore Alpha.

PRIVATES.

James Anderson, Patrick Brown, William Baker, Thomas Bailey, Henry Brosch, Frederick Bowman, Michael Buras, Conn Boyle, John M. Cramin, Samuel Crowder, Daniel Campbell, Anthony Coyne, Patrick Cassidy, Thomas Caugh-

HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

lin, John Coyne, William Donalos, Lawrence Delaney, Patrick Doyle, Daniel Dwire, Hugh Donsigan, George Elwell, Charles Erb, Ottoway B. Evans, Peter Frank, Gottlieb Frank, John Gouber, Peter Gippert, Jacob Grant, Louis Gauntner, Alfred Hash, Lawrence Hanley, Thomas Herbert, John Hahn, Christopher Hahn, William Henry, Frank Holzner, Leopold Hess, Henry Harnen, Jerry Hylard, Harrison Hoy, Louis Habrik, George S. Idell, Jefferson Jones, John Jennings, Hugo Knuth, Joseph Kiehner, Peter Kern, Frank Lyons, Samuel Loniinger, Michael Lineh, Julius Lamb, Benjamin Lubeck, John Lavacomb, Thomas Mansfield, Thomas Murray, Samuel Messenger, Martin Missinger, Dedrich Matfield, John Miller, Alfred Martin, Martin Mutig, Samuel McCurdy, Peter McGerry, Sylvester A. McKenzie, Timothy O'Conner, William O'Neal, Philip Pflanzer, John Pfoff, Henry Petty, Thomas R. Roach, John Rader, Charles Ranin, William Sponci, Christian Seifried, Charles Siefer, Carl Stacker, John Toolis, James A. Timmonds, John Tobin, John H. Talbott, Otto Waltz, John H. Williams.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David C. Kay, Greenville.

Captain Marion W. Smith (also first lieutenant), Greenville.

Captain William R. Mead (also sergeant) Greenville.

First Lieutenant Hiram Murphey (also second lieutenant), Greenville.

First Lieutenant William T. Rodman, Greenville.

Second Lieutenant John Jackson (also first sergeant), Greenville.

Second Lieutenant George B. Spurrier, Greenville.

[The rest of the company were Floyd county men.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Isaac H. Easton.

Sergeant John M. Latter.

Sergeant William J. Norris.

Corporal Benjamin F. Norris.

Corporal Jeremiah Monks.

Corporal Benjamin F. Welker.

Corporal Phillip J. Zubrod.

Corporal Philip W. Royse.

Corporal Rufus H. Keller.

Corporal Andrew J. Moore.

Corporal Joseph Merchant.

Musician Harrison H. McClellan.

Musician Charles H. Kepfly.

PRIVATES.

John M. Akers, William H. Ashly, James Ashly, Joseph Ansley, William J. Berly, David L. Blankenbaker, Elijah Burton, Henry Bower, James Bowers, Jacob R. Butterfield, William Campbell, James M. Campbell, William H. Cummines, Samuel T. Collins, John H. Cooley, George W. Cook, William H. H. Dollins, Pleasant C. Dollins, Woodford Davis, Benjamin Dodd, Young D. Davenport, John B. Dudley, John W. Ellis, John F. Eaton, Miller C. English, William Fullenlove, John Gross, Samuel Gross, George M. Henry, Edward Harrison, William B. Hinckley, Granville Holtsclaw, George W. Harmon, Henry Jones, Robert J. Johnson, Thomas W. Keffly, Jacob Kentick, John P. Kite, Joseph Linder, Martin Linder, Stephen Lukenville, Samuel C. Lukenville, Thomas Lewis, William C. McClelland, Daniel T. McIntyre, James A. McIntyre, Thomas I. Motsenger, David Mead, Daniel McKenzie, Andrew Norman,

George W. Newland, Jacob E. Navil, James F. Okes, Gebhart Oexinrider, John Pennington, Jonathan Pence, Jacob A. Palton, Squire S. Riley, James W. Rose, Francis M. Rose, William T. Rodman, Newton W. Rodman, Benjamin M. Rodman, Joseph Sutherland, Andrew J. Sutherland, Aquilla Standiford, William A. Slater, Lewis Smith, Hiram B. Stevenson, Bela Spurner, George W. Summers, John T. Steele, William Stewart, Perry Swain, George B. Sease, Aaron Smith, George B. Spurrier, James M. Tibbatts, Harbin H. Waltz, Henry H. Wilcoxson, Willis G. Whittaker, George L. Walker, James D. Watts.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George S. Babbitt, New Albany.

Captain John W. Hammond, New Albany.

First Lieutenant William Strain, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Madison M. Hurley, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Garrett E. Riggle, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Nelson T. Gailey, New Albany.

[This was a Clarke county company.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant D. M. Roberson.

Sergeant John W. Hammond.

Sergeant James Totten.

Sergeant Garrett E. Riggle.

Sergeant Charles R. Mesfield.

Corporal William Dailey.

Corporal George Walker.

Corporal William S. McClure.

Corporal William T. Roberson.

Corporal John Osborn.

Corporal John W. Portlock.

Corporal Leonidas L. Ayres.

Corporal Henry Elijah.

Musician J. Angele.

Musician B. M. Bessinger.

PRIVATES.

W. T. Arnas, H. Brown, A. N. Beach, Cyprian Bennett, Edward Pary, Samuel H. Bell, John Bailey, John Cinnamon, Alonzo Chamberlain, Thomas Crawford, John Coleman, Francis M. Coleman, Patrick Dewitt, William R. Dodd, Thomas Dulanty, Andrew Dunn, Jack Doll, Miles Finegan, Andrew J. Fisher, S. Fisher, Nelson S. Gailey, Haw Gibbs, Jefferson Gondson, John W. Gondson, John B. Graham, James P. Gott, Michael Gorman, Timothy Haley, William H. Harrison, Abraham Hedges, Barney Henrytree, John Hickey, Thomas S. Harriss, S. Hischlay, Daniel H. Johnson, Thomas J. Johnson, Stewart Kellems, Fred Kreamer, Marshall Kemp, William H. Long, John R. Longert, Jonas Longert, David Lance, Joseph McNeely, Frank McKee, Hugh McNameany, James Macandaran, James Murray, John Murray, Richard Murray, Daniel Miseniller, Henry Mulvaney, James Martin, John Nesbett, Robert Pipes, John Patterson, Thomas P. Paniss, S. B. Portlock, James W. Robertson, John M. Robinson, George Russell, James Shean, Jerry Shea, Henry Sharps, John Snellbaker, Elijah Shepley, William Stewart, Samuel Strain, James Tigert, David Tennen, Henry Tennen, George Townsend, Fred Tukey, William H. H. Toney, James Tnell, Charles E. Villier, Alfred Williams, Albert M. Wright, Hampton Wade, Thomas Walls, Asbury Williams, Alfred Young, Martin C. Younger.

Recruit—Stewart Kellems, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas Clark, New Albany.
 Captain John J. Hardin, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant David T. McQuiddy, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant David Long, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant Louis P. Berry, New Albany.

(The remainder were from Floyd county).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Milton J. Lewis.
 Sergeant William H. Dean.
 Sergeant Thomas P. Moore.
 Sergeant John J. Hardin.
 Sergeant John W. Edmondson.
 Corporal David V. Balthis.
 Corporal David G. McCann.
 Corporal Shadrach K. Hooper.
 Corporal Edward Roberts.
 Corporal John A. Morton.
 Corporal John B. Baldwin.
 Corporal Lafayette W. Pfrrmer.
 Corporal Jonah L. Reed.
 Musician Addison Josenly.
 Musician Richard N. Fox.

PRIVATES.

Hezekiah Allen, Daniel Brooks, Henry L. Boyden, William R. Burton, Alexander S. Banks, Theodore Berwanger, William H. Brown, Joshua Brown, Joseph W. Barkwell, Robert B. Benton, Benjamin F. Carby, Jesse A. Carter, John H. Cramer, Jacob Case, William H. Cisco, John W. Coffin, Preston Davis, Edward Delaney, Oscar B. Dunn, Joshua Davis, Edward M. Davis, William Elgen, Jeremiah Emmery, Nathan Evans, John Fisher, Hugh Farrell, William Flynn, Charles Groves, Frank M. Griggs, Andrew J. Hampton, John F. Howerton, A. G. Hitchcock, Christian J. Hurst, Silas F. Hoar, Andrew J. Hays, Francis G. Hammondson, Alexis Lemon, Cyrus B. Lewis, David Long, Henry B. Martin, John L. Martin, Walter R. Mears, Charles F. Master, George W. Martin, William M. Mix, Benjamin F. Norvell, George W. Nutting, William H. Neely, George W. Owens, Ichabod Overly, Willis Pruet, Richard R. Pond, William A. Pond, Edward A. Pond, James Pollock, Robert H. Patridge, Hezekiah Pray, James Robertson, Matthew P. Robertson, Bart Robbins, Henry C. Rodgers, Samuel B. Rogers, Eli B. Stephenson, William M. Spaulding, Ephraim C. Smith, Benjamin C. Smith, Samuel W. Stratton, Albert A. Show, Zephaniah Sawtelle, William R. Sidwell, Frederick Stoch, Peter W. Shank, R. H. Simpson, Christian Stratbrug, Robert W. Tunt, John Troy, Dennis Teaford, Benjamin W. Wilson, John H. Warren, Martin B. Warrell, John T. Withers, David Wheat.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William P. Davis, New Albany.
 Captain John S. Davis (also first lieutenant), New Albany.
 Captain William L. Purcell, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant Harvey C. Moore (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
 First Lieutenant Richard Burk (also second lieutenant), New Albany.
 First Lieutenant William H. Hale, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant Charles W. Speake (also first sergeant), New Albany.

Second Lieutenant George W. Grosshart, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant John T. Goodrich, New Albany.
 (The rest of the company was from Floyd).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James H. Curtis.
 Sergeant Richard Burk.
 Sergeant George W. Grosshart.
 Sergeant Jerry Brooks.
 Corporal Benjamin F. Cornelius.
 Corporal Harvey Long.
 Corporal William L. Purcell.
 Corporal Daniel Cook.
 Corporal Harrison C. Hess.
 Corporal John H. McCartney.
 Corporal Andrew H. Gochee.
 Corporal Charles Rogers.
 Musician John A. J. Nichols.
 Musician John Gresham.

PRIVATES.

William Bliss, Solomon Eliæs, John E. Barbee, Paul Burkhardt, James M. Birts, Silas M. Brown, Columbus Bolin, George L. Bratton, William J. Cearns, William Creamer, Frank Creamer, Norman Cunningham, Phillip Dictrich, Francis M. Davidson, Benjamin Dawson, Michael Devaine, James V. Darkiss, John Duffey, John Funk, Henry P. Francis, Thomas B. Ferrall, Isaac Free, Simon B. Gresham, Lewis Gillman, Jacob Graves, John T. Goodrich, Riley Gibson, Charles L. Green, Peter Harvey, Thomas H. Hardin, John Henry, Roger Hartegan, William Hitner, John Highfill, Deelan S. Jocelyn, George A. Jones, Richard Jones, Benjamin B. Johns, Thomas Johns, Miles James, Charles Jarvis, Robert Jennings, Sylvester M. Kron, John W. Kron, William L. Kerr, George A. Long, Cravan Long, John H. Long, Thomas W. Lane, Isaac Lefler, Edward Labree, John S. Levi, Martin J. G. Mowrey, John Mars, David Mars, Martin Montgomery, John McCullum, Thomas McIntire, James McIntire, James McCollan, John Neary, William A. Purkhisier, August Petty, Isaac N. Purcell, Ephraim J. Potts, Joseph Porter, Smith Reasor, Jr., William Reasor, Morgan Reasor, Oscar Rager, Henry L. Stinson, Aaron Sulton, David Sage, Thomas Stewart, William Tirrell, Charles Tucker, Eugene Vollette, Sebastian Wessell, John Wooton, Thomas J. Wells, Marion Welton, Thomas Wilkinson, Thomas Williamson, George Windling.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Alonzo Tubbs, New Albany.
 Captain Anthony S. Bauer, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant Samuel C. Mahon, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant Abraham D. Graham, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant Conrad H. Hiner, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant William McCarty, New Albany.

(It was a Floyd county company throughout).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William S. Daniels.
 Sergeant James H. Rice.
 Sergeant John W. Dermore.
 Sergeant Ab. Graham.
 Sergeant Robert Gardner.
 Corporal Peter C. Edmondson.
 Corporal Greenberry Dorsey.
 Corporal William J. O'Neil.
 Corporal Thomas J. Heilstead.
 Corporal George W. Newton.

Corporal John Fogarty.
 Corporal Anthony S. Bauer.
 Corporal Francis M. Tubbs.
 Musician John H. Wade.
 Musician Jacob W. Cassell.

PRIVATES.

John K. Blackburn, Conrad Bates, Theodore S. Barton, Christian Boss, Timothy Bochard, Henry Burt, Salem Centis, Edward Cozle, John Carter, Patrick Duffy, Isaiah Davis, James A. Deubo, James B. Dermison, James G. Dowlow, John Freedman, Lewis Ferrit, Barney Flyne, Isaac Green, Benjamin H. Graham, Patrick Grey, Hazel Gott, John A. Green, Adam A. Gott, James Hamsten, Edward Harrison, Walter J. Hippie, Andrew J. Hand, Iratton P. Hungate, George S. Kendall, John Keeton, Richard W. King, Alexander B. Lankford, William C. McMehill, William McCell, Garret McCall, William McCarty, William Madfinger, James Miller, Stephen Murphy, Patrick Mansfield, Jacob T. Myers, John W. Newton, James Newton, Martin Ohner, Daniel O'Donnell, Neal O'Brien, James Ferry, William S. Potter, Elisha Prime, August Pfeiffer, Henry Robinson, Ehhann H. Reynolds, George W. Riley, Frank Seltz, William H. Stroud, Arthur Sellers, William Sadler, Charles Spencer, Henry Sharon, James Sherman, Edmund Scott, John Seve, Noah Syre, John Syre, Charles H. Stewart, James Taylor, Samuel Thurston, Isaiah Thurston, James Tussey, Patrick Tobin, Thomas Tobin, Martin Tobin, William Thomas, James Uhlrick, Lynn Warren, William Wild, James H. Wyble, Samuel N. Wyble, Asa C. Williams, Thomas Watson, James Whitten, Clemens Wahlbrink, David Walker.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry C. Ferguson.
 Captain James N. Wood.
 Captain Benjamin F. Walter (also first lieutenant).
 First Lieutenant Joshua W. Custer (also second lieutenant).
 First Lieutenant David Moore.
 Second Lieutenant Henry C. Dietz.
 Second Lieutenant Frank M. Crabtree.
 Second Lieutenant Claiborn M. Delton.
 [The foregoing were from Charlestown; the residue were from Clarke county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry C. Dietz.
 Sergeant Frank M. Crabtree.
 Sergeant James D. Rose.
 Sergeant Richard Reynolds.
 Sergeant James N. Wood.
 Corporal Joseph Vannmeter.
 Corporal Frank D. Crew.
 Corporal Alpha Walter.
 Corporal William H. Kimberlin.
 Corporal George Hudson.
 Corporal George A. Neville.
 Corporal David Pratt.
 Corporal John Meyers.
 Musician James S. Knowland.
 Musician George W. Knowland.

PRIVATES.

Andrew Amick, Benjamin F. Andrews, Frank Bowers, John W. Baldwin, John H. Bane, William A. Barton, Charles F.

Bollwig, John D. Boyd, George Bowman, William Butterfield, Ambrose H. Caldwell, Richard Clegg, Joseph Cole, William M. Cory, Milton C. Cory, James Cosgriff, Thomas Cozzins, William C. Cozzins, John Cozzins, David Coshaw, William Covert, Ehsa D. Custer, James R. Cunningham, Alexander Davis, William T. Davis, Claiborne M. Delton, Joseph Deering, Peter Dexter, John Dillon, Michael Easter, George Field, Alonzo Francory, William S. Flood, Louis Goodline, Charles Henrite, Mack Hooker, John F. Howard, Henry Hopson, Jonathan Huston, Alexander Holman, Reuben C. Hart, Thomas J. Huffman, George W. Idner, David H. Johnson, Jacob Kaelhopper, Almus Kennedy, Jacob Kimberlin, Benjamin F. Kimberlin, Alexander Lewis, John Mead, Henry Madden, Darius Marshall, James Mathis, John R. McDaniel, Peter L. McDaniel, Daniel B. McDonald, William H. M. McDonald, John A. McWilliam, David McGregor, George M. Gawley, Silas M. Neely, Edward Metz, James Montgomery, Josiah Mullen, David Moore, Thomas J. Morgan, John Pratt, Enoch Pratt, Levin Reed, Joseph Richardson, Solomon F. Rose, David Sullivan, William Sibert, Samuel E. Smith, William St. Clair, Samuel P. Stark, James Stark, Jacob Steiner, John Stone, Allen Vest, Louis A. Voegle, Mathew A. Watt, Lafayette Wood.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Vincent Kirk.
 Captain James F. Stucker.
 First Lieutenant Jerome Beers.
 First Lieutenant Russell B. Woods.
 First Lieutenant Jesse Poe.
 Second Lieutenant Silas E. Warden.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Collins.
 Second Lieutenant John Fess.
 [All of New Albany. It was wholly a Floyd company].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Samuel C. Collins.
 Sergeant Charles F. Ross.
 Sergeant Edward P. Bruner.
 Sergeant Lafayette Frederick.
 Sergeant James F. Stucker.
 Corporal William H. Kirk.
 Corporal Charles Edwards.
 Corporal Joseph P. Doubt.
 Corporal George W. Nunemacker.
 Corporal George W. Eweseger.
 Corporal David E. Craig.
 Corporal Thomas F. Garretson.
 Corporal Lew W. Johnson.
 Musician Russell B. Wood.
 Musician George Muir.

PRIVATES.

Charles August, William Andrew, William H. Akers, Henry L. Benedict, Charles J. Beers, John W. Blake, James W. Bird, Henry Brock, Frank M. Boston, James Cleaveland, Adam Clark, Patrick Cunningham, Martin Consony, Julius Dontaz, Frank Dontaz, James Davis, William H. Daily, William H. Dawson, Lorenzo D. Emery, Alexander G. Ewing, Malen James Elliott, John Fess, Ewell Ford, Jacob G. Ford, Samuel A. Fergitt, C. C. Frederick, George W. Fox, George Goldsby, Isaac Gibson, William S. Gibson, Ira C. Gunn, Anthony Gainer, Richard Humidhrey, James M. Harryman, John Halenback, George Hale, Lewis A. Hollis, William H. Hillyard, John C. June, William H.

Kirk, William H. H. McDonald, Norman M. McCartney, Ephraim Muir, Charles W. Mur, Joseph Moran, Conrad Miller, Jr., John Murray, Joseph H. Nelson, Thomas H. Nash, George M. Patterson, George Pfeiffer, John Pilliworth, Jesse Por, Burton Parsons, Robert George Ross, Henry H. Royce, Nelson Roberts, Samuel Roby, Andrew J. Schwartz, William Seamster, James G. Smith, Jesse Smith, Wilford Sanders, John O. Sandback, Lanan Sitts, John Shider, Joshua Swincher, William Thompson, William Turnbough, Philip Tool, James C. Vanderbilt, John M. Wallace, Charles W. Wood, James B. Whalen, John Wartegman, Joseph P. Wooley, Thomas J. Wooldridge, Joseph P. Warfield, David Wyman, John T. White, John Moore, Edward McConnel, Webster McDonald.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Mahlon E. Williamson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant and corporal Mahlon E. Williamson, New Albany.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY E.

Private John T. Miller, Jeffersonville.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant and Captain John T. Boyle.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

George Andre, Martin T. Byron, Joseph Carrel, Wash L. Moffitt, Milt W. Miles, August Mainail, James M. McFall, Henry Willcutt, all of Jeffersonville.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

Recruits--John B. Brown, George W. Binley, John Brewster, Halbey B. Fransley, James M. Keon, John C. Keon, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

Private James N. Anderson, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

Recruit Robert McKim, Floyd county.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Max Hupfaup (also second lieutenant, company G), Jeffersonville.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Franz Kodalle, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Nathan Levy, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Stephen Schutz (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Ernst Meyer, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William Seivers, Jeffersonville.

Not a single enlisted man in this command, either the old or the reorganized regiment, has his place of residence named in the report. Most of company H, apparently, were from Floyd county.

THIRY-THIRD REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

Recruit John B. McClaskey, Jeffersonville.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY I.

Recruit William Brown, Jeffersonville.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

This regiment was also recruited very largely in these two counties. Both its colonels were New Albany men, and most of the other officers were from that city, Jeffersonville, or Charlestown. General Walter Q. Gresham, of Corydon, now judge of the United States district court for Indiana, was its first lieutenant colonel. The Thirty-eighth rendezvoused at New Albany, and was mustered into service September 18, 1861. Three days afterward it moved to Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The fall and winter were occupied at Camp Nevin, on Nolin's fork of Barren river, and at Camp Wood, on Green river, near Mumfordsville. In February, 1862, it accompanied Buell's army in the movement on Bowling Green and Nashville, reaching the latter place March 6th. After a rest of about twenty days it marched to Franklin, thence to Columbia, and thence to Shelbyville, where it staid till May 11th, making from time to time rapid marches to prevent or obstruct the raids of Morgan's cavalry. May 13th it had a skirmish with the enemy near Rogersville. On the 29th it moved toward Chattanooga, and reached the opposite bank of the Tennessee June 7th, whence it returned to Shelbyville, and presently was advanced to Stevenson, Alabama. Its next movement was to Dechard, where it remained from August 17th until Bragg crossed the Tennessee, when it fell back to Nashville and thence marched northward with Buell's army. The Thirty-eighth was engaged in the campaign through Kentucky, taking part in the action at Perryville, where it sustained the heavy loss of twenty-seven killed, one hundred and twenty-three wounded and seven taken prisoners. It was then sent to Bowling Green, where

it arrived November 2d, and was placed in the First division of the Fourteenth corps. Early the next month it returned to Nashville, and was thence pushed to the front at Murfreesboro, where it took part in the great battle of Stone River, losing fourteen killed and eighty-six wounded. After this it encamped at Murfreesboro until the Chattanooga campaign opened. It was engaged in the lively skirmish at Hoover's Gap, losing one man killed and fifteen men wounded; and subsequently in the battle of Chickamauga, where its losses footed nine killed, fifty-nine wounded, and forty-four missing, being a large percentage of the number engaged. Returning to Chattanooga the Thirty-eighth remained inactive until the 23d and 25th of November, on which days, respectively, it took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. The following winter was passed at Ross-ville and Chattanooga. The regiment re-enlisted at Ross-ville, December 28, 1863, and on the 3d of the next January left for home on its veteran furlough, three hundred and sixty strong. It reached Indianapolis, January 9th, and returned to Chattanooga February 26th. The next month it removed to Tyner's Station, and the next to Graysville, Georgia. May 7th it started with the grand army on the Atlanta campaign, and was in all the skirmishes and battles of that memorable movement. At Jonesboro the Thirty-eighth carried the rebel works at a single dash. In the charge the color-bearer was killed just as he was planting the standard inside the works, when Lieutenant Redding, of Salem, seized the color and carried it through the rest of the day. The regiment lost one hundred and three killed, wounded and missing in this campaign. October 4th it marched in pursuit of Hood as far as Gaylerville, Alabama, whence it returned to Atlanta, and in November moved with the army of Georgia on its campaign to the sea. It remained in Savannah until February 5th, and then started on the march to Goldsboro. It was in most of the actions of this campaign, including the affair at Bentonville. From Goldsboro it moved to Raleigh, and thence, after Johnston's surrender, to Richmond, Alexandria, and Washington, averaging thirty-two miles a day, and being but six days on the way. From the Federal capital the command was transported to Louisville, and there, after a short period of further service, was

mustered out July 15, 1865. It also had an enthusiastic reception at Indianapolis, and was soon afterwards finally released from its long and arduous service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, New Albany.

Colonel Daniel T. Griffin (also major and lieutenant colonel), New Albany.

Lieutenant Colonel James B. Merriwether (also major), Jeffersonville.

Major Joshua B. Jenkins, Jeffersonville.

Major William C. Shaw, New Albany.

Adjutant Daniel T. Griffin, New Albany.

Adjutant George H. Devol, New Albany.

Quartermaster John R. Cannon, New Albany.

Surgeon William A. Clapp, New Albany.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Mercer, Utica.

Sergeant Major George H. Devol, New Albany.

Commissary Sergeant Michael T. Griffin, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles B. Nunemacher, New Albany.

Captain William C. Shaw (also first and second lieutenant), New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Andrew McMonigal.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William O. Shaw, New Albany.

Musician Alvia Chamberlain, New Albany.

Musician Craven Chamberlain, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Henry Hunter, George Knight, New Albany; William Labry, Floyd Knob; Andrew McMonigal, New Albany; Recruits Henry Barker, New Albany; Reuben Edwards, Edwardsville; Henry Hunter, Andrew Huim, Stephen Whiteman, New Albany.

[But few of the names in this roll have a place of residence attached].

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

James Saldkill, Charlestown; recruits Peter J. Morrison, John P. C. Morrison, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Musician John Clyne, New Albany.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Wesley Conner, Charlestown.

Captain William M. Pangburn (also first lieutenant), Charlestown.

Captain Joshua B. Jenkins (also first and second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Captain Benjamin Parke Dewey (also first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Stephen L. Cole, Charlestown.

First Lieutenant Thomas R. Mitchell, Charlestown.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Adams, Charlestown.

Second Lieutenant Michael T. Griffin, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Elias Daily, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(This was almost wholly a Clarke county company).

First Sergeant Thomas H. Adams.

Sergeant William M. Pangburn.

Sergeant Robert Watson.

Sergeant John M. Fluskate.

Sergeant Uriah McConnell.

Corporal William Tucker.

Corporal Fred M. Goss.

Corporal Elias Daily.

Corporal Milton Butterf.

Corporal Robert Latta.

Corporal William P. James.

Corporal Chester Allen.

Corporal Alban V. Huckleberry.

Musician Perry Tucker.

Musician William Rockey.

Wagoner William Eversole.

PRIVATES.

John Abbott, Samuel Amick, George Apperson, A. P. Alford, John A. Bozer, Lewis Bernard, Benjamin Baker, Daniel Baker, I. T. Baugh, Henry Briggs, James Butterf, Daniel Cleveland, Enoch Causey, David Cole, Charles Cole, L. I. Clapp, James Chappel, Isaac N. Carlin, Edward Carney, H. S. Carter, Isaac Dailey, Robert Dailey, James Dailey, August Davis, Elevin C. Elsey, Henry Frank, Isaac H. Flint, James Ford, Benjamin Ferguson, Bruner Gusgind, Jacob Hartman, Samuel Helton, Alfred Hamlin, Herman Hammelman, Alexander L. Justice, John James, Frank S. James, James F. Jarvis, M. B. Jenkins, John Kemple, Jacob Kemple, Elijah Kemple, Thomas Kelly, James Kelly, Mortimer Lewelyn, Samuel A. Lewelyn, B. F. Lewis, A. Lonnesberry, William H. Marberry, Thomas R. Mithek, Luke McMahon, William Morris, Robert G. Morris, James H. Matthews, John W. Overman, Levi R. Petit, William Pitman, Elva Perry (New Albany), John Rouff, W. R. Roberts, Valentine Steinman, Jesse Stoutzman, Christian Staffinger, William Stansberry, John Sanders, Thomas J. Schinler, Thomas J. Smith, George Tirrell, John Vest, Fred Velter, Christian Williams, Frank Williams, Joseph A. Williams, George Waughman, A. H. Young, Recruit, George W. French.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Gabriel Poindexter, Jeffersonville.

Captain Alexander Martin (also first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain Leander C. McCormick (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain Victor M. Carr (also second and first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Captain Andrew J. Crandall (also first lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. Vance, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Joseph J. Leach, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Howard, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Cain, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Samuel F. Smith, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant L. C. McCormick, New Albany.

Sergeant Victor M. Carr, Jeffersonville.

Sergeant Andrew J. Crandall, Jeffersonville.

Corporal Thomas Cain, New Albany.

Corporal Joseph L. Leach, Jeffersonville.

Musician James E. Ryan, Jeffersonville.

Wagoner William Marshall, Utica.

PRIVATES.

William Brady, Jeffersonville; James N. Leach, New Albany; Samuel F. Smith, New Albany; James Williams, Jeffersonville. Recruits, James F. Crandall, Basil P. Call, William Holland, William B. Pooley, William Piercy, Jeffersonville; William A. McCafferty, Enoch T. Leach, George J. Schenk.

[Most of the names in this roll are without notes of residence.]

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Charles F. Roynon, George W. Southard, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First (also second) Lieutenant George L. Newman, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant George G. Newman, New Albany.

[Many names in this company have no residence attached.]

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY B.

Recruit, George P. Dantic, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

Recruits, Aaron E. Allane, Dennis Conway, James Dewyer, Jonathan B. Newkirk, Samuel Pittman, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY G.

Recruit, Charles F. John, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY I.

Recruit, Alvey E. Hodge, Floyd Knob.

COMPANY K.

Recruits, Frank Lauman, Patrick O'Brien, Solomon Rosenbarger, George W. Sigler.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY A.

Recruit, George W. Rankins, New Albany.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY.)

(Three years' service.)

This was the first Indiana regiment to rendezvous and organize at Jeffersonville, from which place it was largely officered, especially on its field and staff. Its commander was Colonel John W. Ray, son of one of the pioneer Methodist preachers, and long a resident of that place, but since the war an eminent lawyer and public man in Indianapolis. It was mustered into service November 21, 1861, and moved for the interior of Kentucky December 11th. On the 13th it reached Bardstown, where a camp of instruction was formed. January 12, 1862, it started for Cumberland Ford, arriving February

15th, and remaining there until June. It was here severely afflicted by sickness and lost many of its men. On the 14th of March several companies were engaged in a skirmish at Big Creek Gap, Tennessee, and nine days thereafter in a fruitless attempt to capture Cumberland Gap. June 12th it marched under General Morgan again upon the Gap, and occupied it on the 18th, the enemy having evacuated it without a fight. Here the Forty-ninth encamped until the night of September 17th, when the Federal troops in their turn abandoned the works, as the Confederates had cut off their lines of communication, and prevented the garrison from obtaining supplies. It was with Morgan's command during the entire retreat to the Ohio through Eastern Kentucky, subsisting most of the time upon green corn. The march continued sixteen days, when Greenupsburg was reached October 3d. Crossing the river the regiment encamped and refitted at Oak Hill, Ohio, and presently was moved to Western Virginia, up the Kanawha as far as Coal Mouth. Returning from this expedition it was embarked, November 17th, in transports at Point Pleasant, for Memphis, which city was reached on the 30th. December 19th it embarked with Sherman's army on the expedition to Vicksburgh, landing at Chickasaw Bayou on the evening of December 26th, and engaged in the five day's battle that followed. In that it lost fifty-six killed and wounded. The attempt to storm the rebel works proved unsuccessful, and the regiment re-embarked on transports and left Chickasaw Bayou January 2, 1863, for Milliken's Bend. From this place it started by steamer on the expedition against Arkansas Post, in the reduction of which place, on the 11th of January, it performed full part. Returning to Young's Point the Forty-ninth assisted in digging the canal across the Point, and remained in the neighborhood until April 2d, when it moved with General Grant to the rear of Vicksburg, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, May 1st; Champion Hills, May 16th; Black River Bridge, May 17th, and the siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on the works, May 22d. After the fall of the city it marched to Jackson, being fully engaged in the seven days' fighting in the movement. It was then moved back to Vicksburg, and thence to Port Hudson, whence it proceeded to New Or-

leans, and was there assigned to the Department of the Gulf. From Berwick's Bay it took part in the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas. Once again at New Orleans it left in transports for Texas December 10th, on the 14th reaching Decroe's Point, on the Matagorda peninsula. It then moved to Indianola, where one hundred and sixty-seven men and four officers of the regiment re-enlisted February 3, 1864. The next month it moved to Matagorda island, where it encamped until April 19th, and then embarked to reinforce General Banks at Alexandria, Louisiana. Here skirmishing went on until May 13th, when the entire force fell back to the Mississippi. From New Orleans the Forty-ninth returned to Indiana on its veteran furlough, getting to Indianapolis July 9th. At the end of its play-time the regiment was ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, and remained there for some months after the close of the war. Finally, September 13th, 1865, at Louisville, it was mustered out of service. The next day it arrived at Indianapolis, with two hundred and sixty-one men and seventeen officers, and was finally discharged from military service. It had marched eight thousand miles, and fought almost innumerable battles and skirmishes.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel John W. Ray, Jeffersonville.

Colonel James Keigwin (also lieutenant colonel), Jeffersonville.

Colonel James Leeper (also major and lieutenant colonel), Charlestown.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. Hawke (also major).

Adjutant James M. Gwin, Memphis.

Adjutant Beverly W. Sullivan, Jeffersonville.

Quartermaster Charles H. Paddock, Jeffersonville.

Quartermaster George W. Pettit, Jeffersonville.

Surgeon Edward F. Bozelt (also assistant surgeon), Jeffersonville.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. C. McCoy, Jeffersonville.

Assistant Surgeon John H. Thomas, Jeffersonville.

Assistant Surgeon William Z. Smith, Greenville.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Arthur J. Hawke, New Albany.

[No places of residence of enlisted men given.]

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Kane, Jeffersonville.

Captain James W. Thompson, (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Captain David Hogan, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Thomas Pace, Charlestown.

First Lieutenant James M. Waters, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant George F. Howard, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Richard F. Dilling, Jeffersonville.

The remainder of this company was mostly from Clarke county.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James C. Wheat.

Sergeant David Hogan.

Sergeant Samuel H. Smith.

Sergeant John P. Glassbrenner.

Corporal George W. Pettit.

Corporal Hiram F. Butler.

Corporal William R. Bozer.

Corporal William G. Hilton.

Corporal James Walters.

Musician Mark P. Butler.

Musician Thomas Marbury.

PRIVATES.

Cyrus S. Chapman, John Flackerstane, Michael Fox, Levi Frailey, Timothy Frooley, Stephen W. Gibbs, Thomas McCauley, Charles K. Morgan, Richard Pile, Beverly W. Sullivan, William J. Simons, William J. Sparks, Jeffersonville; John Wilson, James P. Pettit, William Koons, Charlestown; Hardin Raskor, William Rackor, New Albany; William C. Fawn, New Washington; Josephus Lee, Memphis; Lewis C. Pound, John Richter, J. W. Scott, John Salmon, Jonathan Wininger, Hibernia; Edwin S. Holmes, David Hoding, Martin Hufst, Vatchel Low, August Marmur, James McWilliams, Thomas Robinson, Julius Rummings, Clarke county, Recruits, Thomas B. Hill, Eldrich Ogden, Base Ogden, John Otter, Chris C. Peasley, Frank Sharp, John Trotter, Silas Veach, Jeffersonville; Thomas A. Stutsman, John M. Stutsman, Thomas J. Bozer, Hibernia.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Nafins, New Albany.

Captain John McWilliams, Greenville.

First Lieutenant Isaac Buzby.

First Lieutenant James Fulyard (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant George Denny, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Fred. P. Bethel, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant James T. Wilcoxon, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Fred P. Bethel, New Albany.

Sergeant Henry C. Hopper, New Albany.

Sergeant George Denny, New Albany.

Sergeant George W. Smith, Greenville.

Corporal Edward Session, New Albany.

Corporal James M. Allen, New Albany.

Corporal Isaac Searles, Bennettsville.

Corporal John W. Williams, Greenville.

Musician John Denny, New Albany.

Wagoner John F. Bird, Floyd county.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Alexander, James Bassett, Comodore Bassett, George Birger, Rufus Bowman, John Cendy, Michael Fisher, Charles Franconie, Isaac Hendricks, Enoch Jinkins, Joseph W. Jones, Thomas Morgan, Sr., Thomas Morgan, Jr., Franklin Regin, Jesse Ragle, Charlie E. Robertson, James W. Robertson, Charles Rix, Bennettsville; Asbry Atkins, David Dodd, John W. Lamb, Galena; John H. Bruner, James Curns, William Denny, Harrison Devore, Porter F.

Devorne, Charles T. Jack, Jeremiah Knight, Matthew Rafate, Dennis Shane, Theodore Smith, New Albany; Thomas Hickman, Georgetown; John P. Nerreyton, David Merryweather George Hollis, William T. Kimball, Floyd's Knob; George W. Layle, Lafayette Miller, Isaac Miller, David Miller, Greenville. Recruits—William H. Ansel, John H. Bertsch, William M. Cox, Peter Curns, Ross Cosgrove, John G. Ealey, Putaski F. Gathers, Edward C. Greenwood, John Hogan, Tillani Hollis, Charles W. Utzman, New Albany; Charles E. Scott, Greenville; Henry Lufft, Edwardsville.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James Leeper, Charlestown.

Captain James R. Ferguson (also first lieutenant) Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Upshur S. Reynolds, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant James H. Morgan, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant William H. Sharp (also second lieutenant), Henryville.

Second Lieutenant James A. C. McCoy, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant James S. Ryan, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Henry J. Smith, Jeffersonville.

Sergeant James S. Ryan, Henryville.

Sergeant Joseph C. Drummond, Memphis.

Corporal William W. Sharp.

Corporal William W. Vancampen, Henryville.

Corporal Thomas Dillon, Memphis.

Corporal Jones Elbert, Memphis.

Corporal William C. Friend, Jeffersonville.

Corporal William C. Wroughton, Jeffersonville.

Corporal John C. Jasper, New Albany.

Musician Thomas B. Mathers, Memphis.

Musician Joseph M. Hurrell, Blue Lick.

Wagoner William A. True, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

Bennett T. Atkins, John M. Clark, James W. Crummins, John Enlow, Abel Enlow, Michael Felter, James R. Ferguson, John Harris, William McComb, Elias Puckett, James H. Richardson, Henry J. Smith, John R. Stephan, Reuben J. Stutsman, John Veasey, Alexander Veasey, Isaac Wascom, Henryville; William Blakely, Noble Blakely, Ira H. Rose, John J. Rose, John Swager, Milton Stone, Benson Tevis, Samuel Yesley, Blue Lick; William O. Wyatt, John Trotter, John Sundry, Samuel F. Smith, Floyd Ross, William B. Powell, William C. Messenger, Josephus P. Hiler, Felix Hanlin, George Golden, Patrick Fitzgerald, John Edwards, Christian C. Clark, Jeffersonville; James W. Baxter, Hiram H. Beard, Jonah E. Cooper, Charles H. F. Jasper, Frank M. Jasper, Melworth Marlow, New Albany; Henry Woodward, James F. Smith, Upshur S. Smith, Wesley Middleton, Marshal England, Henry Coffman, Burnhardt Butt, Memphis; James H. Covert, Lewis M. Smith, Newmarket; Oliver Robinson, Andrew J. Mathers, Charlestown. Recruits—Charles Bache, George W. Broy, Phil Golden, Andrew J. Golden, Jerome B. Hiler, William J. McCoy, Frank Milligan, Robert Wyatt, Jeffersonville; William Zeller, Matthias C. Roach, James McGregor, Alexander C. Lewis, Samuel D. Lewis, Henderson Davis, Robert J. Bigge, Luke S. Becket, Henryville; David Carroll, New Albany; Hamilton L. Smith, Newmarket; John Kelly, Winfield S. Kelly, Otisco; James H. Davis, Charlestown; Otheniel Prentice, Blue Lick.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Musician Thomas Killick, New Albany.

Musician Joseph Glancer, Jeffersonville.

Recruits — Robert M. Francis, John Wingard, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant August H. Letourmy (also second lieutenant), Memphis.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First (also second) Lieutenant William V. Gross, New Albany.

First (also second) Lieutenant David Hogan, Jeffersonville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Musician Thomas J. Pugh, New Albany.

Musician George S. Peyton, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

William V. Gross, New Albany. Recruit — Theodore S. Payton, New Albany.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

This was organized at Seymour, September 12, 1861; Cyrus L. Dunham, of New Albany, colonel. It left camp October 25th, and marched to New Albany, recruiting at several places where it halted. Christmas-day it crossed the Ohio and marched to Bardstown, where a camp of instruction was formed. Thence it moved to Bowling Green. After Nashville was taken, the regiment was scattered along the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and remained on this duty till September, 1862. August 20th a detachment of twenty men was attacked by one thousand of Morgan's cavalry, in a stockade near Edgefield Junction; but repulsed the enemy three times, and finally forced him to retire with some loss. In September the Fiftieth marched to relieve Mumfordsville, and was there captured with other forces by General Bragg on the 14th of that month. It was paroled and sent to Indianapolis till exchanged. November 1st it started again for the field, reaching Jackson, Tennessee, on the 10th, and there forming part of the Sixteenth corps. December 31st it was engaged all day with Forrest's cavalry at Parker's cross-roads, and captured five hundred prisoners and seven guns. During the rest of the winter it encamped near Jackson, moving to Memphis the next spring. Thence it was transferred to Arkansas, where it had a skirmish at Little Rock. Marching thence September 10th, to Lewisburg, in that State, it there remained in garrison till May 17, 1864. March 2d of that year three hundred and fifty of its number "veteranized." It was engaged

with General Steele's Camden expedition in the battles of Terre Noir, Prairie Leon, Red Mound, Camden, and Saline River. It returned to Little Rock May 5th, and staid till the last of July, when its veteran furlough began, and it was transported to Indiana. Returning in September, it did garrison duty at Little Rock for several months. December 31st the non-veterans were discharged, and four hundred and fifty veterans and recruits remaining were consolidated into a battalion of five companies. January 5, 1865, it started with General Carr's command on a ten day's expedition to Saline river. The next month the battalion left Arkansas to join Canby's army besieging Spanish Fort, near Mobile. April 10th it took part in the capture of Mobile, and the next day was engaged at Whistler's Station. May 26, 1865, it was merged in the Fifty-second regiment, which remained in service until September 10th, when all were mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama, sent to Indianapolis at once, and discharged.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, New Albany.

Major Bannister Compton, New Albany.

Major John Hungate, New Albany.

Adjutant Thomas H. Jones (also adjutant of the residuary battalion).

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Hungate, New Albany.

Captain Isaac A. Craig (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. McClinton, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Jones, New Albany.

The remainder of the company was from Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas H. Jones.

Sergeant Henry H. Polson.

Sergeant John S. Cobb.

Sergeant Jere F. Pittman.

Sergeant William M. Holson.

Corporal Thomas I. Truelock.

Corporal William McDonald.

Corporal James Miller.

Corporal Joseph Smith.

Corporal Joseph Smith.

Corporal John R. Rivers.

Corporal James W. D. Bradish.

Corporal William B. Grigsby.

Corporal David E. Rook.

Musician Michael M. Critchfield.

Musician Robert D. Longert.

Wagoner Samuel Dougherty.

PRIVATES.

Brazilla Abel, John Abel, William H. Abel, Silas A. Adams, Mart V. Archer, Leonard H. Archer, William A.

Atkinson, Emmitt Bartlett, John Bell, Andrew J. Blalock, Ptolmy Bledsoe, John T. Brown, Henry Brobst, William S. Buchanan, Daniel O. Burgess, Benjamin B. Case, John A. Chopot, Obadiah Cleveland, Jesse J. Collier, Nicholas Cook, Philip M. Cutshall, Thomas B. Cummings, Andrew J. Cummings, Archibald Dougherty, William H. Dougherty, Benjamin Dooley, Thomas Duydale, Rutherford Drennen, Alexander Golshel, Solomon B. Grainger, Wilson S. Gregor, Isaac Guthrie, Daniel Helmstutler, Hiram M. C. Holden, Jethah Hunter, Robert W. Hughes, George W. Jackman, William Jenkins, Harrison Johnson, William Kahler, John P. Kirk, Daniel L. Lambdian, Jonathan D. Leonard, William H. Longert, William D. Lynch, John Mason, James Marley, Elias McDonald, John R. McMickle, Joseph P. Miller, George B. Miller, Thomas Morgan, James B. Newkirk, Thomas Pedro, Bedford Phillips, John Phillips, Robert Pittman, Enoch Prewett, Joshua Prewett, Singleton Rawlings, Joel O. Ray, Chester C. Rook, John Raverty, John Ruby, Claudius Standiford, Ephraim Standiford, Alexander Shofe, George D. Smith, Mart M. Stout, William P. Strain, William M. Taylor, James H. P. Tarr, Lafayette Thorpe, John Trinkle, Mart Venerable, John S. Walls, Richard N. Wellman, Jere Wellman, Richard Wheat, Calvin R. Wood, Ennis Wells, Jason Veitch.

[The list of recruits includes no notes of residence, and we are unable to locate any of them in Floyd or Clarke county.]

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY (RE-ORGANIZED).

COMPANY A.

Private Arthur H. Neal, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

Private John Fipps, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATE.

Obadiah Cleveland, Thomas Morgan, New Albany; Cyrus B. Garlinghouse, Bethlehem.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third organized in part at New Albany in January, 1862, and was filled up February 26th by recruits raised from the Sixty-second. Walter Q. Gresham, of Corydon, now judge of the United States district court, was made colonel. The first movement of the command was, to Indianapolis, where it guarded rebel prisoners at Camp Morton till March 15th. It was then started for St. Louis, and thence went to Savannah, Tennessee. April 15th it joined the forces moving on Corinth. After Corinth was evacuated, marched to Lagrange, and joined expeditions from that place to Holly Springs and other points. It was then at Memphis until September, then at Bolivar, then moved again on Corinth, and, October 5th, participated in the battle of the Hatchie, during which it made a courageous crossing of the burning bridge and charged the rebel line. It marched under Grant into Northern Mississippi, returned to Moscow,

Tennessee, and again to Memphis, where it staid till April, 1863. It then moved to Young's Point, Grand Gulf, and Chickasaw Bluffs, where it joined the army before Vicksburg. It took an honorable part in the siege, and afterwards marched to Jackson with the force which occupied that city July 16th. Returning to Vicksburg, it was sent to Natchez, and quartered there about three months. August 11th, Colonel Gresham was commissioned brigadier. The next month the Fifty-third, now in the Seventeenth corps, accompanied an expedition into Louisiana, where an important fort was taken and other injury done. It was at Vicksburg till February, 1864, and then marched with Sherman in the Meridian campaign. On the return three hundred and eighty-three of its men re-enlisted, and they took their veteran furlough the next month.

From Vicksburg the regiment was sent with its division to Georgia, and joined Sherman at Aciworth, June 6th. During the rest of the Atlanta campaign it was heavily engaged at Kennesaw Mountain, Nikajack Creek, Peach-tree Creek, near Atlanta, July 22d. In the last fight it suffered greatly, losing its commander, Colonel Jones, and many other officers and men. After Atlanta was occupied it aided in the pursuit of Hood, but got back in time to join in the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas. At the close of the war it moved from Goldsboro by Raleigh and Richmond to Washington, and was thence transported to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 21st, 1865. It was in the public reception of returning regiments at Indianapolis, July 25th, and was soon after discharged.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Major and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Duncan, New Albany.

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew H. Fabrique, New Albany.
Chaplain William W. Curry, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain and First Lieutenant A. H. Fabrique, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John M. Austin, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal John M. Austin.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Seth Dailey, Charlestown

Captain William Howard (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant John L. Gibson (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant James A. Engleman, Georgetown.

[This company appears to have been raised in Floyd and Harrison counties, but there are no means furnished in the roll for distinguishing the men from each region.]

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Rufus A. Peck, New Providence.

Captain John W. Heistand (also first lieutenant), New Providence.

Captain George H. Beers (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Henry Pennington (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Royal M. Gibson, Providence.

First Lieutenant Neville A. Lartigue, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George H. Beers.

Sergeant William H. Smith.

Sergeant Royal M. Gibson.

Sergeant Neville A. Lartigue.

Sergeant James A. Berkey.

Corporal Ezek. C. Lane.

Corporal Francis M. Miller.

Corporal Oliver Q. Trueblood.

Corporal William Rockwood.

Corporal William J. Morris.

Corporal Palmer Bailey.

Corporal Jeff Potts.

Corporal Larkin Kennedy.

Musician George H. Pennington.

Musician John W. Heistand.

PRIVATES.

James W. Ashings, John Bruce Allen, Robert Allen, David C. Alois, Lyman Alton, David A. Baker, George N. Bailey, David Butterfield, Alfred Bagshaw, Napoleon B. Boss, Jasper N. Brannaman, William H. Baynes, Thomas Butler, James M. Carnes, George Canner, Richard M. Clark, Isaac S. Cutshaw, Francis M. Crockett, George W. Clipper, Samuel K. Darkies, Patrick Dunihue, Alfred L. Elliott, Martellus M. Evans, Benjamin F. Emery, John Ebeling, William R. P. Eades, Joseph Fisher, James Gibson, Thomas Gibbons, John Hedrick, Jacob Haxton, John Herral, George W. Hamilton, John Hoke, Michael Jones, Jacob Volney Jamison, Joseph E. Kite, Martin C. Lukenbill, Washington Linder, Nathaniel Linder, John Mann, Joshua T. Morris, Martin H. Miller, Jonathan Minton, Isaac Minton, William C. Morgan, John McCosky, Samuel Newby, Thomas Piers, John Overshiner, William H. Pickler, Hugh T. Prentice, George Powers, John F. Rodman, Moses Russle, John M. Rutherford, Philip Shadrion, George Shoemaker, Frederick Schleicher, Cornelius Standiford, Thomas C. Stucher, Peter Smith, Thomas J. Smith, William R. South, Fielding R. Seale, Francis Tartarat, William W. Taylor, Joshua G. Trueblood, Isaac N. Thomas, John M. Tatlock, Abram Tatlock, Leonard M. White, Spencer C. Walker, George Wright, Telle Weeks, Andrew York.

[The roll furnishes no means of determining the residence of recruits to this company.]

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Henry Duncan (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry Pennington, New Albany.

Captain Eben Knight (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Additional enlisted men—Thomas S. Dryman, William H. Duncan, Clarke county; Henry Achord, Floyd county.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

Recruits, Adolphus Banc, Paul L. Banc, Peter Fatig, Robert Fenwick, Lawson Stone, New Albany; Orin A. Searles, Floyd's Knobs.

COMPANY C.

Private Harbin Kepley, Jeffersonville, recruit.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATE.

Albert G. Austin, New Albany. Recruits, Joseph Singer, Joseph Greenor, New Albany; John W. Swartz, Bennettsville.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT

was recruited late in 1861, and early in 1862, and mustered in February 11th, at Gosport. At New Albany it was equipped with Enfield rifles, and on the 18th started by river for Cairo, there embarking for Commerce, Missouri. It was the first regiment to report to General Pope for the Army of the Mississippi. February 25th it moved to Benton, and was there brigaded with four other Indiana regiments. Early in March it shared in the siege of New Madrid, and was one of the first commands entering the place. April 7th it crossed the Mississippi, and marched to Tiptonville, aiding to capture five thousand prisoners. Its subsequent movements were to Fort Pillow, Cairo, and Hamburg, Tennessee, Corinth, Boonville, Clear Creek, Ripley, Jacinto, Rienzi, and other points. October 3d and 4th it was heavily engaged at Corinth. January 3d to March 1, 1863, it was on guard duty near Memphis, and then went to Helena, Arkansas. March 12th it started with the Yazoo expedition, returned April 10th, and going to Milliken's Bend on the 15th. On the 24th it started for Vicksburg, and was engaged subsequently at Forty Hills, Raymond, and Champion Hills. Its skirmishers were the first to enter Jackson, and its battle-worn flag was soon floating from the State capitol. It joined in the siege of

Vicksburg, and suffered severely in the assault of May 22d, when one hundred and twenty-six men were killed or wounded. July 4th it was in the column which marched into Vicksburg, and remained until September 13th, when it was sent to Helena, and thence to Memphis, Corinth, and Glendale. October 19th it started for Chattanooga, and shared the glory of the Mission Ridge victory. It was afterwards in the Atlanta campaign and the marches to the sea and northward, and was mustered out at Louisville July 17th. It had received seven hundred and seventy-seven recruits during its service, and lost seven hundred and ninety-three, and had traveled thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine miles in its various campaigns.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Major Elijah Sabin, New Albany.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas Riley, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

John Byrne, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant William B. Lyons, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant (also private) Samuel W. Taylor, New Albany,

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Wilford H. Wellman, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Thomas Riley, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Joseph Self, John E. Stanley.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain (also second and first lieutenant) Ephraim J. Hollis, New Albany.

First Lieutenant William B. Lyons, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Paley W. Fitzgerald, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal John Thurston, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

George D. Byorly, Andrew Hogg, James W. Mahuran, Ebenezer L. Mahuran, George W. Newman, Lewis N. Ritter, William T. Ritter, David Stover, Joseph Woods, Lorenzo Wood, New Providence; Paley Fitzgerald, Frederick Kooek, Alexander Williamson, New Albany. Recruits—George W. Adamson, William H. Morton, Thomas Newcomb, Luther D. Whitten, New Albany; Thomas M. Harlin, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY H.

Private George J. Fullern, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Howard Webber, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Additional enlisted man, William Holmes, New Albany.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

It was raised in the Second Congressional district, with the celebrated Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville (already a major general), as its first colonel under provisional appointment; rendezvoused at Camp Noble, New Albany; was hastened into service August 19, 1862, by the danger menacing Cincinnati, and marched at once for Lexington, Kentucky. It was in the ill-starred action near Richmond on the 30th, when most of the regiment were captured and paroled. The entire command was reunited at New Albany September 10th was refitted at Indianapolis in November, and started for the field again December 10th. At Corinth, Mississippi, it joined the First brigade of Dodge's division, and remained in garrison till August 18, 1863. Six companies (B, C, D, E, G, and I) were engaged at the battle of Collierville October 11, 1863. Moved October 29th to Pulaski, Tennessee, and staid till spring. With the Second division, Sixteenth corps, in late April, 1864, it went to join in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross-roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, before Atlanta, and at Jonesborough. Near Atlanta its division was transferred to the Fifteenth corps, and started for Rome September 26th, returning in time, however, to join in the "marching through Georgia." It reached Washington through the Carolinas and Virginia May 24, 1865, and was there mustered out June 3, 1865. Upon arrival at Indianapolis it was publicly welcomed, June 12th, in addresses by Governor Morton and others. Some of its recruits served with the Fifty-ninth until the muster-out of that regiment July 17, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel DeWitt C. Anthony, New Albany.

Lieutenant Colonel (also adjutant and major) Thomas G. Morrison, New Albany.

Major John W. Gerard, New Albany.

Adjutant William H. Mahon, New Albany.

Quartermaster Campbell Hay, Jeffersonville.

Quartermaster Thomas C. Hammond, Charlestown.

Surgeon Nathaniel Field, Jeffersonville.

Surgeon James C. Simonon (also assistant surgeon) of Charlestown.

Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Day, New Albany. Commissary Sergeant Edward A. Cobb, New Albany.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

James G. Rowth, James N. Rowth, New Albany.

COMPANY D.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant William H. Day, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

Private Aaron Rigler, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY G.

Private John M. Merryweather.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant David Simpson, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

Harrison T. Gandy, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Gerard, New Albany.

Captain James N. Payton (also first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain Charles P. Sisloff (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Winfield S. Whitman (also second lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant John B. Parker, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Alexander B. Hoskins, New Albany.

[The following named were also of New Albany, with the exception noted. The residences of many of this company are not given on the roll].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles R. Sisloff.

Sergeant William F. Haigh.

Corporal Middleton C. Tucker (Jeffersonville).

Corporal James H. Smith.

Corporal Abraham McCoblan.

Musician William K. Shipman.

Waggoner Asahel M. Pyburn.

PRIVATE.

Martin Ashby, Bernard Brady, Walter P. Brown, Henry H. Baxter, Calvin Carpenter, Ephraim Carnes, Lee Carpenter, Alfred Danton, William Grimes, Dieu D. Hinneux, Robert Hinton, Charles E. Jones, John Kelly, Henry B. Leach, Leonard Leach, John E. Lavey, Harvey Money, William C. Miller, Patrick O'Brien, William A. Smith, Michael Shine, Jacob Schester, John Whitten, Robert O. Whitten, William Whitten, Michael F. Wemyss, Michael Waters, Joseph Weaver.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—COMPANY A.

George W. Townsend, recruit, New Albany.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY.

John Graves, recruit company H, New Albany.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT (SIXTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

PRIVATE.

Andrew Hand, William Holmes, New Albany.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (FOURTH CAVALRY).

Organized at Indianapolis August 22, 1862. Four companies were promptly sent to Henderson, Kentucky, and the rest to Louisville, to aid in the campaign against the Confederate invaders. The former battalion had skirmishes at Madisonville August 26th and October 5th, and another at Mt. Washington October 1st, suffering some loss. The other battalions encamped for a time near Madison, Indiana, and presently crossed near Vevay and marched to Frankfort, arriving about October 24th. Its next station was at Gallatin, Tennessee. On Christmas a fight was had with John Morgan near Munfordville, in which he was beaten. January and February, 1865, it moved to Murfreesboro, and operated thereabout for several months, having a sharp skirmish at Rutherford's creek March 10th. The battalions were united this spring, and took an active part in the Chattanooga campaign under Rosecrans. It was at the battle of Chickamauga, and again engaged September 23d, and then November 1st, at Fayetteville, Tennessee. It was in east Tennessee during the winter of 1863-64, in advanced position, and bore conspicuous part in the affairs at Mossy Creek, Tabbot's, and Dandridge, for which it was highly praised in the official reports. January 24th, 1864, in a sharp action at Fair Garden, in which the second battalion of the Fourth charged the Confederate skirmish line, and the first joined in a sabre charge on a battery, capturing it and a large number of prisoners, Lieutenant Colonel Leslie, of this regiment, was killed, but the enemy was thoroughly routed. In May it moved with Sherman's cavalry against Atlanta, and fought the enemy at Varnell's Station, Burnt Church, and Newman. In October it was engaged at Columbia, Tennessee; the next month was on duty near Louisville, in January at Nashville, and in February at Waterloo, Alabama. It was in Wilson's campaign through that State, sharing in the battles of Plantersville and Selma. In May it went to Nashville, and remained in the Provisional Cavalry Camp at Edgefield until mustered out, June 29, 1865. The men were paid off and discharged shortly

after, and scattered northward to their homes, preferring not to return in a body.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Warren Horr, Charlestown.

Captain Samuel E. W. Simonson (also first lieutenant), Charlestown.

Captain Richard F. Nugent (also first lieutenant), Charlestown.

First Lieutenant Thomas B. Prather, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Edmund J. Davis, Charlestown.

Second Lieutenant Isaac M. Koons, Charlestown.

Second Lieutenant Albert Taggart, Charlestown.

Second Lieutenant Enoch S. Boston, Jeffersonville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas B. Prather, Charlestown.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac M. Koons, Charlestown.

Company Commissary Sergeant Alban Lutz, Charlestown.

Sergeant John Andrews, Charlestown.

Sergeant William H. Dunlevy, Charlestown.

Sergeant William M. Gibson, Charlestown.

Sergeant Thomas E. Hill, New Albany.

Corporal William Johnson, Jeffersonville.

Corporal John T. Kelly, New Albany.

Corporal George W. King, New Albany.

Corporal William M. Burns, New Albany.

Corporal John T. Littell, New Albany.

Corporal Washington P. Butts, New Albany.

Corporal John W. Cass, Memphis.

Bugler David Ferrier, Charlestown.

Bugler William F. Blankenbaker, Charlestown.

Farrier and Blacksmith Charles H. Harris, Charlestown.

Farrier and Blacksmith Joseph Newby, Henryville.

Saddler William D. Teeple, Charlestown.

Wagoner George W. Gibson, Charlestown.

PRIVATES.

Reuben Bottorff, John F. Brown, James W. Bennett, James H. Cartner, John W. Coons, James R. Demar, Milton R. Davis, William T. Dawkins, Edward Fitzgerald, Samuel Ferrier, Thomas Gifford, Newton F. Gibson, Thomas B. Gibson, Jacob Gibson, Joseph M. Haas, Andrew J. Hackleberry, John J. Hazeburn, Henry Howard, James M. Harris, George W. Kirk, Crassey L. Key, George Littell, John C. Lutz, Samuel Mills, Isaac W. Noe, Richard F. Nugent, Thomas J. Roger, Elijah J. Sommers, Thomas B. Suttle, Thomas Stricker, Alexander B. Smith, John W. Saltkill, William A. Trimble, Albert Taggart, Joseph M. Tifford, James M. Vanhook, John J. Weber, Jesse Washburn, George D. Watson, William H. Young, Charlestown; Gideon W. Ware, George C. Sharped, Anthony Rapp, Henry Miller, Charles Northam, William Mower, James W. Jacobs, Thomas J. Jacobs, Worden P. Fields, John A. Blakeslee, Jeffersonville; Banonia Beggarly, Louis W. Beggarly, James O. Beggarly, Clinton Beggarly, Thomas Scott, Providence; Louis P. Bailey, Louis S. Cass, Samuel Harris, Memphis; James M. Covert, Oregon; Thomas L. Dunahue, Maranna Dunahue, William H. Defenbaugh, New Washington; Elwilt Enlow, Whitman Gordon, William E. Jones, James A. Robertson, Cornelius Sargent, New Albany; John Long, Bethlehem; Martin L. Prather, Utica. Recruits, James H. Bover, William J. Badger, Lewis Badger, James S. Conner, John Douglas, Andrew J. Gillespie, William H. Gillespie,

Samuel K. Hough, John Massmar, John Wilson, Jackson M. Thompson, Charlestown; Hugh Bell, Charles Freedlove, John J. Crawford, Benjamin F. Hedrick, William M. Massingale, Gideon Spraberry, Jesse F. Spraberry, William R. Spraberry, William Spearman, William Stanny, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First (also second) Lieutenant Henry Lodge, New Albany.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

John Topy, James Topy, New Albany.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Eighty-first rendezvoused at Jeffersonville with William W. Caldwell, of that place, as colonel, and was mustered in August 29, 1862. It left at once for Louisville, and was there till October 1st; then joined Buell's army and marched against Bragg, but did not take part in the battle of Perryville, though on the field. Moving to Nashville it was assigned to the Third brigade in General Jefferson C. Davis' (First) division, and staid there till December 26th, when it moved with the army on Murfreesboro, and had its first fight at Stone River. It was in the right wing when the rebels made their headlong charge upon it December 31st. Its brigade held the position until both flanks were uncovered by the Federal retreat, when it had also to fall back. The Eighty-first lost eighty-eight men in this action, of whom forty-four were "missing." After the battle it encamped at Murfreesboro till June 26th, and then started in the movement on Chattanooga. It was engaged at Liberty Gap and at Chickamauga, where it lost 8 killed, 59 wounded, and 22 missing. It was at Chattanooga till October 25th; at Bridgeport, Alabama, till January 26, 1864, and at Ooltewah, Tennessee, till the opening of the Atlanta campaign. In this the regiment was engaged at Rocky Face, Resaca, Kingston, Bald Knob, Kenesaw, Marietta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's. After the occupation it remained in Atlanta till October 3d, when it joined in the pursuit of Hood to the rear of Sherman's position. October 31st it left Chattanooga as train guard, and marched to Pulaski, Tennessee, and thence to Franklin, where it fought in the action of Schofield's forces against Hood's. December 15th and 16th it bore part in the battles before Nashville, and followed in the pursuit to the Tennessee

see river. It then marched to Huntsville and on to Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee; thence to Bull's Gap, and April 3, 1865, started with an expedition into North Carolina. It was returned to Nashville on the 22d, and there staid till June 13th, when it was mustered out. Reaching Indianapolis two days after, it was the recipient, with others, of a grand welcome home in the capitol grounds. Of the 927 men with which it began service, there were remaining 250, with 27 officers. Its recruits were transferred to the Thirty-first Indiana veterans, and served in Texas till the muster out, in November, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel (also adjutant) William W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.
Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Leonidas Stout, New Albany.

Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin G. Mathey, New Albany.

Major William G. Richards, New Albany.

Major William D. Evrilt, Charlestown.

Adjutant Aug Jocelyn, New Albany.

Adjutant John J. Gallagher, Jeffersonville.

Quartermaster William H. Daniel, New Albany.

Chaplain Peter St. Clair, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Leonidas Stout, New Albany.

Captain (also first lieutenant) Henry E. Jones, New Albany.

Captain (also first lieutenant) Spencer H. McCoy, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Teaford, Georgetown.

Second Lieutenant Wilford M. Allen, Greenville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas W. Teaford, Georgetown.

Sergeant Jesse D. Teaford, Georgetown.

Sergeant Philip Rosenberger, New Albany.

Sergeant William Nance, New Albany.

Corporal James M. Laughlin, New Albany.

Corporal Hezekiah Cleveland, New Albany.

Corporal John W. Speak, Greenville.

Corporal Tifford M. Allen, Greenville.

Corporal Tifford H. Sherly, Edwardsburg.

Corporal John C. Carroll, Memphis.

Musician Josiah T. Little, Sellersburg.

Musician Willard Stockdale, New Albany.

Wagoner James Williams, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

James M. Akers, Elisha W. Allen, Benjamin S. Bell, John Blise, Emanuel Blise, Greer W. Davis, James Dicks, George W. Fisher, John Joyce, John R. Kennedy, Charles G. T. Leppert, David F. Lewis, Richard McCaffrey, Spencer H. McCoy, Silas Quick, Hardin B. Roberts, Andrew J. Ross, George Robinson, William Stoll, David Stepp, John W. Turner, James W. Turner, Martin Young, New Albany; William H. Wright, Louis T. Teaford, Alexander Sampson, Robert P. Minton, Eiphalaet Hickman, George Burkhardt, Lafayette Burkhardt, Georgetown; John T. Adkins, George

W. Alien, Claborne Sloan, Thomas Gray, Bennettsville; John W. Wright, John L. McCoy, Calvin Bottor, Sellersburg; C. E. Fisher, Henry C. Tyler, Edwardsburg; Christ Gaustine, Thomas J. Martin, William H. Tibbets, Greenville; William R. Merrill, Blue Lick; Solomon Simpson, Henry H. Ward, Muddy Fork; George W. Sweeny, New Providence. Recruit, George W. Teaford, Georgetown.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain (also second and first lieutenant) Andrew J. Howard, Jeffersonville.

Captain (also second and first lieutenant) William H. H. Northcott, Jeffersonville.

Captain Eugene M. Schell (second and first lieutenant also), Jeffersonville.

Captain Leonard H. Tuttle (also first lieutenant), Utica.

First Lieutenant William H. Morgan, Henryville.

First Lieutenant George W. Alpha, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant James Wilson, Utica.

Second Lieutenant George W. Clark, Henryville.

Second Lieutenant Charles Ashton, Utica.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant W. H. H. Northcott, Jeffersonville.

Sergeant Peter H. Bohart, Henryville.

Sergeant James Mitchell, Henryville.

Sergeant Samuel Gardner, Jeffersonville.

Sergeant Emery W. Bruner, Utica.

Corporal John Gallagher, Jeffersonville.

Corporal Eugene M. Schell, Jeffersonville.

Corporal George W. Alpha, Jeffersonville.

Corporal Alpin S. Piather, Utica.

Corporal James Wilson, Utica.

Corporal Henry H. Pratt, Henryville.

Corporal Matthew Mahan, Clark county.

Musician C. E. W. Glossbrenner, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

Charles Ashton, Uriah Bennett, Gabriel Bell, William D. Blizzard, Melvill W. Bruner, George T. Fry, Benjamin Hammond, James W. Hooper, John W. Jacobs, John M. Laws, Charles McCormick Joseph G. Snider, Amos Summers, Leonard H. Tuttle, Utica; William T. Young John T. Sneed, George W. Scott, Thomas Powell, Robert L. Parkinson, James S. Norris, John S. Midcap, George McCarty, John Maley, Morton Long, James N. Seclar, Alexander G. Green, James H. Ford, Michael Fannon John Dunn, Peter Cosgrove, Dunmick Bishop, Jeffersonville; Joseph Byer, John Cole, John W. Cowling, Francis M. Daily, William Devansa, William Detrich, Cyrus Decamp, Sargent W. Evans, Cornelius Fields, Daniel J. Green, Wesley Gross, Henry H. Gray, James W. Houseworth, William Kemple, Henry Kemple, Robert Kirk, Joseph Koener, John Lambert, John Laws, George W. Lewellan, Frederick Lotz, Milton A. Mahan, John O. McClure, Samuel L. McHenry, Daniel O'Hara, William Sample, Andrew J. Stoner, Levi Sturdevant, Peter Stein, Daniel Stoner, Amos St. Clair, Arthur St. Clair, Elisha W. Thompson, Louis Thompson, John P. Walker, Joseph Walker, Henryville.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain (also first lieutenant) Anthony Mottwiler, Georgetown.

First Lieutenant Daniel K. Starr, Georgetown.

Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Mitchell, New Providence.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant A. Mottwiler, Georgetown.
 Sergeant David B. Starr, New Albany.
 Sergeant David G. Hudson, New Albany.
 Corporal Benjamin Buzly, New Albany.
 Corporal John W. Flickner, Edwardsville.
 Corporal Zonawine Sloan, Edwardsville.
 Corporal Lyman Davis, Georgetown.
 Corporal Jesse H. Watts, Georgetown.
 Corporal John J. Grandell, Georgetown.
 Corporal George W. West, Georgetown.
 Musician Francis M. Zonawine, Edwardsville.
 Musician Lafayette Lydice, Edwardsville.
 Wagoner John Swartz, Edwardsville.

PRIVATES.

Henry Atkins, William Atkins, New Albany; Jacob Baker, James W. Byerly, Albert Cave, John Churchman, William Cochran, Cyrus Crandall, Nathaniel Crandall, George W. Davis, Samuel Daugherty, Spurgeon Duncan, Jefferson Engleman, Adam J. Eddleman, A. J. Fox, J. R. Fox, Jesse B. Harmon, Elijah Harmon, George W. Hedrick, John Hedrick, Moses Harper, Manaples Kepley, Isaac Kepley, Francis M. Lansford, Lafayette Mosier, Robert C. Miller, William Tipton, Henry Tipton, William Thomas, Hamilton Tresswriter, James P. Tyler, John H. Tyler, William H. Tyler, Rolly Tyler, Jere Utz, George W. Watts, David W. H. Wolf, Georgetown; Henry C. Whitson, Martin Stover, Preston Sparks, Moses Shoemaker, Ezekiel Porter, Ephraim McNamara, Louis A. Morell, Peter Moody, George M. C. Littell, Harry Denny, William Coats, George W. Brown, John S. Brown, New Providence.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edward G. Mathey (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

Captain James M. Graham (also second and first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant James Wilson, Utica.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal James M. Graham, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

John G. Davis, Newton Gordon, August Jocelyn, John Johnson, William H. Martin, New Albany.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Elijah R. Mitchell, New Providence.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William J. Richards (also first and second lieutenant), New Albany.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William D. Evitt, Charlestown.
 Captain John Carney, Charlestown.
 First Lieutenant John C. McCormack, Charlestown.
 Second Lieutenant John Schwallier, Charlestown.
 Second Lieutenant George T. Peters, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

[The rest of this company, from the residence of its officers, is presumed to have been from Clarke county.]

First Sergeant Edmund T. Bower.

Sergeant Thomas L. Cole.

Sergeant Andrew Dunn.
 Sergeant John M. McCormick.
 Sergeant George T. Peters.
 Corporal John A. Mitchell.
 Corporal William H. T. Hostetter.
 Corporal Jackson D. Murry.
 Corporal Amos Murry.
 Corporal Andrew J. Nicholas.
 Corporal Clayland Long.
 Corporal John S. Robertson.
 Corporal George W. McConoughy.
 Musician James A. Stuart.
 Wagoner William A. Mitchell.

PRIVATES.

Henry B. Abbott, John F. Adams, Samuel Adams, William H. Barrett, Conrad Bolls, Dennis R. Bottroff, Martin B. Bottroff, Nathan A. Bowyer, John A. Bowyer, William A. Bower, Nathan Brooks, John A. Buchanan, Albert N. Carroll, John Canny, James J. Cole, Thomas J. Cole, George Cook, George W. Conn, William Coons, Benjamin F. Curtis, John L. Delahunt, Christian Ditsler, David D. Divine, John W. Edwards, William H. Fifer, Allen Fisher, Andrew J. Fisher, James Franey, Andrew J. Fullilove, John Garrick, George W. Giffin, Charles Green, Charles T. Hall, George Hall, Michael Hannay, George Hartman, Thomas L. Henthorn, Amos M. Henthorn, John M. Hostetter, Elisha Hobbs, William Hooker, Miles C. Hodgin, John H. Hutchings, Hanbury Hughes, Andrew J. Izzard, George G. Jenkins, Thomas J. Jones, James Kelley, Thomas Knowland, Henry W. Lamppin, Henry Lutz, Albert Matthews, Hamilton McCormick, Robert W. McMurry, William P. Miller, Frederick W. Miller, Thomas J. Murry, John Owens, William C. Patterson, William A. Percy, William Plasket, James T. Prent, William H. Robertson, James N. Ross, Jacob A. Salmon, John M. Scott, Henry Shouldis, Elijah F. Smith, James F. Smith, Alva R. Topflinger, Joseph W. Topflinger, John M. Vought, William D. Vought, William A. L. Watson, William P. Watson, Isaac Watson, Augustus Welty, Thomas J. Yarbrough.

Recruits—Milton B. Cole, Martin W. Cowsey, Thomas W. Gray, John Long, Alonzo M. Starks.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

James A. Robison, New Albany; Daniel Taft, Thomas F. Warner, New Washington.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant David B. Adams, Georgetown.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (INFANTRY).

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Charles W. Haxton, Jeremiah Haxton, New Albany.

NINETIETH REGIMENT (CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Matthew Clegg, Henryville.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Matthew S. Clegg, Henryville.

Sergeant William A. Craig, Henryville.
 Sergeant Daniel W. Layman, Henryville.
 Corporal James A. Clegg, Henryville.
 Corporal Charles W. Bailey, Blue Lick.
 Corporal Edward W. Bagshaw, Memphis.
 Corporal John C. Smith, Memphis.
 Blacksmith Benjamin F. Atkins, Blue Lick.

PRIVATE.

William L. Belding, George W. Brooker, Blue Lick; Charles P. Durmot, Memphis; Willford Fields, Aaron O. Good, Joseph B. Layman, James Killay, Benjamin Peeler, Nelson Quick, John K. Clegg, all of Henryville; Christian Josling, New Albany; Phillip Philbough, Georgetown.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT (INFANTRY),

raised in the First Congressional district in August, 1862—only seven companies—which were mustered in October 1st. The battalion did guard duty at Madisonville and Smithland, Kentucky, till June 15, 1863, when it went in pursuit of John Morgan. It then camped at Russellville. The same summer the regiment was filled up by the addition of three companies of six months' men, of which company K was one. Its subsequent service was mainly with Sherman in Georgia. It was engaged near Cumberland Gap, February 2, 1864; at Pine Mountain, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Decatur, Peach-tree Creek, the right of Atlanta, and Utoy Creek, in the Atlanta campaign. It was in the pursuit of Hood and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Transferred to North Carolina, it aided in the capture of Wilmington, and moved to Goldsboro and Raleigh. At Salisbury, North Carolina, it was mustered out June 26, 1865, and started for Indianapolis, where it had an enthusiastic public welcome. It had lost eighty-one killed and wounded, and returned with nineteen officers and three hundred and fifteen men, its recruits having been transferred to other regiments. In the winter of 1864, the three companies of six months' men, upon the expiration of their term, were replaced by three of one-year recruits, forming new companies H, I, and K.

COMPANY I.

[One year service].

Private John Archambau, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

[Six months service.]

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Willett M. Wilcox, New Albany.
 First Lieutenant George W. C. Self, New Albany.
 Second Lieutenant John P. Smith, New Albany.

The rest of this company is presumed to have belonged to Floyd county.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Phillip Miller.
 Sergeant Benjamin H. Briggs.
 Sergeant John M. Daniel.
 Sergeant Henry Friedley.
 Sergeant Thomas Griffith.
 Corporal Martin Gary.
 Corporal Fred Murphy.
 Corporal Thomas E. Beard.
 Corporal John Johnson.
 Corporal Walter Knibbs.
 Corporal Peter Richards.
 Corporal George M. Miller.
 Corporal Luckey Smith.
 Musician John P. Brooks.
 Musician Charles Barker.
 Wagoner William Nesbitt.

PRIVATE.

William Allen, Richard J. Abbott, William Binkley, Lyman Brooks, John Boxer, Robert Burns, Henry Bullitt, Thomas Burton, Miles Berry, Charles H. Bliss, Ewing D. Carr, David Catner, John Cotrell, John Claspill, Columbus Duggings, Alfred Derramore, Brutus Ehrlich, William Egbert, Silas Elliott, George Fultz, August Fisher, Jacob Gabel, Andrew Hand, William Howard, Allen Hutchins, William, Johnson, Samuel D. Johnston, Henry Kelter, William Linn Linn Luty, Thomas E. Langdon, John Miller, Elijah Miller Joel Morgan, Teuch McCaery, Hamilton McCormick, William Minninger, George Moss, Elias Nantz, George W. Plants, George H. Pennington, Alfred Redform, Henry Rice, Simon Rice, David Rodeffer, Frank M. Rumington, John Roney, David W. Rowland, Charles Robertson, Richard Stringer, Malton Simond, Austin B. Smith, Henry Storm, John W. Sowers, James Stockdale, James Shroyer, John Leib, Polk Turner, Jacob Trice, Thomas Vaughn, John Veirs, Samuel Wiseman, Peter Wise, William Wilson, Jacob West, Henry Webster, Harvey Winters.

Recruits—Jacob Anstott, James Kirkham, William J. Ross.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This was raised in the Third Congressional district and mustered in at Madison in the fall of 1862. It served in Sherman's army in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee, and on railroad guard duty the next February and March near Memphis; in Louisiana with General Sherman's Fifteenth corps, in the movement on Jackson, Mississippi, and the siege of Vicksburg; in several expeditions into Mississippi, and in the disastrous affair at Brice's Cross Roads, June 10, 1864, where it was stampeded with a total loss of two hundred and fifty-three, of whom one hundred and eighty-four were prisoners. Transferred to Nashville in December, it was engaged in the defeat and pursuit of Hood, and went into winter quarters at Eastport, Mississippi, till February 6, 1865. It shared actively in the siege of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, and the storming of Fort Blakely. It was then stationed

at Montgomery and Gainesville till ordered home. August 10, 1865, it was mustered out at Memphis. Of its original nine hundred and twenty-three, it had but eighteen officers and two hundred men left. Companies I and K were detained in service till October, 1865.

Major James F. McCurdy, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

Private William Robinson, New Albany.
Recruit—George W. Dean, New Albany.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Campbell Welch, New Washington.
Second Lieutenant Francis Hall, New Washington.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank Hall, New Washington.
Corporal William M. Dickey, New Washington.
Corporal Sol D. Rogers.
Corporal James H. Clapp.

PRIVATES.

William J. Turner, Joshua M. Tull, New Washington; Samuel H. Amrick, Joel Albright, James A. Brinton, William R. Cole, James A. Curtis, William R. Clapp, Henry J. Clapp, William F. Clapp, John H. Cartner, Robert F. Daily, William H. Dorman, Chambers Fields, John T. Hutchings, William R. Laswell, Benjamin F. Lemon, Albert Rush, James M. Smith.

Recruits—William Cartner, Oregon; William M. Sturdevant, Memphis.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

George W. Dean, Fidell Shadiner, New Albany.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lafayette Frederick (also first lieutenant), Galena.

Captain William Lamb, Galena.
First Lieutenant Pleasant Lang, Galena.
Second Lieutenant Martin V. Mallory, Galena.
First (also second) Lieutenant Frederick Miller, New Albany.
First Lieutenant William M. Gregg, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William F. Brown.
Sergeant Charles Wells.
Sergeant Pleasant Lang.
Sergeant Martin V. Mallory.
Corporal John B. Compton.
Corporal William H. Merryman.
Corporal Michael J. Naville.
Corporal Harrison C. Lamb.
Musician Alexander Dodd.

PRIVATES.

Richard Dunn, John W. Faulkner, Conrad Hiser, Conrad Kingberger, Peter Merkel, Benjamin S. McCord, Robert F. Minshall, August Sperzel, Lewis Sperzel, George W. Slythe, Jacob Wells, William Wells, James M. Watkins, David Williams.

[The following were recruits].

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal William Gregg, New Albany.
Corporal William C. Atkins, New Albany.
Corporal Levi T. Hand, New Albany.
Sergeant Charles F. Roger, Floyd's Knobs.
Musician Joseph Drysdale, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

James N. Revis, Galena; August F. Amborn, Brewer Bird, Adam Bower, Lewis Bir, Jacob Bailey, William G. Chamberlain, William P. Cortner, Valentine Hellwic, Frank Hatfield, August Kriger, Frank L. Lipman, Edward Money, Samuel Morris, Lewis S. Nelson, William H. Perry, Julius S. Ferry, John Rister, Samuel R. Smith, Frederick Sellers, Michael Sohn, Charles A. O. Schrader, William Wedge, Joseph Zollars, John W. Athon, Samuel McKeek, New Albany; John R. Yarbrough, William G. Yarbrough, Jeffersonville; Curtis Atkins, William H. Cochran, Samuel R. Davis, William Foust, Paul E. Grugard, Walter Moore, Jasper Richards, Floyd's Knobs; Isaac Metcalf, Thomas M. Martin, Greenville.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT

MEN

was recruited for six months' service in July and August, 1863, and mustered in at Indianapolis September 17th. It was sent to Kentucky, joining a brigade of six months Indiana troops, and marching thence in October to East Tennessee. Near Greenville it remained until November. On the 14th it was in imminent danger of capture at Church Mountain Gap, but escaped by leaving all baggage and making a forced march to Bean's Station. It was then in garrison at Cumberland Gap, Strawberry Plains, and Maynardville until near the end of its term. "The winter campaign of the six months men in East Tennessee," says the Report, "for hardships and real suffering was perhaps more severe than that of any other winter campaign of the war. The One Hundred and Seventeenth suffered its share of these privations, marching over mountains, crossing streams, and enduring the severest exposure without shoes, and at times living upon quarter rations." The regiment was discharged at Indianapolis about the middle of February, 1864.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William H. H. Strouse, Greenville.
First Lieutenant George W. Smith, Greenville.

Second Lieutenant Jona Peter, New Albany.

[The promotions of these officers are not shown, no muster-out rolls having been received by the adjutant general. The company was wholly from Floyd county.]

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James S. Flaggans.

Sergeant George W. Lukenbill.
 Sergeant Nelson Lukenbill.
 Sergeant Robert Lappenfield.
 Sergeant George W. Brown.
 Corporal Hiram B. Stevenson.
 Corporal Leonard Southerland.
 Corporal Josh Win.
 Corporal Walter P. Davis.
 Corporal Theodore Mosier.
 Corporal Jeremiah Floyd.
 Corporal Isaac Metcalf.
 Corporal John Sigler.
 Musician Charles E. Scott.

PRIVATES.

Bennett Andrew, John Arnold, Thomas Byerley, Frank T. Bradberry, James Buley, James M. Brown, James Bunch, George Burgess, Robert Boston, Wade Broomfield, Jonathan Boston, George Barker, Charles H. Dodge, Thomas Dodge, Oscar F. Davis, Pennington R. Eliphilet, George Elliott, Levi Elliott, William P. Ellis, John Flemings, Thomas Flemings, James H. Foster, Marshall Gardner, Jesse Gibson, Matthew Graham, Charles P. Harmon, Alexander W. Hadden, Edward B. Henry, William Henry, Finley A. Hancock, Thomas W. Hedgecock, William C. Jones, William H. Johnson, John Lownery, John K. Low, Warden Lincoln, John H. Mulvania, John Moore, Daniel F. McCrey, George Mosier, Isaac Moss, William B. Moore, George O'Neal, William Mylner, Thomas McKinster, Isaac Nelson, William Palson, Evans Pavay, Volney Phillips, Jonathan Poe, Elijah Perkiser, James H. Rollens, John W. Rollings, Henry H. Royce, Alvin C. Roll, Peter Rising, Michael Rising, Marion Royce, William Redman, John T. Radcliff, Charles Rowlings, James Suppenfield, Elias Sigler, Thomas G. Strange, Noah U. Sutherland, William L. Swartz, William H. H. Smith, Warren Taylor, George Thornbaugh, Isaac Thackara, Daniel Underwood, Isaiah Williams, Conrad S. Whitman, John Wright, Moses Wingby, Haw Wingby, Newton Webb, Joseph Yunt, John Ziger.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT
(SEVENTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY M.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Thomas W. Gibson, Charlestown.
 Corporal George Lutz, Charlestown.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Matthews, Oliver N. Ratts, Charlestown.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Edward Griffin, Springville.

PRIVATES.

Joshua Winders and Alfred Winders, Springville.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT
(TENTH CAVALRY).

This had two camps of rendezvous—at Vincennes and Columbus. February 2, 1863, it was fully organized, but did not take the field until May 3d, when, without horses and armed as infantry, it started to Nashville and Pulaski, Ten-

nessee, where, and at Decatur, Alabama, it was engaged in guarding railroads during the Atlanta campaign. September 28th it fought the battle of Pulaski with Forrest, and a detachment at Decatur had a four-days' fight with Hood's men in October. In that campaign the remainder was in action at Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynold's Hill, and Sugar Creek. After Hood's retreat the Decatur battalion fought at Flint River, Indian Creek, Courtland, and Mount Hope, and captured a valuable supply train, ten guns, and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The detachments joined in February, and went to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile Bay, where it aided in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It then marched through Montgomery and Columbus to Vicksburg, where it did garrison and patrol duty to the end of its service, August 31, 1865. It had twenty-eight officers and five hundred and nineteen men upon arrival at Indianapolis September 5th.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Bradburn, Jeffersonville.
 First Lieutenant Jasper F. Dunlap, Jeffersonville.
 First Lieutenant John F. Leftwick, Jeffersonville.
 First Lieutenant John T. Dunlap, Jeffersonville.
 Second Lieutenant Franklin G. Wall, Jeffersonville.

[The rest nearly all Clarke county men.]

PRIVATES.

David Adams, James R. Arthur, William A. Boin, John Boley, John Craswell, Hudson B. Brady, James M. Brooks, James M. Brown, James C. Bryant, Peter Burke, Leonard Carr, Gideon C. Childers, James C. Clark, Mart V. B. Clark, Seymour Clendenin, Thomas B. Cooper, William C. Crawford, Patrick Cruley, William Daniel, James A. Dixon, Michael Devaney (Floyd county), Rufus Dodd, Thomas Dowdy, Patrick Dowling, John Dugan, Walt F. Eversoll, John R. Floyd, Mart Fuly, Eli R. Flurry, James Few, John Gentry, James W. Harris, Carter Harris, William Harris, James Harris, Julius C. A. Hargett, William H. Heasley, George W. Holt, James Herrel, Alexander D. Huron, Andrew J. Heckimbottom, Putnam C. Hickman, Patrick Hines, William Howington, Polk Howington, Lewis Huber, Robert Humble, James M. Hunt, Daniel Hyatt, Nicholas C. Jones, Thomas Jarred, Patrick Joyce, Joseph King, James Kelley, Lorenzo D. Solar, John H. Leftwick, Sterling B. Lucas, James Mack, Michael Moser, John A. May, William Mann, Thomas McCandless, William McCaw, John T. McDaniel, Claiborne P. Millican, Hezekiah McGrady, Mart Mahan, Hugh Murphy, Barney McCardle, James Newcomb, William W. Porter, James Patton, John J. Pritchett, Zebuliah Payne, William C. Reed, James W. Ray, Isaac Roberts, William H. Robertson, Andrew J. Rowill, James S. Sanders, James Sartain, John Squires, James M. Selvage, Allen Slaten, Samuel Stout, Mart V. B. Smith, William G. Sprucill, Francis M. Thomas, Powell C. Thompson, Richard Towns, Franklin G. Wall, Thomas J. Weatherly, James S.

Wade, John White, Robert M. (or W.) White, William S. Webster, George Wilburn, Humphrey Williams, John Willis.

[No addresses are given with names of recruits to this company.]

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT
(THIRTEENTH CAVALRY).**

This was the last cavalry command raised in Indiana. Recruiting for it was begun in September, 1863, and continued till April 29, 1864, when it was mustered into service at Indianapolis. It left the next day for Nashville, and joined a camp of instruction there till May 31st, when it was sent to garrison duty at Huntsville. Here it was in several skirmishes and on the 1st of October held its position against the entire force of General Buford. October 16th companies A, C, D, F, H, and I, started for Louisville, whence they were ordered to Paducah. In November they moved from Louisville to Nashville, and were presently in the battles of Overall's Creek and Wilkinson's Pike, and in twelve skirmishes, with an aggregate loss of 67 out of 325. The other companies served as infantry in the battle of Nashville, after which the regiment was united, and assigned to the Second brigade, Seventh division of the Cavalry corps. February 11, 1865, it started on transports down the Mississippi, and disembarked finally at Mobile Bay, where it reported to General Canby and assisted in the operations against the forts and defenses of Mobile, also running a courier line to Florida. April 17th, after the fall of Mobile, it started on the long Grierson raid through Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, reaching Columbus, in the last-named State, May 22d. The regiment then did garrison duty at Macon and on the railroad till June 6th, when it returned to Columbus, and staid till late in the fall, when it moved to Vicksburg, and was there mustered out November 18, 1865. A week afterwards it was handsomely received at Indianapolis, returning with 23 officers and 633 men.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel (also major) Ranna S. Moore, New Albany.

Major Leonidas Stout, New Albany.

Quartermaster Edward A. Cobb, New Albany.

Commissary John B. Ruter, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jacob Herman, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant (and first sergeant) Jacob Miller, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant William Gehlback, New Albany.

Sergeant Thomas Crawford, New Albany.

Corporal Gideon B. Vandyke, New Albany.

Corporal George E. Herman, New Albany.

Corporal John W. J. Smith, New Albany.

Corporal David E. Craig, Memphis.

Bugler George H. Cook, New Albany.

Saddler Jacob Sherrer, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Aladice, John M. Abbott, Benjamin F. Applegate, Martin L. Armstrong, Joseph H. Byrns, James M. Blake, Oscar Burton, Thomas Ferry, William W. Hockersmith, August Jocelyn, John C. June, William L. Kerr, Andrew Knoyer, Andrew V. McBarron, Pinckney C. Nance, John Ryan, Frank M. Rakestraw, William Smith, James Stockdale, John Tomlinson, Lewis Weiland, William A. Wood, Andrew York, New Albany; John Folsom, Thomas J. Sloan, Memphis; Joseph Briggs, Jonathan T. Burge, Providence; Jesse Cronk, Galena. Recruits, Albert G. Gibson, Thomas J. Scott, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Harbin H. Moore, New Albany.

Corporal James R. Appleby, New Albany.

Farrier and Blacksmith John W. Harris, New Albany.

Saddler John F. P. Money, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Dennis, Andrew Dugnan, Henry T. Francis, Willis G. Heth, Joseph Hubler, James Hudson, John Keafer, Michael Lemuel, New Albany.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles F. Bruder, New Albany.

First Lieutenant (also first sergeant) Charles W. Bruder, New Albany.

First Lieutenant (also second lieutenant) John Michaels, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant William Haun, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant John B. Ruter, New Albany.

Sergeant Joseph L. Hanger, New Albany.

Sergeant John F. Norrington, New Albany.

Sergeant John Mickens, New Albany.

Corporal Frank Curran, New Albany.

Corporal Gottlob Burckle, New Albany.

Corporal Harrison Robinson, New Albany.

Wagoner Lewis H. Milholland, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

William Alvah, Charles Barron, Charles Bowen, Thomas Butler, James Dunn, George Fishback, James S. Grosehart, William L. Gilchrist, John Harriott, Eugene Heffman, Frederick Hans, George Howard, John Johnson, John Kelly, Patrick Kingswell, Daniel Lappe, Jacob Manin, Thomas McNeal, John Mack, Charles W. Randall, Phineon Sears, James M. Sneed, John J. L. Thurman, Englebert Volmer, James H. Yarbrough, New Albany; William Bottoms, Solomon Miller, Josiah T. Mullen, Edwardville; Christ Thomas, Georgetown.

COMPANY H.

Private—Thomas Yaibrough, New Albany.

COMPANY L.

Private—Benjamin J. Armstrong, New Albany.

COMPANY M.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Dillon Bridges, Charlestown.

Captain George P. Bunge (also first lieutenant) Charlestown.

First Lieutenant James M. Ross, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David Loring.

Company Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph D. Bridges.

Company Commissary Sergeant James M. Ross.

Sergeant Ephraim C. Wilson.

Sergeant Jeremiah A. Powell.

Corporal John B. Miller, New Albany.

Corporal David L. Weir, Memphis.

Corporal Henry C. Farward, Otto.

Corporal William Hardiman, Otto.

Bugler James H. Wier, Memphis.

Bugler Theodore F. McClellan, Memphis.

Saddler Frank Temper, New Albany.

Wagoner William Watson, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATES.

George Anstall, William M. Barnes, George W. Bradley, James Fenston, George Haybourn; recruit Sylvester A. McKenzie, Charlestown; James Andrews, John Benson, John Holland, John Simon, Thomas Simonson, Clairborne Woolifer, John Woolford, New Albany; Joseph Calivary, Jacob Sehr, Nicholas Sehr, Alfred Sloan, Moses Fruit, John S. Shoil, Memphis; John England, Alexander Gorsage, William H. Harriman, John B. Stoner, Andrew Stoner, Jacob Stoner, Otto; Joseph Boyce, George Rogers, Jeffersonville; Enoch M. Bennett, Jefferson Montgomery, Utica; Mack Hooker, New Washington; recruits, John R. Brewer, Christ C. Brewer, Henryville; William Norman, Floyd county.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

(One hundred days' service).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Erastus Baird, Clarke county.

Corporal Henry Sharpe, Clarke county.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Bawlsley, Juan Brayward, Edward Geisert, Theodore Lov, Elmadores Pool, Richard Whitson, Jacob Whitson, Clarke county.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This was one of eight regiments raised in the spring of 1864, under a call for hundred-days' men, to relieve the veterans on garrison and guard duty, and enable them to take the field. The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh was mustered in at Indianapolis May 27th. Five companies were from the Third Congressional district, and five from other parts of the State. The regiment was sent to Tennessee, and with the other hundred-days' commands from Indiana,

was kept guarding railroads for somewhat more than their period of service, when, about the 1st of September, they were returned to Indianapolis and discharged from service.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas D. Fouts, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

Private Taylor Miller, Clarke county.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Joel M. Conn, John W. Cunningham, James F. Cunningham, John C. King, Clarke county.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Dennis F. Willey, Clarke county.

PRIVATES.

William Adams, George D. Allhands, Silas Bottorff, Henry Bowen, John H. Cole, Newton J. Conn, Addison G. Cortner, George W. Crum, William W. Crum, John Davis, John Francis, James Gusamore, William C. Hanlin, Thomas G. Harris, John Hudson, Joseph Jones, Finkeny L. Justice, George W. Koons, Thomas J. Lewman, William Long, James P. McGee, Robert McMillan, Thomas L. Montgomery, Anson Nicholson, Isaac M. Perry, James Rush, Lambert Rush, George A. Smith, Arthur C. Stockwell, Thomas A. Stutsman, Elisha W. Thompson, Thomas C. Williams, Clarke county.

[The remainder of the company was from Jefferson and Scott counties.]

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT

was also recruited for one hundred days, and mustered in at the State capital June 8, 1864. New Albany and Metamora consolidated their recruits for it to form one company (B). It was shortly sent southward, and performed in Tennessee similar duty with other regiments of its class during its term of service, and a little more.

(One hundred days' service).

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Chaplain Allen W. Monroe, New Albany.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant and Captain Allen W. Monroe, New Albany.

PRIVATES.

James T. Adams, Charles Beck, Lewis Bravelt, James Blander, Marks B. Colvin, Randy Davis, George Decary, Hutchins Barham, George Evans, Victor Emery, Thomas Faurote, Alexander Hildrath, William Hinaman, Charles Humes, George Humes, John Lee, Isaac Lockwood, Elmire McGuire, Clark McIntire, Hiram Oliphant, John T. Reed, George Reisinger, Edward P. Smith, John J. Smith, Henry Seep, Charles H. Trooney, Absalom Wiley, Alfred Wright, James Wright, Floyd county.

[The rest of the company was raised in Franklin county.]

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

[One years' service].

COMPANY E.

Private Theodore R. Best, Jeffersonville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

[One years' service].

This was the second of eleven regiments raised in the winter of 1864-65, for one year's service. It was recruited in the Second Congressional district, and mustered in at Indianapolis March 6, 1865. Three days afterwards it started for Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the First brigade, First Provisional division, Army of the Shenandoah. It was stationed at Halltown, Winchester, Charlestown, Stevenson Depot, and Opequan creek, engaged in guard duty, until August 5, 1865, when it was mustered out. On the 9th it reached Indianapolis, with thirty-seven officers and eight hundred and forty men, and two days after shared in a soldiers' reception in the capital grounds, where it was addressed by Lieutenant Governor Baker, General (now United States Senator) Benjamin Harrison, and others.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Colonel John T. McQuiddy, New Albany.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Ferguson, Charlestown.

Major Thomas Clark, New Albany.

Adjutant Henry B. Spencer, New Albany.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Neat, New Albany.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Clarke, New Albany.

Captain Frank Hopper (also first lieutenant), New Albany.

First Lieutenant Andrew F. O'Neil, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James Fullyard, New Albany.

Sergeant Gorham Tuffts, New Albany.

Sergeant Thomas J. Reed, New Albany.

Sergeant Isaac Gowen, New Albany.

Corporal John C. Thurman, New Albany.

Corporal James G. Rowley, New Albany.

Corporal George A. Graham, New Albany.

Corporal James H. Faxon, New Albany.

Corporal James L. Miller, Galena.

PRIVATES.

Augustus Bresson, Edward Buckley, James Cooper, William P. Dixon, John Feco, Lawrence Fogle, Thomas M. Gardner, William S. Gibson, Powell Henn, Joseph Huber, William Higbee, Zachariah T. Haney, William A. Jackson, Joseph Kelso, Michael Murphy, Joseph McLaughlin, Robert C. McLaughlin, H. R. McKinley, Andrew F. O'Neil, Elisha Prime, George W. Phipps, Jefferson Reisinger, Joseph Randolph, Hugh F. L. Smith, Henry Vance, William H. Wood, George Widering, Peter Wise, New Albany; Lewis Baron, George W. Lyons, Peter Pey, Adam Stumber, Joseph Smith, Joseph Thomas, Lavia Vevia, Floyd's Knobs; Robert H.

Stroedtham, Charles H. Merryman, Theodore Ingram, Francis Patix, Henry Conrad, Galena; James F. Blossom, Jesse K. Engleman, William N. Hopper, Isham Jones, James P. Richards, Greenville; Jacob Cook, Sutherland Mayfield, Lafayette Holmes, Edwardsville; Matthew Rady, Greenville.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry C. Ferguson, Charlestown.

Captain Floyd G. Ogden (also first lieutenant), Utica.

Second Lieutenant John F. Bullock, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lafayette Wood, Bennettsville.

Sergeant Francis J. Sternheim, Charlestown.

Sergeant Solomon F. Rose, Blue Lick.

Sergeant David L. Gwin, Memphis.

Corporal John Williams, Memphis.

Corporal Oscar J. Randall, Memphis.

Corporal Stephen F. Hardin, Muddy Fork.

Corporal William Stone, Muddy Fork.

Musician David D. Coombs, Memphis.

Musician James Hughes, Memphis.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anslatt, Barney Carney, George W. Crum, Jacob Dill, William Dawson, Joseph Eichle, Andrew Graves, William C. Haulin, Frederick Hebner, Allen Hutchings, William McCombs, Hamilton McCormick, William Masmer, William L. Noc, James M. Parker, David W. Rowland, William M. Robertson, Joseph H. Smith, William A. Worrall, Charlestown; William R. York, William W. Wood, Ogilvie B. Spencer, Henry T. Sparling, John Miller, Abner McDonald, John McCarty, Jesse Leeds, George S. Dell, James Huston, Thomas Holden, William H. Hawkins, Charles E. Carle, Jeffersonville; Benjamin F. Alexander, Sellersburg; Eli Baker, Benjamin Beyle, Benjamin Carter, Elim L. Guernsey, Memphis; Charles Bassett, William Bell, David Chriswell, Robert H. King, John Shay, Jasper Wood, Bennettsville; James W. Wilson, George Maywood, Barney Hamilton, Utica; Alonzo C. Cooley, Josiah McCoy, Henry H. Flummer, Henry Stone, Muddy Fork; George W. Stinson, New Albany; Francis M. Dinetz, Blue Lick.

COMPANY C.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant Gordon Warnick, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATE.

Jacob J. Miller.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Wagoner Benjamin Johnson, Edwardsville.

PRIVATES.

Martin Ang, New Albany; Gilbert P. Gunn, Edwardsville; James Holstclaw, New Albany; John W. Johnston, Dale Keith, Edwardsville; Enoch S. Lewallen, Theodore Routh, New Albany; George W. Routh, William H. Sillings, Edwardsville.

COMPANY F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William B. Peter, Galena.

Sergeant Robert Sappenstein, Greenville.

Sergeant John W. Brazeman, Galena.

Corporal William D. Morris, Greenville.

Corporal George Hopper, Greenville.

PRIVATE.

James M. Craig, New Albany; Nelson Lukebill, Philip Martin, Thomas Taylor, Isaac Woods, Greenville; Aaron Zigler, New Washington.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry H. Ewing, Jeffersonville.
First Lieutenant John F. Wilson, Jeffersonville.
Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Place, Providence.
Sergeant Marcus D. French, Jeffersonville.
Sergeant Elisha C. Rose, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William E. Ross, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William Norman, Jeffersonville.
Corporal George W. Ross, Jeffersonville.
Corporal William Mathews, Jeffersonville.
Corporal Henry B. McKains, Charlestown.
Corporal Alexander Fordyce, New Providence.
Musician James Hilton, Jeffersonville.
Wagoner Franklin Gibbs, Jeffersonville.

PRIVATE.

John Bradley, John H. Beeler, Daniel Cleveland, John Carr, Asa Chambers, Beechard E. Demming, Edward Fletcher, Levi Frothingham, Mathew Faucett, William P. Galvin, George W. Golden, John Gray, Richard Green, James Kining, John Lutz, James Lang, Robert Lang, Peter F. Sclar, William M. Minter, Franklin Mason, Greenberry N. Rose, Taylor Rose, George W. Reed, William Rodgers, John M. Rodgers, Isaac Ronzee, Samuel Stevenson, Thomas Sullivan, George Sisum, James A. Stevens, Shades Trammel George Williams, Richard Wilson, James Whitesell, Andrew Wilson, John Wallace, Jeffersonville; Jefferson Rice, Isaac Pruitt, William E. Mathias, William Hinton, John F. Hamden, Hiram Forrister, Albert Forrister, Lew H. Durking, Zaeahariah Brunsfield, New Albany; George D. Jacobs, Charlestown; Robert Newman, New Providence; Erasmus Bennett, Eli Hilton, Utica.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Stephen S. Cole, Charlestown.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John W. Hanlin, Oregon.

PRIVATE.

Joel Amick, Hugh Goben, Andrew J. Maixwell, Jesse Smith, William Watson, James Watson, Samuel Wagoner, Samuel N. Hillard, Jeffersonville; Abner Reggs, Henryville; William L. Carter, Blue Lick; James Conley, New Albany; Enoch A. Maloy, Memphis.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant James Nicholson, New Albany.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank Creamer, New Albany.
Corporal Rollin B. Perry, New Albany.
Corporal Morgan D. Jones, New Albany.
Wagoner Barney Shine, New Albany.

PRIVATE.

William H. Akers, Jerry Brooks, Thomas Eurles, Jacob Fess, Michael Goshart, Robert Johnson, William Love, Charles W. Marsh, John Morton, James M. Melton, Ezek Mezingill, William H. Proctor, James M. Riley, Claiborne Sigler, Henry H. Sigler, William Sharp, John W. Wells,

Bartlett Witton, New Albany; Hudson J. Martin, Jeffersonville.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

(One-year service.)

COMPANY A.

Private James Jackson.

COMPANY B.

Nathan Cooper, David Oliver, Jeffersonville, recruits.

COMPANY F.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant John M. Ratliff, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY G.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Sergeant Robert Brown, New Albany.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

(One-year service.)

COMPANY A.

PRIVATE.

Elias C. Ball, John Brooks, Joseph Denham, New Albany.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATE.

Elisha Dodge, Robert Phillips, Greenville.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Six companies of this regiment were organized at Indianapolis in April, 1864, as a part of the quota of the State, but were turned over to the United States as a battalion of the Twenty-eighth. It left the city April 24th, for Washington, and was placed in a camp of instruction at Alexandria, where it underwent a series of drills in preparation for active field service. On the 2d of June it embarked for White House, on the Yorktown peninsula, where it took part in an engagement on the 21st. With Sheridan's cavalry it had a toilsome and circuitous march through the Chickahominy swamps to Prince George's Court House, during which it sustained much loss from frequent skirmishing with the enemy. At the Court House it was assigned to Thomas' brigade, Fenero's division, Ninth army corps, and with it moved to the neighborhood of the Appomattox, where it took full part in the Petersburg campaign. It was in the terrible battle of "the Crater," and lost nearly half the number engaged. The shattered ranks were presently recruited, and four more companies were sent from Indiana, filling the regiment. At Hatcher's Run it was prominently engaged, and lost a large number. It was then transferred to the

Twenty-eighth corps, Army of the James, and put on duty in the quartermaster's department at City Point, where it remained until the final operations against Richmond. It was among the first Federal troops to occupy that city, was detained for three days at Camp Lee, and then sent to City Point again, to guard prisoners. It there staid until the corps was ordered to Texas, and arrived at Brazos Santiago July 1, 1865. It was disembarked at Indianola on the 5th, and was on duty at Corpus Christi until November 8th, when it was mustered out of service. It returned by New Orleans and Cairo to Indianapolis, reaching there with thirty-three officers and nine hundred and fifty men. January 8th—Battle of New Orleans day—a public reception was given the Twenty-eighth at the tabernacle, where speeches of welcome were made by Governor Baker and others, and responses by Lieutenant Colonel Logan, Chaplain White, and Lieutenant Holahan. The next day the regiment was discharged from service.

COMPANY A.

Recruits, Charles Bowles, James Botts, Henderson Pete, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY B.

Recruits, George Con, Henry Daniels, Jesse Gassaway, Jackson Harriss, Philip Simcoe, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY D.

Privates, Doctor McClure, Oliver Prine, Joseph Williams, New Albany. Recruits, Edward Coleman, Levi Hillman, Thomas Linsey, Charles Williams, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY E.

Private William Scott, Clarke county.

COMPANY G.

Recruits, Thomas Jackson, James Walker, Jeffersonville.

COMPANY I.

Privates, Rolly Douglass, James Gibson, Jackson Guthrie, Edward Johnson, Joseph Robinson, Matlock Spencer, Jack Towsey, Jeffersonville. Recruits, George Stinson, Charles Williams, Jeffersonville.

Unassigned recruits—George Coldow, John Harrison, Thomas C. Jackson, Ed Johnson, John Williams, Edward Wilson, Samuel Woods, Clarke county; William McAtee, Jack Robertson, Alexander Samuels, William Wallace, Richard Graham, Floyd county.

EIGHTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Recruits—William Ayres, Alexander Allen, Alfred Braher, William Cox, Bill Campbell, James Dert, John Foster, Newton Finley, Phil Gibson, Robert Howard, John Hamell, Henry Harrison, Joe Hillgoss, Charles Henry, Henry Johnson, Martin Luther, Samuel McHenry, Dansberry Umdock,

Theodore Myers, James M. Ragan, John S. Smith, James Stewart, John Warner, Joseph Walker, Clarke county; Jerry Williams, James W. Thompson, George Smith, James Stewart, Enoch Machum, William Mars, Joseph E. Jinkes, John Jackson, Elijah Hart, John Foster, Charles Evans, David Barrett, Floyd county.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED

TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Recruits—George Christian, William Johnson, Floyd county; Pleasant Morris, Clarke county.

FOURTEENTH RHODE ISLAND HEAVY ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Jeremiah Baker, John Cabill, Nicholas Chinn, Moses Fry, Richard Howard, Archibald Kelly, Calvin Reed, George Washington, Edward Wallace, Jeffersonville.

UNASSIGNED COLORED RECRUITS.

PRIVATES.

Colonel Brown, Henry Clay, John Cosbey, John Turner, Jacob Dosier, (substitute), Floyd county; Joseph Carroll, Joe Hawkins, George White, Jerry Willis, John Page (substitute), Ned Street (substitute), Clarke county.

TENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

PRIVATES.

Michael Gessler, Fred Hammer, John Ruppert, John H. Southard, New Albany.

TWELFTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

This was recruited at Jeffersonville, organized at Indianapolis, December 20, 1861, and mustered in January 25, 1862. February 22d it proceeded to Louisville, where it was temporarily assigned to General Thomas' division in Buell's army, and with it marched to Nashville, arriving on the 6th of March. On the 29th it advanced across the country with a detachment of Buell's command to Savannah, on the Tennessee; but did not reach Pittsburg Landing in time to take part in the action. Here Captain Sterling resigned (April 25th), and was succeeded by Second Lieutenant White. In May and June the battery shared in the movement against Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place went with the Army of the Cumberland into Northern Alabama as far east as Stephenson, and thence moved to Nashville, getting there August 18. It was here stationed in Fort Negley, in charge of the siege guns of the garrison, and remained there the rest of its term. November 5th the city was attacked by the united forces of Breckinridge, Forrest, and Morgan; and the men of the Twelfth, handling skilfully the guns of the fort, rendered important service in repelling the

attack. After Chickamauga was fought, half of the battery, under Lieutenant Dunwoody, was sent to Chattanooga, and arrived in time to share in the victories of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, after which it returned to Nashville. Forty-eight men of the battery re-enlisted in January, 1864. The service of this year was comparatively uneventful, except on the 15th and 16th of December, during the battle before Nashville, when it was actively engaged. Thirty non-veterans were mustered out December 23d, at the expiration of their term. January 5, 1865, Captain White resigned, and Lieutenant Dunwoody was commissioned to his place March 1st. The battery was kept well recruited, and had more men at the end of its service than were properly allowed to light batteries. July 1, 1865, it reached Indianapolis for muster out and discharge, with five officers and one hundred and seventy men, and was relieved from further duty on the 7th of that month.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George W. Sterling, Jeffersonville.

Captain James E. White (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Willfred H. Wilford, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Adam A. Steadler, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant George Leach, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant James W. Jacobs (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Moody C. Dustin, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant George W. Linch (also second lieutenant), Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Glover, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant James D. Robinson, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant William Getty, Utica.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Shaw, Utica.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Gilson, Charlestown.

Quartermaster Sergeant James E. White.

Sergeant Joseph Kelly.

Sergeant George Link.

Sergeant James D. Robison.

Corporal James C. Richards.

Corporal Squire Gill.

Corporal Moody C. Dustin.

Artificer Marshall White.

Artificer James W. Jacobs.

Artificer Samuel Hanson.

PRIVATES.

Villa Bucha, William Brendell, Thomas Chambers, Matthew Carroll, Louis Dolfert, Calvin A. Gibson, George Greene, Charles S. Idell, Pleasant Ingram, Abner Kelly, Michael Lavey, Aciel B. Morgan, Anthony McGlaire, David L. May, William Mitchell, Henty Plister, Richard Powell, Benjamin Roach, Josiah Reeder, Joseph Snider, David S. Stafford, John W. Shield.

The following were recruits:

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Moses Lease, New Albany.

Corporal Joseph Shaw, Utica.

Corporal John M. Cross, Charlestown.

Bugler Webster Marsh, Utica.

Wagoner Thomas Marsh, Utica.

PRIVATES.

William H. H. Fletcher, George M. Goss, James Martin, Jeffersonville; Joseph Bier, John Hazzier, Jr., Robert Hedgecock, George W. McCulley, New Albany; James Briggs, John Briggs, Charles Herrick, William T. Hutchinson, John Hooper, Darius G. Hogg, Thomas J. James, Jeremiah Lewis, John I. Cloud, James D. Irwin, William Getty, Henry C. Marsh, Benjamin F. Potter, Peter C. Perry, James M. Swartz, all of Utica; Peter Bottorf, Anthony Bowers, Newton F. Gibson, James A. Haas, James B. Jacobs, David Noffskey, John B. Rands, all of Charlestown; Frank J. Deitz, Michael H. H. Dillon, John S. Good, Thomas Idner, James T. Staton, George W. Koons, Clinton Thompson, James Young, Zachariah Young, Memphis.

FOURTEENTH BATTALLION (LIGHT ARTILLERY).

Recruit—Oscar Galliger, New Albany.

There were probably many Clarke and Floyd county men in other batteries, but most of their rolls furnish no means of naming and locating them.

INDEPENDENT BATTALLION.

(Thirty days' service.)

This was composed chiefly of militia men in the Indiana legion, who volunteered in July, 1862, for thirty days under a special call of the President, to guard rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. It was not fully organized with field and staff officers, but was commanded by Colonel D. G. Rose, of the Fifty-fourth regiment, commandant of the military prison. The following company was altogether from New Albany.

THE DAVIS ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Hezekiah Brown.

First Lieutenant William A. M. Cox.

Second Lieutenant Willett Wilcox.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant George W. Celf.

Sergeant Henry C. Wicks.

Sergeant Benjamin F. Brocker.

Sergeant Wiatt W. Wicks.

Sergeant Theodore Beard.

Corporal John W. Seabrook.

Corporal John March.

Corporal William Garrett.

Corporal George W. Scales.

Musician Benjamin Lemmon.

Musician Charles Griggs.

PRIVATES.

John Abbott, Miles Ashby, Henry Baxter, Oscar Benton, James M. Blake, John W. Blake, William Cavender, George W. Chase, James Cooper, Silas A. Day, Alfred Denamore, John Donaldson, James Duffy, John Ealy, Nathan N. Evans, Charles Fits, Charles Frederick, Oscar W. Gallagher, George Graham, Creighton Humes, James H. King, Henry Kotter, William Logue, John Lutty, George W. Lukensall, George Martin, John J. McNally, Charles Marsh, Frank Meyer, George Misch, Robert F. Minshall, Frederick Murphy, Andrew Plew, Henry Robinson, Dallas Sanford, Charles Sinking, Edward Smith, James Stockdale, Joseph Sullivan, John H. Wardrip, George Whiteman, Stephen Whitman.

FIRST ARMY CORPS (HANCOCK'S CORPS.)

This was raised under an order of the War department November 28, 1864, for one years' service, of men who had served honorably not less than two years, and were therefore not subject to a draft. The corps was to comprise not less than twenty thousand infantry, and was raised from the country at large. The following-named persons was credited to Clarke county:

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Private Nicholas Reuter.

And the following to Floyd county:

FIFTH REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Sylvester Webber, New Albany.

NINTH REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George Deichert.

Corporal Henry Brock.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Gang, George Townsend.

FIRST UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Organized under act of Congress approved May 20, 1864, from the volunteers in the Army of the Cumberland serving or having served as pioneers, pontoniers, or engineers.

COMPANY B.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal James W. Turner, New Albany.

Artificer Daniel T. Davis.

PRIVATE.

William Coats, New Providence.

COMPANY E.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William Friend, New Albany.

Artificer Benjamin F. Ferguson, Clarke county.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Edward P. Curtis, John A. Elkins, George Lehr, James A. Riley, Floyd county.

William Grimes, Harman Lamb, George W. Lamb, Clarke county.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT (INDIANA LEGION).

This was composed mainly of the militiamen of Floyd county. Only the names of officers are given in the adjutant general's report. Some notice of its history is given in the introduction to this chapter.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Benjamin F. Scribner, New Albany.

Colonel William W. Tuley, New Albany.

Colonel Edward A. Maginniss, New Albany.

Lieutenant Colonel James F. Curdy, New Albany.

Major William W. Tuley, New Albany.

Major E. Q. Nagel, New Albany.

Quartermaster Jesse J. Brownock, New Albany.

ANDERSON RIFLES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel F. Griffin, New Albany.

Captain Alf B. Collins, New Albany.

First Lieutenant William H. Mahan, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John Creed, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Edward A. Maginniss, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Edward Faucett, New Albany.

CITY GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Aug. M. Jackson, New Albany.

Captain Frank Lewis, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Eugene Commandeur, New Albany.

First Lieutenant James Lindley, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant James F. McCurdy, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant John Stacey, New Albany.

RINGGOLD ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John W. Gerard, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Cottorn, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant John S. Beggs, New Albany.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas Clark, New Albany.

Captain Lute Tuttle, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Edward L. Pennington, New Albany.

First Lieutenant George W. Carney, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Alonzo Tubbs, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Sage.

NATIONAL BLUES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Clelland, New Albany.

First Lieutenant James Nicholson, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Charles Burder, New Albany.

SANDERSON GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Benjamin F. Scribner, New Albany.

Captain Thomas S. Kimble, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Thomas S. Kimble, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Lewis, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Frank A. Lewis, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant John W. Renshaw, New Albany.

GREENVILLE RIFLEMEN.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David G. Kay, Greenville.

First Lieutenant Marion W. Smith, Greenville.

Second Lieutenant Hiram Murphy, Greenville.

SIXTH WARD GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edward L. Pennington, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Isaac Busby, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Isaac F. Barnett, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Peter Wisc, New Albany.

NATIONAL GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John P. Frank, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John Dietz, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Edward Volz, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Frank Schmidt, New Albany.

TULEY LIGHT GUARD.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph St. John, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John Stilwell, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Charles East, New Albany.

GEBHART INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. F. Gebhart, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Thomas Klementz, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Lawrence Weber, New Albany.

GERMAN ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Adam Knapp, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Louis Schneider, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Adam Weimer, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Chris Weber, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Fred Hammer, New Albany.

STEUBEN GUARD.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Fred Pistorius, New Albany.

Captain John Hahn, New Albany.

First Lieutenant John Hahn, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Frank Kodalle, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Charles Pfestch, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Charles Pfestch, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant Peter Bock, New Albany.

DAVIS ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Hezekiah Brown, New Albany.

First Lieutenant Willett M. Wilcox, New Albany.

Second Lieutenant James M. Mason, New Albany.

FRANKLIN HOME GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Daniel A. Smith.

First Lieutenant Walter L. Smith.

Second Lieutenant James A. H. Alton.

{Residences not given}.

GREENVILLE MOUNTED INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas J. Williams, Greenville.

First Lieutenant James Taylor, Greenville.

Second Lieutenant William T. Miller, Greenville.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA LEGION.

[This was composed of companies from Clarkes and Scott counties]

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel James Keigwin, Jeffersonville.

Colonel John M. Ingram, Jeffersonville.

Colonel John F. Willey, Memphis.

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel C. Taggart, Jeffersonville.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas D. Fouts, Jeffersonville.

Lieutenant Colonel Warren Horr, Charlestown.

Adjutant Josiah W. Gwin, Jeffersonville.

Adjutant James Ryan, Jeffersonville.

Quartermaster Melvin Weir, Jeffersonville.

Surgeon David H. Combs, Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSON ARTILLERY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George L. Key, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Reuben Wells, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant James Wathen, Jeffersonville.

BATTLE CREEK GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Benjamin F. Lutz, Jeffersonville.

Captain John F. Willey, Jeffersonville.

Captain Dennis F. Willey, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Isaac M. Koons, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant George W. Luman, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Oscar F. Lutz, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Oscar F. Lutz, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Alban Lutz, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant S. L. Jacobs, Jeffersonville.

UNION HOME GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James M. Gwin, Memphis.

Captain Josiah W. Gwin, Memphis.

Captain Joseph C. Drummond, Memphis.

First Lieutenant Joseph C. Drummond, Memphis.

First Lieutenant Josiah W. Gwin, Memphis.

First Lieutenant William C. Combes, Memphis.

Second Lieutenant William C. Combes, Memphis.

Second Lieutenant John C. Peden, Memphis.

CLARKE GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John M. Ingram, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant James G. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant Gabriel Poinexter, Jeffersonville.

OREGON GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Frank M. Carr, Oregon.

Captain Jesse Summers, Oregon.

First Lieutenant William W. Watson, Oregon.

First Lieutenant Wilshire Minor, Oregon.

Second Lieutenant Cornelius B. Ruddle, Oregon.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Carr, Oregon.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville.

First Lieutenant Thomas Gray, Jeffersonville.

Second Lieutenant George W. Brown, Jeffersonville.

THE UNION COMPANY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Benjamin S. Henderson, Hibernia.
 First Lieutenant John D. Noe, Hibernia.
 First Lieutenant Jacob P. Bare, Hibernia.
 Second Lieutenant Aaron Cross, Hibernia.
 Second Lieutenant Calid Scott, Hibernia.

HENRYVILLE GREYS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Cyrus M. Park, Henryville.
 Captain J. S. Ryan, Henryville.
 First Lieutenant Luke S. Becket, Henryville.
 First Lieutenant James V. Herron, Henryville.
 Second Lieutenant J. A. C. McCoy, Henryville.
 Second Lieutenant H. H. Prall, Henryville.
 Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Briggs, Henryville.

HOOSIER GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John T. Hamilton, New Hope.
 Captain John J. Bane, New Hope.
 First Lieutenant Chesterfield Huttell, New Hope.
 Second Lieutenant Edward W. Thawley, New Hope.
 Second Lieutenant John J. Bane, New Hope.
 Second Lieutenant William K. Matthews, New Hope.

UTICA ROUGH AND READY GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jesse Combs, Utica.
 First Lieutenant Moses H. Tyler, Utica.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Worrall, Utica.

SILVER CREEK GUARDS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain E. W. Moore, Sellersburg.
 First Lieutenant George Bottorff, Sellersburg.
 Second Lieutenant John F. Downs, Sellersburg.
 Second Lieutenant P. J. Ash, Sellersburg.

CHARLESTOWN CAVALRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Warren Horr, Charlestown.
 First Lieutenant Isaac Koons, Charlestown.
 Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Perdue, Charlestown.

entered, or purchased of the Government, at the land office in Vincennes, by Colonel John Paul, of Madison, Indiana. Paul, who was a sagacious business man, was induced to enter this land as early as 1808 because of its proximity to the foot of the falls, which it was then thought would in time be utilized for manufacturing purposes; and also because of its proximity to Clarke's Grant and the settlement at Clarksville, as well as for its intrinsic value, agriculturally considered.

Time showed the wisdom of the purchase. Clarke's Grant, adjoining the tract on the east, was very soon occupied by settlers, largely by soldiers of Clarke's army. This Grant was surveyed and apportioned in 1784, and contained 150,000 acres, 1,000 of which were set apart for the village of Clarksville. One of Clarke's soldiers, named Whitehill, owned a hundred acres within the Grant, in the corner where the line intersects the river and adjoining the Paul tract. Next to and east of Whitehill, Epaphras Jones, another of Clarke's soldiers, owned one hundred acres. On the north side of the John Paul tract the land was taken up by Judge Shelby, of Charlestown, and Charles London, a pioneer from Virginia, elsewhere mentioned. The two last-mentioned were not within the Grant. All of these tracts of land were long since included in the city limits; the best portion of the city, the part which includes the finer residences, now occupies the tracts originally owned by Jones and Whitehill, it being that portion of the city above Ninth street.

THE SCRIBNERS.

The city was founded by the Scribner brothers—Joel, Abner, and Nathaniel—all good business men and Yankees. Since the name of Scribner is intimately connected with the growth and development of the city, is woven all through the warp and woof of its history, and yet occupies a high place on its roll of honored citizens, a brief sketch of the family seems appropriate in this place.

The family was originally from England. The name there was Skrivener, and later Scrivener, and has been traced back to Benjamin Skrivener, who, in the quaint language of the time, "tooke to wiffe" Hannah Crampton, daughter of John Crampton, of Norwalke. They were married March 5, 1679, or 1680. From this couple

CHAPTER VI.

THE CITY OF NEW ALBANY—GENERAL HISTORY.

EARLY HISTORY.

Regarding the first settlement of the territory now occupied by this city, the reader is referred to the chapter on New Albany township; though it may here be briefly stated that the original tract comprised eight hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres of land, lying between the Grant line and the foot of the knobs, which was

came the Scribners of America, branches of the family being located in different parts of the country, where many of the name have occupied high positions in the various pursuits of mankind—business, literature, arts, science, and war. The firm giving name to Scribner's Monthly, (now the Century), belong to the same family.

Nathaniel Scribner, Sr., was the progenitor of the New Albany branch of the family. He must have emigrated to this country sometime prior to the Revolutionary war, as he was engaged in that conflict, being captain of a company of Connecticut volunteers. He was wounded in the war; was subsequently a pensioner of the Government, and died in 1800. He settled in Connecticut, but subsequently removed to Dutchess county, New York, where Joel, one of the founders of New Albany, was born. The family comprised twelve children, namely: Eliphalet, James, Jemima, Joel, Phoebe and Martha (twins), Esther, Elijah, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Anna, and Abner. Mr. William A. Scribner, son of Joel, during his life collected some history of the family, and writes as follows regarding a time as long ago as he could remember: "We were then living in a country village called Weston (probably in Fairfield county), Connecticut. Of my grandfather, Nathaniel, Sr., I know nothing except that when my father was a young man his father was engaged in building a merchant mill in Milford, Connecticut, ten miles west of New Haven." Nathaniel, after living awhile in New York State, must have moved back to Connecticut, for it appears in the biography of his son, Joel, that the latter "was born at South East, Dutchess county, New York, in 1772," but was married in Milford, Connecticut.

Eliphalet Scribner, the oldest son, went to the West Indies about 1800, where he amassed a fortune, it is said, in merchandising, but subsequently lost it by the sinking of one of his own ships, while on a voyage to England with a valuable cargo.

James, the second son, married and lived for a time in the State of New York, some fifty or sixty miles above the city; but two or three years after his brothers founded New Albany he joined them, his wife having previously died. He brought his two sons with him, Alanson and

Isaac, and arrived in time to be elected the first treasurer of Floyd county, which office he held at the time of his death. He did not live long after his arrival, his death occurring in 1823.

It was Joel who first formed the resolution to improve his fortunes in the Great West. This was in 1811. He was then a resident of New York city, having been there engaged in the grocery business for three or four years. "Family groceries," probably, as a business, did not prove as remunerative as he desired, and, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Waring, they left New York city on the 8th of October, 1811, having made up their minds to settle in the then village of Cincinnati, in Ohio. Waring was a practical tanner and currier, and their object was to establish a tannery and to connect with the manufacture of leather that of boots and shoes. This party of emigrants consisted of William Waring and wife, his brother Harry (unmarried), four children, and Joel Scribner and wife, with their children—Harvey, William, Augustus, Lucy Maria, Mary Lucinda, Eliphalet, Julia Ann, and Phoebe. It was a long, tedious journey in those days, from New York city to Cincinnati, the journey being made by wagon, stage, and river, and soon after their arrival in the future Queen City the War of 1812 began and upset their calculations. The Warrings went off to the war.

During the fall of 1812 Joel was joined by his younger brothers, Nathaniel and Abner, and in December, 1812, or January, 1813, they all started on an exploring expedition down the river, probably with a view of entering some land in the then wilds of Indiana Territory. Abner was the shrewd business man of the Scribner brothers, and was somewhat differently constituted from the rest of the family—"an odd sheep" in the flock. He was lame, club-footed; and in those pioneer days, when whisky flowed as freely as water and everybody drank more or less, Abner would occasionally imbibe a little of the ardent, but never drank to excess. His brothers were probably strictly temperate, as well as rigid members of the Presbyterian church. Abner was quick-witted, bold, pushing, quick in decision, and energetic and persistent in execution—a born leader among men. He inherited from his grandfather a propensity for milling, building mills, and looking up mill-sites. His

head was full of this business, and he built a number of mills before he died. No country was good for anything in his eye without plenty of mill-sites. Mills he considered the foundation of all public prosperity. There is no doubt whatever that when their boat reached the falls of the Ohio, Abner, looking down the long stretch of rushing water, exclaimed: "What a tremendous water-power! What a place for a mill!" and suggested that they land and find out who owned the land on the Indiana shore; for they did not wish to own any land in a slave State. They found no chance, even at this early date, to enter land near the Falls; it was already occupied for several miles. Clarke and his soldiers had taken the larger part of it, and John Paul had secured the remainder from the Grant to the foot of the knobs. If they went beyond the John Paul tract they would, as they supposed, lose any benefit to be derived by the water-power of the Falls; so they determined to try to purchase John Paul's interest. Eight thousand dollars was the price, as they ascertained by a visit to Colonel Paul, at Madison—a very large sum of money for those days, and the brothers were not wealthy at that time. They were all young and full of life and vigor, however, and they determined to risk purchasing it, Abner strongly advocating it and also the laying-out of a town on the purchase. Abner was always enthusiastic over the prospects of their new town. He seemed to believe that the "world would one day revolve around New Albany." He would expatiate on the great water-power for manufacturing purposes, and succeeded in making himself believe, and was at least partially successful in making many other people believe that New Albany (named after Albany, New York,) would become in time the largest interior city on the continent!

It must have been about this time that Abner secured the position of supercargo or consignee at New Orleans for his West India brother, Eliphalet. The latter was then at the height of his prosperity, and sent one of his ships to New Orleans with a cargo of sugar consigned to his brother Abner. In connection with this transaction and the establishment of New Albany, General Benjamin F. Scribner, now a resident of New Albany, a gallant Union soldier in the late war, and recently United States Consul at one of

the seal islands of the Northwest, relates the following anecdote: General Scribner, happening in Washington one day to be introduced to General Dent (father-in-law of General Grant), Mr. Dent immediately inquired if he was related to Abner Scribner, of New Albany, and on being informed that General Scribner was Abner's son, General Dent went on to relate with a great deal of interest, that being when a young man a commission merchant in New Orleans, he met Abner Scribner at a certain hotel there, and the latter was desirous of disposing of a cargo of sugar, consigned to him by his brother Eliphalet, the ship containing the sugar having already entered the Mississippi river and approaching the harbor of New Orleans. Abner presented the manifests showing the amount of sugar on board, and succeeded in selling the entire cargo to General Dent for \$20,000, receiving the cash in hand. With this money Abner came up and paid for the land they had purchased of John Paul. Through some unaccountable accident the cargo of sugar never reached the harbor of New Orleans, but went to the bottom of the Mississippi, the ship sinking just outside the harbor, and the cargo becoming a total loss to Mr. Dent, who had just paid for it. Not long afterwards Dent and Abner Scribner met in Louisville, when the former during the conversation remarked: "Abner, that was a bad thing for me—the purchase of that cargo of sugar before its arrival in the harbor." "Yes, Mr. Dent," replied Abner, "it was a bad thing for you, but a good thing for me." With this money the Scribners were enabled to pay for their land and to survey and open up for sale the lots of their new town.

Some years later, when their town was growing and the brothers were in a prosperous condition, an opportunity occurred by which they were enabled to reciprocate the kindness and generosity of their brother Eliphalet in furnishing the money to establish their town. A ship belonging to Eliphalet having (as before mentioned) sunk in mid-ocean, carrying down a valuable cargo, he was so embarrassed financially that he sent an agent to New Albany with a note of \$20,000 to receive the endorsement of the brothers, which was given; but it is said that Eliphalet died before he entirely recovered from the loss.

In the new town the Scribners, of course, became very influential. Joel, the elder of the

three, and the only one who brought a family to this wilderness home, became the first postmaster, the first clerk of the new county, also auditor, and held various other offices. All the early records of the county commissioners for several years are in his handwriting, and are plainly written. He died of bilious fever in October, 1823, brought on, no doubt, by the malaria incident to the swampy condition of the new country, dying, therefore, a martyr to his undertaking. The house in which he lived is yet standing on Main street. He was a very pious man, a Presbyterian, and highly esteemed by his acquaintances. He was a quiet business man and a good counselor.

Joel and Nathaniel went back to New York to settle up their affairs in 1815, making the journey on horseback. On this occasion they brought back with them their sister Esther and Nathaniel's betrothed, Miss Elizabeth Edwards. They were married soon after their arrival here. Esther soon after married David M. Hale, of New Albany, subsequently a prominent man in all the affairs of the new town. Elizabeth Scribner was married to Mr. Wood in 1818, and the two brothers-in-law subsequently formed a partnership and went into business for a time in Vincennes. Dr. Ashel Clapp, also a prominent citizen of New Albany, married one of the Scribner sisters.

During the session of the Legislature at Corydon in the winter of 1818-19, Nathaniel Scribner and John K. Graham were sent by the people of New Albany to lobby for the establishment of a new county, and it was on this occasion that Nathaniel lost his life. His health had been somewhat impaired before starting on the trip, and as the weather was quite severe and the journey had to be made on horseback, its exposure and hardship were more than he was able to bear. On their return he was compelled to stop at the house of Richard Watson, two and a half miles east of New Albany, where he died in December, 1818.

Abner, the youngest and only remaining brother of the three founders of the town, was continually engaged in mill building until his death. He made a discovery, at one time, on Ottawa creek, Kentucky, of a beautiful fall of water. The water poured over a cliff of rocks at just the right height and volume to furnish a splendid power. The temptation was too great

for Abner, and he purchased the site for a mill, intending to place his water wheel under the fall. He erected here a very fine brick mill, which cost him seventeen thousand dollars, a very large sum for those days; but Abner determined to have the finest mill in all the West, and so it was. When the mill was finished and ready for operations, it was found that the water did not strike the wheel at the exact angle desired, and a dam was constructed for the purpose of turning the current slightly to one side. The result was fatal to the project: The water sank, and the fall disappeared forever. The ground in this region being full of caves, the water probably found an opening into one of them, and disappeared. Thus the mill was a total loss. Abner died of yellow fever in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1827, where he had erected his last mill.

Thus it will be seen that the Scribner brothers did not live long after establishing their new town, but they lived long enough to stamp so thoroughly upon it their individuality that it remains to this day. They were public-spirited men, and were foremost in all benevolent and liberal enterprises for building up and bettering the community in which they lived. Their money, influence, and energy were freely spent in whatever contributed to the building up of their town and to the interest of its inhabitants; and their children stepped into their shoes when they were gone, and continued to work for the welfare of the city.

They had much to contend with in the establishment of their town, built as it was upon the borders of a slave State, and so exposed to the evil influences of slavery and the ignorance commonly begotten by that institution. Many of the people who came to the new town from the South were ignorant, and brought with them their superstitious notions and false ideas of life. These were hard to combat, and the Scribners, who were educated and came from the land of churches and Puritan ideas, labored hard to fill up their city with emigrants from New England, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States; and their efforts were not without success. Hundreds of Eastern families, imbued with the spirit of freedom and enterprise, came to the new town; in fact, the New England element was continually and largely in the majority, and has always ruled the town and

city; the result is seen in a city of churches and schools, and the high moral and intellectual character of its citizens, and in the moral tone of the entire community. It will be seen that the Scribners first gave sixty lots in their new town for school purposes, and sixty for church purposes, besides establishing a permanent fund of five thousand dollars for schools. This shows the spirit with which they entered upon their work, and their efforts in this direction never flagged. It is not easy at this time to sum up in figures or words, the amount of good accomplished in these energetic preliminary steps taken by the Scribners; but the general result is plainly visible to the stranger who may sojourn even for a few days in the now beautiful city.

EARLY SETTLEMENT, ETC.

At the time the Scribners purchased the site of New Albany, there were several squatters upon the land. John Aldrich, the hunter and trapper, had probably disappeared, but McGrew and the colored man who lived with him were on "McGrew's point;" old Mr. Trublood was living with a considerable family in a log hut on Falling run, and had a little log mill in the neighborhood of the present depot of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad; his son, Martin, and James Mitchell were occupying a cabin which stood on the site of the present Carpenter house, on Main street, and were running a ferry, though it is not likely that there was much business in that line at that time—an occasional hunter and Indian was to be ferried across. In addition to these, Elihu Marsh, a Jerseyman and a Baptist with a considerable family, had erected a cabin and squatted near Trublood's mill. These were probably all that were then occupying the original plat, but Jonathan Carson occupied a cabin further north, near the Shanty spring. The whole tract was covered with a dense forest, except in the immediate neighborhood of the cabins mentioned, where little clearings had been made.

The Scribner purchase comprised fractional sections two and three, "together with the sole right of ferriage across the river from said land." As soon as the purchase was made the brothers returned to Cincinnati and prepared to move their family and effects to their chosen home. On the 2d day of March, 1813, the first tree was cut by the Scribners by way of commencement

in clearing a place for their cabin, to be occupied by Joel and his family, William Waring and family, and the two younger brothers of Joel Scribner as boarders. This particular spot was just above what is now Captain Samuel Montgomery's residence, on Main street (corner of Sixth and Main). Mr. William A. Scribner, who died April 16, 1868, wrote thus regarding this settlement:

On the 2d day of May, just two months from the day on which the first tree was cut, the two families before mentioned, to wit, my father's and William Waring's, landed at the place now known as the Upper Ferry landing, and found this dwelling house of two months in building to be a double log cabin, with quite a wide hall between the two buildings, a large kitchen attached to one of the wings, as yet in an unfinished state, and although made of green logs just from the woods, we were of course compelled to occupy it in the condition it was in, make the best of it, and finish it up during the following summer.

The same writer says regarding the condition of the ground, etc.:

The entire bottom was heavily timbered with poplar, birch, and sugar; and the surface of the ground thickly covered with spice-wood, green-briar, pawpaw, and other varieties of underbrush so thick that when the leaves were out one could not see a rod ahead.

The first thing to be done was to procure a surveyor and commence the survey and platting of the town. I can hardly tell where the proprietors found the gentleman who had the honor of doing it, but his name was John K. Graham, and my first recollection of him is that he moved his family, into a small cabin built after we came here, located some two or three hundred yards this side (west) of ours; and I soon became acquainted with him, as I often assisted him as chain-carrier. After some time he bought a tract of land some three or four miles north, and moved to it.

The plat of the future city made at this time by John K. Graham included but an insignificant portion of the present site. It extended east and west from Upper Fifth to Lower Fifth streets, and north and south as follows: From the river to Spring street for all that portion below Lower First street, and from the river to Oak street for all that portion above Lower First. This was the regular plat. In addition, however, tiers of out-lots were laid out from Spring and Lower Fifth street to the river and Lower Eighth street. Another tier of out-lots was laid out from Upper Fifth to the Grant line, running on that line from Oak street to the river. These out-lots averaged from one to one and a half acres in size. They were soon included in the plat of the town. From this small plat the city has grown in every direction, but principally east and north, though it has extended west down the river, its length

from east to west being now from two and a half to three miles. Its width is not so great, though the upper part of the city extends northward more than a mile from the Ohio.

As soon as the Scribners were ready for the sale of lots, they issued the following in the form of a poster or hand-bill :

“NEW ALBANY.”

“This town is just laid out, with spacious streets, public squares, markets, etc. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, at the crossing place from Louisville to Vincennes, about two miles below the falls, in the Indiana Territory, and affords a beautiful and commodious harbor. The beauty of the prospect is not surpassed by any in the western country. The bank adjoining the river is high, and not subject to inundations. At the distance of six hundred and sixty feet back from the bank is a second rise of about twenty feet, from which there is an extensive view up and down the river. There is a sufficient number of excellent and never-failing springs for the supplying of any number of inhabitants.

“These advantages, together with that of the country around being dry and clear of any stagnant waters, being a sufficient distance below the Falls to avoid the fogs and any noxious exhalation arising therefrom in the warm season, and the winds generally blowing up the river at that time, are a sufficient reason to induce a belief of the healthfulness of the situation.

“The advantages New Albany has in point of trade are perhaps unrivaled by any town on the Ohio, as it is immediately below all the dangers which boats and ships are subject to in passing over the Falls, and is the only eligible situation for a depot for all the exports and imports of a great part of the territory, and may export and import while the river is low and the market good, as well as when the river is high.

“From the vast quantity of excellent ship-timber, the great abundance of iron ore within a few miles, and the facility with which hemp is raised, it is presumed this will be one of the best ports in the United States for the building of vessels as well as the loading of them. The erection of a saw-mill to go by steam is contemplated this fall, and a grist- and flour-mill next summer.

“Lots will be sold at auction on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in November next. The terms of payment will be one-fourth ready money, and the remainder in three annual installments, to be secured by deed of trust or otherwise; one-fourth part of each payment to be paid into the hands of trustees (to be chosen by the purchasers) until such payments shall amount to \$5,000, the interest of which to be applied to the use of schools in the town for the use of its inhabitants forever.

“Manufactories of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, etc., are much wanted, as is all kinds of mechanism.

“THE PROPRIETORS.

“New Albany, July 8, 1813.”

It will be seen by the above advertisement what inducement the Scribners were enabled to hold out to settlers in their town, and what their own ideas of its future was. The “sufficient number of excellent springs” proved more valuable than they probably then supposed. This

spring water seems to lie underneath the entire city at a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet, and the water is pure and exhaustless. Without doubt, however, there were swamps and more or less malaria about New Albany, as in every new, uncleared, and uncultivated country. The Whitehill tract, now built over by beautiful residences and by business and manufacturing establishments, was at that time densely wooded and contained more or less swampy ground, which so remained for long years afterwards, to the great detriment of the health of the city. There were also spots of marshy ground to the north of the plat, some of which have not yet entirely disappeared. Like every other new place in the West, it was for many years an unhealthy town, but is now, and has been for years, perhaps as healthy a location as any on the river.

The circular, it will be noticed, sets forth the great advantages of the place as a trading point, and its brilliant prospects commercially. In this the proprietors did not exaggerate, and have not probably been greatly disappointed, as it grew rapidly into a manufacturing city, and still continues such; but the circular indicates that the proprietors supposed that New Albany would become headquarters for much of the river trade below, as well as a great shipping point for produce bound down the river, on account of being located below the falls. At the time the town was laid out but one steamboat, the “Orleans,” had passed down the river, and although it was supposed the Ohio would become the great highway of commerce; it was also thought that the falls would be an insurmountable barrier, and that the commerce of the river would divide at this point, Louisville getting the up-river business, and New Albany all that below the falls. This beautiful air-castle, however, vanished with the completion of the Louisville and Portland canal, which passes around the falls, thus enabling the largest steamboats with their cargoes to pass in safety. The canal was not expected nor thought of when New Albany was laid out, hence there was much calculation on a great city that could never be realized.

The quantity and quality of ship-timber found on the Silver hills caused New Albany to become an important ship-building point, as will be seen in another chapter.

According to announcement the sale of lots

took place on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of the following November. The deed, however, for the land upon which the town was platted was not made to the Scribners by John Paul until October 13, 1813.

The following extracts are from the manuscript of William A. Scribner:

During the summer of 1813 they had a number of men hired to cut and clear the plat, build cabins, and grub undergrowth, especially on the streets, and the proprietors began the building of a steam saw-mill, and afterward connected a grist-mill with it. This mill was on the lot where the foundry of Lent, South & Shipman now stands.

[The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis station has since occupied this site].

Of the other buildings, one among the first after the family residence was a large square cabin for a school-house on one of the four public squares of the town on each side of the intersection of State and Spring streets, not far from where the court-house now stands, which said building was also occupied frequently for a meeting-house until we could build a larger one.

The first public sale of lots in the town of New Albany took place on the 2d and 3d days of November, by which time there were several log-cabin residences along down Main street from the one we occupied reaching as far down, perhaps, as Lower Second street, and in the course of the summer quite a number of families had moved in.

The first lot sold at the above-mentioned sale was to William B. Summers, and the deed appears by the records in the recorder's office to have been placed there November 15, 1813. It was lot number nine on Upper Main street, at the southeast corner of Upper Main and Pearl streets. Its size was sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, and the price paid for it was two hundred and fifty dollars, "lawful money of the United States." The lots next recorded are those of David Poor, six in number. These lots were located as follows: Lot two, on the northwest corner of State and Water streets; lot six, on the northeast corner of Water and Lower First streets; lot two, Lower Market street, north side from the alley to the corner of Lower First street; and lots two, four, and six, Lower First street, west side, from the Plummer property to the alley, between Main and Water streets. The price paid by Poor for these lots was seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. A considerable number of lots were disposed of at that time.

THE NEW ALBANY PIONEERS.

The following names appear among the earliest settlers of the town: Francis A. Hutcherson, from Kentucky, 1815; Stephen Seabrook and his two sons, 1814; Samuel Marsh, 1814; —

Hopson, 1812; — McCleary, 1812; James Crook, 1815; John Jones, 1816; James McAfee, —; James R., Henry B., and Pleasant S. Shields, 1817; David Hedden, 1817; Green H. Neil, 1817; Howell Wells, 1817; Matthew Robison, 1817; John Nicholson, 1810; Dr. Ashel Clapp, 1818; and John K. Graham. These are in addition to the Scribners, and those already mentioned. Of these, only David Hedden and Daniel Seabrook, one of the sons of Stephen Seabrook, are now living. The latter resides on Main street, and is a fine specimen of the early pioneers of New Albany. He has seen nearly a century on earth, but yet meets his friends with a cordial shake of the hand, a smile, and a cheerful "good-day." His step is remarkably firm for one of his age, his complexion clear, and eye bright, giving evidence of a well-spent life; but his speech gives evidence of age.

The following is clipped from the New Albany Ledger as some of the early recollections of Daniel Seabrook:

August 26, 1815, New Albany, then a village of six log houses, received three emigrants whom the villagers welcomed with the greatest cordiality. These were Stephen Seabrook, Daniel Seabrook, and Samuel Marsh, Sr. They came over the mountains from New Jersey to Pittsburgh, where they took passage on a flat-boat for Cincinnati. At Cincinnati they purchased a small skiff, and in this they descended the Ohio to Louisville. Stephen and Daniel Seabrook came over the falls in the skiff to New Albany, while Mr. Marsh walked down on the Indiana side from Jeffersonville, then a village six years old.

The next day after their arrival, Mr. Marsh and the Messrs. Seabrook purchased property. Mr. Marsh purchased two lots on Water street, running from Broadway eastward to the alley; the Seabrooks purchased the lot on Main street now occupied by Mr. Daniel Seabrook, and lying between West Second and Broadway. Upon this lot they built a residence, and on it Daniel Seabrook has resided continuously for sixty-seven years.

When Mr. Seabrook arrived at New Albany, the village contained six log houses. The Scribners, the proprietors of the town, lived in a double cabin on the lot on Main street, between State and Pearl, now occupied by H. N. Devol's stove and tin-store. Work had been commenced that season on the present hotel building at the corner of Main and West First streets, by David Hale, which, when completed, was called "Hale's Tavern." This was the first frame house built in New Albany.

Mr. Seabrook worked at carpentering first, and afterward at boat-building. He worked upon the first steamboat built around the Falls of the Ohio. He prospered in his business, for he was industrious and frugal, and accumulated considerable property. He says the first post-office in New Albany was established in 1814, and was kept in a cabin at the southeast corner of Main and State streets.

Daniel Seabrook is now in the ninety-second year of his

age. He is quite feeble, but cheerful and happy. He has seen a large and prosperous city grow up from the wilderness.

The writer of this further interviewed Mr. Seabrook, and the following is the substance of what the veteran pioneer said regarding the early days of New Albany: The Seabrooks are from Monmouth county, New Jersey. Stephen and his two sons, Daniel and James, came here in 1814. James died in a few years after their arrival. The father bought a little property in the new town, and entered a quarter-section of land out on the Silver Hills, but did not stay long enough to become attached to the new country, and went back to his old home in New Jersey, where he staid until his death. His sons remained, but Daniel was soon left alone by the death of his brother. Daniel and James accompanied their father, on his return journey, as far as Cincinnati, the journey being made on foot. Here they separated forever, and the two boys walked back to New Albany, where they rented a log cabin of the Scribners for two dollars per month, in which they lived until they could erect a cabin on the lots they had purchased. They built a hewed-log cabin down on the flat near the end of Lower Third street, which he says was the first of the kind in the place. There were five or six round-log cabins on Main street at the time, mostly built by the Scribners, for the temporary accommodation of the incoming settlers.

Joel Scribner was then building a double log house nearly opposite the stone bank on Main street. A little log building had been erected on the rear end of the same lot, in which the Scribners kept the post-office. The High Street house was being built at that time by David M. Hale, who married into the Scribner family, and when finished was known as "Hale's Tavern." Another cabin stood on Main street, on the opposite side of the street from the Scribners, and a little further east. The man who lived in it kept a "doggery," and it was known as the "Lick." They were then engaged in cutting the timber out of Main street, and the stumps and logs were very thick, the latter being rolled to one side and piled upon either side of the roadway. Very little if any clearing had been done anywhere on the plat, except on Main street, and all the cabins on the plat stood on this street except a little one down by the river occupied by Stroud, the ferryman. The ferry landed

about where the upper ferry now lands, and consisted of a scow propelled by oars. The Scribners afterward established a horse-ferry. It was constructed by fastening together two flat-boats or scows and laying a deck over both. They were placed far enough apart to admit a large wheel or propeller between them, in the center. This wheel was turned by horses working upon a tramp-wheel, such as was ordinarily used for grinding corn in those early days. John Nicholson, one of the earliest pioneers before mentioned, was the village wag. He could make more fun in the same space of time than any other man in the country. He happened on this ferry-boat one day, and finding on board a rather stolid-looking personage from some back county in Kentucky, he pretended that he was captain of the boat, and in conversation with the countryman ascertained that he was looking for something to do, and offered him the position of "bailer" on the ferry-boat. The man readily agreed for a stipulated price to occupy his time in bailing out the "captain's" leaky boat. The "captain" thereupon lifted the door or hatch that covered an opening between the two boats and set the young man to work with a pail to bail out the Ohio river. It is said the man worked some hours before he was made aware of the joke that had been played upon him.

Nicholson played a great many practical jokes, and was one of the queer chaps of the village. When at a certain party all the young men were taken suddenly ill, it was generally believed that Nicholson had placed a little croton oil in the whiskey bottle, though certainly nothing could be proven. He was an unmarried man for a good many years after he came to New Albany, but finally married at the age of forty. His wife had a hard time to get along, for John didn't believe in work; his constitution required an immense amount of rest. He could whittle store-boxes and tell stories with the best of them; kept a pack of hounds and several guns, and spent a great deal of time hunting, which, however, he never turned to any profit. His wife kept boarders down on the flat near the river. He came from Salt river, Kentucky, and was a stone-mason by trade, but seldom worked, remaining out in the woods often for several days at a time with his gun and dogs.

THE FIRST HOTEL.

Elihu Marsh, who had been here several years when Mr. Seabrook came, kept the first tavern in the new town, in a little log house on Main street, just east of the stone bank. Hale's tavern opened soon after.

In addition to the early settlers already named, Mr. Seabrook adds the following names: Elias Marsh, Mr. Genung, the blacksmith; Mr. Sproud, the ferryman; Henry Bogart, whose daughter, Mrs. Waring, yet resides in the city, and Benjamin Conner. Elias and Samuel Marsh were from Staten Island, and the former was the first blacksmith, and erected a hewed-log shop near where the Jeffersonville, Madison, & Indianapolis station now stands, in 1814, but before he could get fairly to work he contracted the fever and ague from the malaria of the swampy bottom near the river. An Indian doctor came along, from whom he was induced to take some medicine, of which he died in about an hour. This was probably the first death in the town. Genung was the next blacksmith, and is well remembered by all the older settlers. He was a man of family, and lived on the bluff overlooking the river about the end of Upper Fifth or Upper Sixth street. Some of his descendants are yet living here.

Benjamin Conner had a family and lived in a cabin just north of the first plat of the town. His son Thomas became connected with the ferry, and in time accumulated considerable property out of the business. This family has been connected with the ferry from that time to the present, the name "Thomas Conner," appearing on the steam ferry-boat now plying between New Albany and Portland.

When Mr. Seabrook first came to the town he engaged in making oars and poles for propelling skiffs and flat-boats on the river. Considerable trading was then done with New Orleans by means of flat-boats or scows; no other means of transportation for heavy freight had been brought into use so far down the river. Parties would load a flat-boat with pork, flour, whisky, and the products of the chase, and transport the cargo to New Orleans for sale. These boats would carry fifty to seventy-five tons. After disposing of their cargo and boat in New Orleans, they would return on foot or by stage, or perhaps purchase a horse or mule to ride home. Sometimes

the boat could not be sold or traded to advantage, and in such cases it was often brought back up the river by means of the poles and oars that Mr. Seabrook made. There was on each side of the flat-boat a board about a foot wide, called a "running board," upon which the men would walk in "poling" the boat. The poles were eighteen feet long, with a ball on the end to place against the shoulder in pushing the craft in coming up the river. The poleman would go to the bow and, standing on the running-board, strike the bottom of the river with one end of his pole, placing the other against his shoulder, and walk toward the stern, thus shoving the boat forward. When the water was too deep for poling, a party would go ahead with a skiff, carrying a line, which would be made fast to a tree on shore as far ahead as possible, and thus the boat would be drawn forward by this line. In this and various other ways the boat was slowly and toilfully worked back from New Orleans to New Albany, the journey often occupying three months or more. By keeping the boat closely to the shore, the pole could generally be used. This flat-boating, however, did not continue many years before steamboats came into use and put an end, for the most part, to other means of river transportation.

OTHER FIRST THINGS.

Mr. Seabrook thinks the first steamboat built here was the Ohio, constructed by Joseph McClarey for Captain Henry Shreve, in 1816. Roberts & Dehart built the second one the same year.

Paxson & Eastburn were about the first merchants, their store being on the corner of Main and Pearl streets.

The first brick house in the village was erected by Sproud, the ferryman, near the river. It was quite a small building, about fourteen feet square.

The Scribners built the first mill. It stood where the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis station now is.

Mr. Seabrook attended the first election held in the county. It was at Lewis' house, in the northern part of the township, and was a very exciting election, as the people were to decide whether they should have slavery in Indiana Territory. Everybody turned out at this election, Mr. Seabrook and several others going up in a

canoe, to which they attached horses, there being snow on the ground. It was an excellent substitute for a sleigh. (What Mr. Seabrook has to say about many other matters will be found in other chapters).

The first post-office stood on the lot on the southeast corner of State and Main streets, where Bently's office now is. In those early days they had but one mail a week, and that every Sunday morning, when it stopped here on the way to Vincennes from Louisville. When the roads were bad, and they were generally bad in the days before the country was cleared and bridges made, the mail was carried on horseback, the carrier having two horses, one of which he rode, and the mail was carried on the other, which he drove before him with a single line.

The Scribner double log cabin was located where Judge Houk now lives, on Main street above Sixth, near where Dr. Sloan resides.

The first well dug in New Albany was on the corner of Pearl and Main streets. It was long since filled up, as it was in the way of grading the street.

The first hatter in the town was Isaac Brooks, who located here prior to 1818. This was a considerable business in an early day, but hats after a time began to be manufactured so extensively and cheaply that small manufacturers had to go out of the business, and such a thing as a hatter's shop has not been known here for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Hadden thinks Genung (before mentioned) was the first blacksmith. His shop was on the northwest corner of Upper Main and Fourth streets.

THE FIRST CHILD.

It has been repeatedly asserted, orally and in print, that Mrs. Waring, daughter of Henry Bogert, one of the earliest settlers, was the first white child born in New Albany. This is a mistake according to the testimony of the lady herself, who is yet living, her dwelling being one of the oldest buildings in the city, and occupying the southwest corner of Lower First and Main streets. She says (if this be a matter of importance) that several children were born in the town before she was. Among them she mentions Maria Strong (now Vandeventer), who is living in Mobile, Alabama; also Nancy Marsh. Mrs. Vandeventer is about six weeks older than Mrs.

Waring. The way the story became generally circulated was from a remark made by some one at Mrs. Waring's wedding, to the effect that she was the first white child born, reared, educated and married in the new town. This list of accomplishments was soon abbreviated in popular tradition to "born."

John Austin is said (as appears by a map of the county published in 1876) to have been the first white child born within the county limits. There is little doubt, however, that John Aldrich was the first, as is narrated elsewhere.

Harriet Scribner was born in New Albany in February, 1815, and was therefore among the first children born in the town.

Among the living pioneers, as before stated, is

DAVID HEDDEN,

who occupies a beautiful residence, one of the results of a long life of honest toil, upon the hill in the eastern part of the city. The house stands upon the spot where Epaphras Jones built his house, and around which he endeavored to build up the town of Providence. Mr. Hadden has given much valuable information regarding the early days of New Albany, which is incorporated in various historical chapters on this city. Among other items he states he had occasion in an early day to return to his old home in New Jersey, and set out for that place August 10, 1825, being compelled to make the trip by stage and river. Just before starting he met Abner Scribner on the street, and the latter informed him that he had an important message to send East. Abner was a little under the influence of liquor, and said in a confidential way: "Do you know that they have made great improvements in the East since we left there? They say now their land there is very rich—much ahead of ours. Why, you remember when we left that country the honey-bees had to get down on their knees to reach the buckwheat blossoms, but they say they cannot now reach them by standing on tip-toe!" With this important message for his eastern friends Abner limped solemnly away without a smile. Mr. Hadden always considered Abner a little wild, but very smart. Joel, he says, was a very excellent man, but thinks Nathaniel was the business man of the brothers. Harvey Scribner, a son of Joel, succeeded his father as postmaster of the village,

and Harvey was in turn succeeded by General Burnet. The latter received his title from his connection with the militia. He is still living in California.

TOWN PLAT—ALTERATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

It appears by the records that the first plat of New Albany was not placed on record for three years after the town was laid out, to wit: November 13, 1816. The record begins thus:

Plat of the town of New Albany, being plat of fractional sections numbered two and three, in township three, south of range six east; proved November 13, 1816.

Then follows the plat of the town, from which it appears that Water street is one hundred feet wide, extending along the river; the next street running parallel was called "High" street (now usually called Main), and is eighty feet wide; the next parallel street is Market (upon which are located the two long market-houses), also eighty feet wide; the next is Spring, eighty feet; the next Elm, sixty feet; and the next Oak, thirty feet. Of the streets running north and south, State extended through the center of the plat, while the streets below it (down the river) were called Lower First, Lower Second, etc.; and the streets above State were designated Upper First, Upper Second, Upper Third, and so on. Upper First and Upper Second are now generally known as Pearl and Bank streets.

The plat was first recorded in the records of Clarke county, to which this territory then belonged, and was sworn to before George Ross, justice of the peace. Subsequently the Scribners caused the following "alterations and explanations" to be added to this record:

Alterations and explanations by Joel Scribner, Nathaniel Scribner, and Abner Scribner, the original proprietors of the town of New Albany; agreeably to their original intentions on laying out said town, and not fully expressed and marked on the original plat, as first recorded.

All those lots which are designated by the word church written upon them, are to be appropriated to the support of the First Presbyterian church established in New Albany; and all those lots designated by the word school written upon them are appropriated for the support of a school for the use of the inhabitants of the town. The slip of ground or square on the bank of the river is reserved by the proprietors, their heirs, and assigns forever, the exclusive right of ferrying from Upper and Lower Water streets, between the boundaries of fractional section number two, of town three, south of range six east, which boundaries are agreedly to those in the license given by the court to John Paul. All the narrow spaces running through the blocks of lots are alleys, all of which are twenty feet wide. The four squares on the corners of Upper and Lower Spring streets and State streets,

which are blank upon the original plat, are each one hundred and twenty feet square, and are designed for the benefit of the public in said town. JOEL SCRIBNER,

In behalf of the firm of J., N. & A. Scribner.

The lots marked "church" referred to above were No. 7, Lower Fifth street; No. 9, Lower Fourth; No. 40, State; No. 30, Upper First; No. 7, Upper Third; No. 13, Upper Third; No. 29, Upper Third; No. 26, Upper Spring; No. 7, Upper Fourth; No. 15, Upper Fourth; No. 35, Upper Elm; No. 35, Upper Spring; No. 30, Upper Fifth; and a whole square of ground between Lower Market and Spring streets, on Lower Third.

The lots marked "school" were two numbered twenty-eight and twenty-seven, on the Public Square, fronting on State street, and one numbered nineteen on Upper First street. In addition to the Public Square, upon which the county buildings now stand, a whole square was reserved on Lower Third street, between High and Market, and designated as "the Public Promenade and Parade Ground." This spot is still in use as a public park.

New Albany was very unhealthy for many years after it was laid out, on account of the surrounding marshy land and the thickets of underbrush and fallen logs, which dammed up the streams and made continual pools and lakes of stagnant water; especially was this the case on portions of the Whitehill tract.

NEW ALBANY IN 1819.

In 1817 this place had so far advanced in population that on January 1st of that year it was made a town, by act of the General Assembly. Dr. McMurtrie, in his Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819, thus speaks of it:

New Albany is situated opposite or rather below Portland, in the State of Indiana and county of Floyd, of which it is the seat of justice. The town was laid out by the Messrs. Scribner, who were the proprietors, in 1814. It is built upon the second bank of the river, from which it presents a very interesting appearance, many of the houses being whitened, and one belonging to Mr. Paxson, built of brick and designed with considerable taste, meeting the eye in a most conspicuous situation.* The bottom or first bank is rarely overflowed, and the one on which the town stands, being twenty feet higher, there hardly exists the possibility of its ever meeting that fate.

For some time after it was laid out New Albany, like other places in the neighborhood, increased but slowly, conflicting opinions and clashing interests retarding its growth.

* This house is yet standing, on the southwest corner of Pearl and Main streets, and belongs to A. M. Fitch, a relative by marriage of Charles Paxson.

The many natural advantages it possesses, however, have at length surmounted every difficulty, and its progress of late has been unequalled by any town on the Ohio of so modern a date. The good health generally enjoyed by the inhabitants (which I think is partly owing to the excellent water made use of, which is found in natural springs to the number of fifteen or twenty within the town plat, and which can anywhere be obtained at the depth of twenty-five feet), the great road from this State to Vincennes passing through it, and the quantity and quality of ship timber which abounds in the neighborhood, are the principal causes which have contributed to this advancement.

It contains at present one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, which are generally of wood, it being impossible to procure brick in quantities suited to the demand. The number of inhabitants amounts to one thousand, and from the influx of population occasioned by the demand for workmen at the ship-yards, etc., it must necessarily increase in a much greater ratio than heretofore. The only public work of any description that is worth notice, is the steam grist- and saw-mill, belonging to Messrs. Paxson & Smith. Three steam-boats have been launched from the yards, and there are three more on the stocks. The inhabitants are all either Methodists or Presbyterians, the former having a meeting-house, and the latter have contracted for a church, which is to be built immediately. There is a free school in this place which has been partly supported by the interest of five thousand dollars, a donation from the original proprietors for that purpose; but increasing population requiring more extensive modes of education, other institutions are projected. Upon the whole, New Albany bids fair to be a wealthy and important town, as it is becoming a depot wherein the inhabitants of the interior of Indiana draw their supplies of dry goods and groceries, and, consequently, to which they send their produce in return.

In a foot-note the same writer says:

At a little distance from the town, issuing from under a stratum of greenstone, is a spring of water containing a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which inflames on being brought into contact with a candle; and if the spring be covered with a close box, furnished with a pipe and stop-cock so as to condense the gas, it continues to burn until it is purposely extinguished.

This was known as "the boiling spring," and for many years was considered as very valuable, whenever capital could be employed to develop it; but it disappointed all expectations. Dr. Ashel Clapp and others, about 1824, attempted by boring to find coal there. They went down about two hundred feet, but all attempts to utilize the spring failed and the gas long since disappeared.

It will be seen by the above extract that in six years the village had grown to be a place of one thousand people, and that ship-building was then the most important industry. Indeed, this business seemed to have given the village a start it might never have secured without the proximity of good ship-building timber. It also had "one brick house." Dr. McMurtrie no doubt over-

looked the little fourteen-foot-square brick building down near the river—the first one built in the place. And he says nothing about the

TAVERNS OF THE PLACE

at that time; but as these are always important in the building up of a new town they must not be overlooked. There is little doubt that the first "place of entertainment" on the present site of New Albany was Mrs. Robinson's tavern, mentioned in our chapter on New Albany township, located in what is now the northern part of the city. It was there some time before the town was laid out, and served as a stopping place for the mail and for all travelers between Louisville and Vincennes. Just when it disappeared is not known.

The second tavern was that of Elihu Marsh, as before stated. This was, no doubt, the first tavern in the new town, and was opened in 1814, David M. Hale's tavern opening the same year.

Prior to the laying out of the town no license was probably exacted of these tavern keepers; but after the incorporation of the village and the formation of Floyd county in 1819, they were not only required to pay license, but compelled to enter into bond with security for the faithful performance of their duties, as the commissioners' records show.

Hale's tavern, on High street, was built of logs, but subsequently (in 1823) a frame addition was made. The house has been repaired and added to, and has been used as a tavern from that day to this. It is on the corner of Lower First and Main.

Seth Woodruff early opened a tavern on Main street. It was certainly there prior to 1819, for on May 18th of that year the following appears upon the commissioners' records:

Seth Woodruff, upon petition, was licensed to keep tavern in New Albany, on entering into a bond of \$500, with William L. Hobson as security. The tavern is ordered to be taxed \$20.

The records further show that, "May 19, 1819, Summers B. Gilman is licensed and permitted to keep tavern in the town of New Albany, for one year from the 27th day of March last." Mr. Gilman also gave a bond of \$500 with Anderson and Elihu Marsh as sureties. His tax was also \$20 a year. The same date "Paul Hoge is licensed to keep tavern in the town of New Albany for one year from the twenty-

fourth day of April last." The bond and tax were the same as in the other cases, and Henry Turner, Sr., was security. On the same date David M. Hale is licensed in the same manner, with Charles Paxson as security; and Hugh Ferguson was also licensed at the same time, with Sylvester Perry as security. Same date (May, 1819) Wyatt P. Tuley is licensed to keep tavern in New Albany, with Thomas Sine'x and Paul Hoge as sureties. In November of the same year Jacob Miller is licensed to keep tavern on the Vincennes road, probably at or in the neighborhood of the present village of Mooresville. In 1820 John Lamb appears as a tavern-keeper, with Thomas Aborn and Enoch Townsend as sureties. Wyatt P. Tuley, Seth Woodruff, and David M. Hale continue to appear on the record as tavern-keepers for many years. Woodruff was probably longer in that business than any of his contemporaries. After 1820 the names of James Howard, William Drysdale, Adam Spidler, and others appear as tavern-keepers in New Albany.

Mr. Thomas Collins, who came to New Albany in 1827 and is yet a resident, says that in that year the taverns in active operation in the town were Hale's, on High street; the New Albany hotel, kept by Charles A. Clark on Main street, between Upper Third and Fourth streets; and the Swan, kept by Mrs. Marsh on the corner of Upper Fourth and Water streets. The Swan was a good-sized frame building, with double porches in the front (the style of nearly all the taverns of that day), and overlooking the river. It was pleasantly situated, was a very good house for the time, and commanded considerable patronage. The most conspicuous thing about it, perhaps, was the sign, upon which a large white swan was painted. Clark was at that time keeping the old Woodruff tavern. This was then the largest house in the town. It was a frame building, erected by Woodruff, was a popular place of resort, and became, in fact, the center of attraction for the town and country. The commissioners held their meetings here for several years; the first courts were held within its walls and all the county business transacted, as well as being continually open to the traveling public. Woodruff himself was one of the most prominent of the pioneers, as will be seen elsewhere. A portion of this building is yet stand-

ing. About 1832 the frame was moved back and a large brick building erected in front of it, which is yet standing, though no longer used as a hotel. More interesting reminiscences of the early days of New Albany are centered around this spot than any other in the city. The taverns kept pace with the city in improvement until they became "hotels," and at present there are several good ones in the city.

MILLS

were probably of even more importance in the building up of the new town than taverns, and the erection of a mill was among the first considerations of the proprietors. Abner Scribner was especially anxious for a mill, even before the cabins were erected; but a first-class mill, such as the Scribners desired, could not be put in operation, notwithstanding all the advantages of the place, without great labor and no little expense.

Mr. Trublood's little mill on Falling run answered the purpose for a time, and was the first on the town plat.

Mills had been erected at the falls and were within easy access of the people of New Albany; but the Scribners determined that their people should go to no other place to mill. Trublood's mill was a primitive affair, the buhrs being manufactured of native "nigger-heads," and was in operation but a few months in the year, owing either to high water, which would wash away the dam, or to drouth, which would almost dry up the stream.

The first two mills erected by the Scribners were failures. Mr. Daniel Seabrook tells about these mills. It seems that a man named Parker came along soon after the town was laid out, represented himself as a mill-wright, and proposed to build a steam-mill, engine and all, for the Scribners if they would furnish the money. He succeeded in persuading them that he understood his business, and they put him to work. He first visited a primitive foundry, then located somewhere on Salt river, Kentucky, where he succeeded in getting cast an iron cylinder and several heating tubes, both the cylinder and pipes being cast in two pieces. The pieces were brought over to New Albany and put together, but when done it was found that they did not fit, a large crack appearing in the joints. This crack Parker filled with lead, thus making the pieces

tight. His next move was to manufacture a wooden boiler. Parker employed Daniel Seabrook and his (Seabrook's) brother-in-law, Samuel Marsh, to make this boiler, which they did out of hewed timber ten inches wide and eight inches thick. These men were ship-carpenters and succeeded in getting the boiler water-tight. It was bolted together and strongly hooped. Into this the flues, before mentioned, were placed, they being about twenty inches in diameter. When the engine was finished, ready for operation, a fire was built, and as soon as the flues became heated the lead that filled the cracks melted and ran out, and the machine which had cost so much time, labor, and money, was a complete failure.

Not discouraged with this, however, the Scribners immediately discharged Parker and went to Pittsburgh, then the nearest point where steam-boilers were manufactured, and purchased a small engine. This was about 1815. They erected a little mill structure on the spot where the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis depot now stands, into which they placed one small set of buhrs and two saws for sawing lumber. But this was before the days of steamboats or steamboat building at New Albany; the mill had little to do in the way of grinding, and the mills at the falls doing so much better work, this mill also proved a failure. Mr. Seabrook says it only ran a few months, when it was abandoned and the building was occupied most of the time as a "roosting-place" for hogs. The saw-mill part was run occasionally, and when it burnt down some years later, a large pile of logs was left on the ground to rot.

This was the commencement of the milling business in New Albany, a branch of industry which has attained to large proportions, as will be seen by reference to another chapter of this work.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There was no road through the first plat of New Albany when it was made; the highway was the river. The road from the falls to Vincennes passed some distance north of the town. This road first followed up the old Indian trail —or, in fact, the trail was the only road through the country for many years prior to the beginning of the present century. When settlers began to gather about Trublood's mill and the spring

there, the road deflected from the old trail so as to accommodate this settlement, and in a short time that portion of the old trail between Clarksville and the Gut ford was almost entirely abandoned, the travel going by way of Robinson's tavern, from which the road passed north and again joined the trail within New Albany township, not far from the foot of the knobs. After New Albany was laid out this road branched into the town and thus became the first outlet for those in the village, except by river.

A road from Oatman's ferry, which was located a short distance below New Albany, was also one of the first made.

The following, from the records of the commissioners, dated May 17, 1819, shows what roads were earliest established in the county, and the names of a few prominent pioneers in connection with them:

ORDERED, that Jacob Bence be appointed supervisor of the following roads, to wit: Beginning on the road at Newman's ferry, on the river Ohio, running to Corydon, and continuing on as far as the county line, and so much of the road lying in said county as runs from George Clark's to the Grassy valley, in Harrison county. And all the lands in Franklin township, lying under the knobs and south of the road leading from Newman's ferry to Corydon, over the knobs, including Thomas Smith and William Bailey, north of said road, do assist him in keeping the same in repair.

ORDERED, That Michael Swartz be appointed supervisor of so much of the road leading from Oatman's ferry to Vincennes as lies in Franklin township, and the hands living on Big Indian creek are required to assist him in keeping the same in repair.

Anderson Long was, in like manner, appointed supervisor of so much of the road leading from Oatman's ferry to Corydon as lies in Floyd county, beginning at the forks of the road on the top of the knobs. John Merriwether was appointed supervisor of so much of the road beginning on the Oatman road and leading to Greenville as lies in Franklin township. Samuel Miller was appointed supervisor of so much of the road beginning at Oatman's ferry and leading to Vincennes as lies in New Albany township. William L. Hobson was appointed supervisor of the road leading from New Albany to and intersecting the State road at Jacob Miller's, or so much thereof as lies in New Albany township. John Scott was appointed supervisor of so much of the State road leading from Gut ford, on Silver creek, to Jacob Miller's as lies in New Albany township. David Edwards was appointed supervisor of "all that part of the road lead-

ing from New Albany that intersects the State road at Jacob Miller's and within Greenville township; and also all that part of the State road beginning at the line dividing the township of New Albany and Greenville east of the knobs, continuing on said road west to the line that divides ranges Five and Six west of said Miller's." Jacob Frederick was appointed supervisor "of all that part of the State road beginning at the line dividing ranges Five and Six, and continuing west to the line that divides the counties of Floyd and Harrison." John Lopp was made supervisor "of all that part of the road leading from Oatman's ferry to Engleman's mill and through Lopp's land, beginning at the line dividing the townships of Greenville and Franklin, on said road, extending westwardly to the line dividing Harrison and Floyd counties." Maurice Morris was appointed supervisor "of all that part of the State road in Floyd county west of Greenville, and also all that part of the road leading from Samuel Kendall's to Salem."

Following is a report made by Josiah Akin and the other commissioners appointed to view a route for a new road leading out of New Albany, made to the county commissioners at their session in August, 1819:

Floyd county, State of Indiana.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Board of Commissioners at their May term, held in New Albany, in order to view and make way for a Public road to be opened on a route from said Town to John Lopp's—to comply with said order we viewed and reviewed said route, and do report that we have marked by Blazes and chops the way as followeth, viz: Beginning at the corner of Joel Scribner's post-and-rail fence, at the lower end of High street, New Albany, and running thence on the west side of the line of the out-lots of said Town, on a direction to the Boiling Spring on Falling Run; thence with a road laid out by Joel Scribner crossing the Knobs; thence as near to the straight line as possible to Isaac Lamb's, running through his improvement by consent; thence on a direction to said Lopp's, running through an improvement of D. H. Allison by consent. We are of the opinion the opening and establishing that as a Public Highway would be of Public utility.

JAMES MCCUTCCHAN,
JOSIAH AKIN,
JONATHAN SLYTHE.

ORDERED, That Josiah Akin be allowed one dollar for one day's service rendered in viewing a route for a road to be opened from New Albany to John Lopp's.

It appears that David M. Hale was appointed supervisor to open so much of the above-mentioned road as lies in New Albany township; Asa Smith, supervisor to open that part lying in

Franklin township; and David H. Allison, supervisor to open that part lying in Greenville township.

In 1820 commissioners were appointed to view and lay out the line for a portion of the State road from New Albany to Hindoostan Field. The commissioners were: F. Shotts, John G. Clendenin, and John Eastburn; and there the report was filed with the commissioners September 27, 1820.

In November, 1822, the report of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to view and mark out the route for the New Albany and Vincennes road, appears on record. The commissioners were: John McDonald and John G. Clendenin. Several changes were early made in the road before it was finally located and fixed as it now stands. Prior to the laying out of New Albany it followed the Indian trail from Clarksville; after that it passed through New Albany, and thence up through the woods to the trail again, as before stated. Subsequently it was laid out further west, and passed over the knobs before striking the old trail; and for many years this was the customary route of travel between New Albany and Vincennes. This is now known as the "old State road," and has been partly abandoned, though portions of it still remain. The new road now used was opened about 1832. It was macadamized and made a toll road, costing a great deal of money. The section over the knobs alone is said to have cost \$100,000. It is still a toll road. The old State road is the one mentioned in the above extract as being laid out by McDonald and Clendenin in 1822.

The present excellent macadamized toll road from New Albany to Corydon was surveyed and established in 1823; the commissioners appointed by the Legislature being Levi Long, D. O. Lane, and William Boon. A most excellent and substantial stone-arched bridge spans Falling run on this road. This little stream has here cut a very deep channel, requiring an arch and bridge of unusual height. Money was appropriated for building this bridge in 1828, and also for building two other bridges across the same stream; one on the new State road, then in course of construction from New Albany to Vincennes, and one on the old State road before mentioned. These bridges were generally completed within the next five years.

The above-named were the first roads located in the county, and gave New Albany abundant outlet to the interior. The roads in the county will compare favorably with any in the State. Mr. Cotton, in his work on the interests of New Albany, thus writes regarding the turnpikes:

While New Albany is well provided with river navigation, her citizens have not been unmindful of their connections with such portions of the interior as are inaccessible by river or rail. With a liberal enterprise that has always been a characteristic of our wide-awake people, they have provided excellent turnpikes in several directions, that give the citizens of the county and neighboring towns facilities for reaching the city, and afford splendid drives for those having leisure and inclination to take advantage of these well-paved roads. More turnpikes are needed, but these will doubtless be provided in due time, as there is a willingness manifested on all sides to engage liberally in such public enterprises as making good macadamized roads; and the law of the State is very favorable to such improvements, providing that the lands benefited by them shall be especially taxed to aid in their construction.

Regarding the great railroad bridge connecting the two cities of New Albany and Louisville, the same writer says:

New Albany is united to Louisville by the magnificent iron bridge that spans the Ohio river at the Falls. Trains cross this bridge from New Albany and Louisville, on the Louisville & New Albany railroad, every hour in both directions, and so great is the travel by this route between the two cities that it will be but a short time until the trains are run every half hour, and perhaps oftener.

The Ohio river bridge is probably the finest structure of the kind in America, and was built at a cost of over two millions of dollars. Another bridge is projected to span the Ohio between the east end of New Albany and the west end of Louisville, and there is little doubt that this bridge will be opened for travel in a few years. It is contemplated to give tracks for steam cars, street railroad, vehicles, and footmen. The two bridges will virtually make New Albany and Louisville one city in interest, if not in identity.

The above was written in 1873, and now (October, 1881) the corner-stone of the new bridge has just been laid with imposing ceremonies. There were some six or eight thousand people present to witness the ceremony, which commenced at 3 P. M., October 29th.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, president of the bridge company, delivered the introductory, after which Charles W. Cotton, city editor of the *Ledger*, was introduced, and delivered the inaugural address, which was followed by the laying of the corner-stone by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana, Right Worthy Grand Master Calvin W. Prather, of Jeffersonville, conducting the ceremony. Lieutenant Governor Hanna, of Indiana; Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Courier-

Journal; Colonel R. M. Kelley, of the Louisville Commercial; General James A. Ekin, of Jeffersonville; Mr. N. T. DePauw and Hon. J. J. Brown, of New Albany, and Hon. G. W. Marr, of Louisville, followed with brief addresses.

THE JONES TRACT.

Epaphras Jones was one of the most eccentric, perhaps, of the early pioneers of New Albany. As before stated he, by virtue of being one of General George Rogers Clarke's soldiers, owned one hundred acres of land joining the Whitehill tract on the east and bounded on the south by the river. This eccentric person attempted to build up a town in opposition to New Albany, calling the place Providence. Of this "neck of woods," including also the Whitehill tract, Mr. Thomas Collins thus writes:

At that time (1822) the town limits were Upper and Lower Fifth streets for the eastern and western boundary, with the river on the south and Oak street on the north. The adjacent grounds were fields for farming purposes or forest.

The State of Virginia, just before the cession of the land belonging to her and known as the Northwestern Territory, by Legislative enactment made a donation of the lands commencing near what is now Upper Ninth street, on the river bank, and running north to a short distance beyond what is known as the Muddy fork of Silver creek, thence north of east through Clarke county, to within a short distance of the Scott county line, thence south to the river, to General George Rogers Clarke and the soldiers of his command. A considerable portion of these lands remained in a wild state until within the last few years. The one hundred-acre tract immediately outside the town limits, originally belonging to Epaphras Jones, was covered heavily with timber, some of the trees measuring from five to seven feet in diameter. This forest in later years afforded delightful promenade grounds and conveniences for public gatherings of all kinds. In these woods, and within the two squares above and below Eleventh street on Main, the Whigs had their barbecue in 1840, just prior to the election of General Harrison to the Presidency. In 1842-43 the clearing of the land began, and in 1844 Hon. Benjamin Hardin, of Kentucky, made the last political speech upon these grounds and under these grand old trees. The entire one hundred acres, and perhaps four times as much more adjoining on the two sides, are now a part of the city.

The spot upon which the barbecue was held is now the site of some of the finest residences of the city, and the DePauw American Glass Works now covers the ground upon which Ben Hardin made his speech. On the grounds on that occasion were George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Courier Journal; Charles N. Thurston and William P. Thomasson, both popular lawyers of the Louisville bar, and many other celebrities. This was in 1844, during the contest between Henry Clay and James K. Polk for the Presidency, in which Mr. Polk was the successful candidate. The canvass of 1840 inaugurated the thorough organization and drilling of parties, the public processions and gorgeous displays that have since continued to be the prominent features of both parties during the canvass prior to a Presidential election. The organization of parties by the foundation of clubs in

wards and townships was then first adopted; and the first club of which the writer of this had any knowledge was formed in this city and called the "Tippecanoe Club," in honor of the battle of Tippecanoe and of General Harrison and his comrades. Within three months from the time of its organization there were clubs to be found in every county in this State and in most of the States of the Union.

Epaphras Jones built his house toward the northern end of his hundred-acre tract, upon the hill overlooking the river and a vast scope of level country in every direction. Such is the view at present; but when Epaphras Jones flourished here, the view was much obstructed by forest trees in almost all directions. It was a beautiful spot, however, upon which to build a house, being a little south of where Graham's nursery now stands and west of Vincennes street.

David Hedden's house, as before mentioned, stands upon the spot. Jones' house was a long, low frame building. Fortunately, just before its removal for the purpose of erecting the present fine and commodious residence, one of Mr. Hedden's daughters made a drawing of the old Jones mansion, which the family have carefully preserved. It is a long, story-and-a-half frame. It was first boarded up and down, then subsequently weather-boarded over this; some fine old forest trees stood in front of it. Jones had been a drummer-boy in the army of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and in fact possessed a good deal of military spirit, having been connected with the army many years, and was with General Clarke in his Vincennes expedition. For this last service he received the land, and settling here he called the place Providence because he felt himself providentially cast on this spot. He was eccentric on the subject of religion; considered the Indians as the lost tribes spoken of in the Bible, and consequently almost worshiped them. He regarded them as far in advance of the white race in many things. After his retirement from the army and settlement here, he appeared as a "gentleman of the old school"—that is, he was quite dressy, wore a blue coat with bright metal buttons, gaiters and knee-buckles, powdered wig, ruffled shirt-front, cockade, cane, etc., etc. He had been a traveler in Europe and nearly every part of the world, was well educated, a good conversationalist, polite, genial, good-hearted, religious, and in every way, barring a few eccentricities, a companionable and

superior gentleman. He was born in New England—one authority says in Rhode Island and another Connecticut—and was twice married, bringing his first wife from New England, who died here. He subsequently married Miss Ann Silliman, of this place. He was very energetic, fussy, and full of business. He proposed building up a town in opposition to New Albany, and considered that, being nearer to Louisville, he had a better prospect of making his town a respectable suburb of that city than had New Albany, then a little village a mile or more below his residence. But he had the Scribners to work against, and the opposition was too formidable; his town never grew to be anything, hardly a petty hamlet. He was nervous over the progress of New Albany, and used to walk down to that village every morning, ostensibly for a morning walk, but really to see how much New Albany had grown during the night! He cleared a road through the woods from his house to the river and established a ferry, which, Mr. Hedden says, amounted to no more than a skiff for carrying passengers. He tried hard to make his ferry a success, however, hoping to get people and freight from Louisville in the way of crossing there, instead of at New Albany. He also, after a time, built a warehouse on the river and a sort of landing called Jones' Landing; and a little later induced some one to erect a saw-mill near by, which, however, did not prove a permanent success. In order more effectually to cut off New Albany, he secured the right of way through lands to the north of his tract, and attempted to build a road from his ferry to intersect the State road or Indian trail in the northern part of the township. The whole country was then densely and heavily wooded, and this was no small undertaking; but he put hands at work cutting the trees down even with the surface of the ground, and making a broad track through the forest for a distance of two miles from the river. He was compelled to give up this project, however—probably it was too expensive. It never became a road, but Vincennes street, of the present New Albany, occupies the line of this old road, and his ferry was at the foot of that street. He had his town regularly surveyed and platted, and some of the streets graded. He succeeded in selling a few lots and gathering a few settlers around him; but after a time, when New Albany

began to grow more rapidly, he gave up this scheme of building a town.

Later in life Mr. Jones undertook the production of silk from silk worms, but death overtook him before he was enabled to make this a success. He was buried on his own ground, and the place was subsequently known as "Jones' Graveyard," at the upper end of Market street. He talked on religious subjects a great deal for a few years prior to his death, and would get much excited over the subject of the "New Jerusalem."

THE WHITEHILL TRACT.

During the days of his struggles to build up a town, the Whitehill tract was lying a desolate waste, full of frog-ponds and malaria, between his residence and New Albany. Whitehill never occupied the land, and died somewhere in the East. The property was held by his heirs and continued to increase in value as New Albany grew, until the town began to grow around it, when it was cut up into lots and sold. This was between 1830 and 1840. It was conveyed by an agent of the Whitehill heirs named McBeth, and most of it was purchased at first by Judge Charles Dewey, of Charlestown (then State supreme judge), Mason C. Fitch, and Elias Ayres. They subdivided it into smaller tracts and lots to suit purchasers, and the ground, as well as that of Jones, was long since swallowed up by the city.

NEW ALBANY IN 1849.

The following is from the Indiana Gazetteer, published in 1849, and gives a picture of New Albany at that date:

New Albany, either the first or second town as to population in the State, and the seat of justice for Floyd county, is beautifully situated on the Ohio, two miles below the falls, in latitude thirty-eight degrees eighteen minutes north, and longitude eight degrees forty-nine minutes west. It was laid out in the summer of 1813, with wide streets running nearly east and west parallel with the river, and others crossing them at right angles, the most of which have been well macadamized and the sidewalks paved. In 1834 the population of New Albany was estimated at two thousand five hundred; in 1840 it was four thousand two hundred and twenty-six; and at this time is over seven thousand. The number of houses is about twelve hundred, of which one-fourth are brick. Steamboat building and repairing is carried on to a large extent there, and in the different kinds of mechanical business connected with it, about five hundred hands are constantly employed. There are in the city three iron foundries and machine shops on a large scale, for the manufacture of steam engines and machinery; one brass foundry; one patent bagging factory for the manufacture of hempen cloths, which cost fifty thousand dollars, and a marine rail-

way, which cost forty thousand dollars. There are also two printing offices, a branch of the State bank, about one hundred and twenty stores and groceries; two Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Christian, one Episcopalian, one Lutheran, and three Baptist churches; and the means to facilitate the instruction of the young and the communication of knowledge are highly creditable to the public spirit and liberality of the citizens. Anderson's Collegiate Institute, chartered by the Legislature; the Old-school Presbyterian Theological seminary; two large district school buildings, erected at the public expense at a cost twelve thousand dollars; a city school endowed by the original proprietors, and a large number of private schools, are in operation, and all generally well conducted. The railroad to Salem, and intended to be carried still further, will soon add largely to the business and prosperity of New Albany. The enterprise, industry, morality, and public spirit which have heretofore contributed so much to its growth, will not fail to carry it onward hereafter.

The following extract is from C. W. Cottom's pamphlet:

In 1814 a large number of families removed to New Albany, and from that time forward, notwithstanding the nearness of Louisville and the start that town had gained in population and business, the contiguity of Jeffersonville and Shippingport, and the laying-off and settlement of Portland on the opposite side of the Ohio, with the active competition those towns offered, New Albany had a steady and substantial, though not rapid, growth.

July 14, 1839, New Albany was incorporated as a city, P. M. Dorsey being the first mayor, Henry Collins the first recorder, Hon. John S. Davis the first city clerk, Edward Brown, Sr., the first treasurer, David Wilkinson the first collector of taxes and city marshal. Of these officials Hon. John S. Davis only survives, and has risen from the position of city clerk to be one of the first lawyers in the State.

The first councilmen elected in 1839 were Patrick Crowlay, James Collins, Israel C. Crane, Edward Brown, Hezekiah Beeler, Samuel M. Bolin, Henry W. Smith, Randall Crawford, Absalom Cox, William Underhill, Preston F. Tuley, and E. W. Benton. Of these Hezekiah Beeler is the sole survivor.

The valuation of the property of the city for taxation in 1836 was \$1,760,735, and the rate of taxation sixty-five cents on the \$100 of valuation. The population was four thousand two hundred. At this time New Albany was famous, as at present, for the healthfulness of her situation, and began to grow more rapidly, many important establishments in mechanics and manufactures, steamboat building, and mercantile interests having sprung up. In 1839 an eminent citizen of Boston visited the town and wrote back to the leading newspaper of that city as follows: "The scenery from the hills surrounding this charming town is beautiful and grand beyond description, and cannot fail to entice and enrapture the traveler. The wide expanse of country, the sparkling *La Belle Riviere*, winding tortuously on its course from a point ten miles distant up the stream, to an equal distance below the city; the falls, with their never-ceasing yet musical roar; Jeffersonville and Louisville at their head; broad fields crowned with the glories of a golden harvest, and forests wreathed in carmine-tinted and yellow and green foliage; the Silver hills stretching away to the northeast, and intervening slopes and fields, and densely wooded glens, with the river hills towering from four to six hundred feet skyward to the west, form a view of grandeur and beauty such as is nowhere else to be witnessed and enjoyed in Indiana."

In 1850 the population of the city had increased to eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one, and the increase in the material interests of the city was proportionately advanced; in 1860 the population was twelve thousand.

THE STATUS.

At the present time (1882) the population of the city is about eighteen thousand. The following extract regarding New Albany is from a directory of the city published in 1868:

The city is situated at the foot of the Falls upon a high bench above the overflow, except by extreme high water, such as that in 1832. At that time that portion upon the immediate bank of the river was inundated, but all the rest, forming the greater portion of the city, was then and always will be free from overflow. At the lower end of Main street a spur of the knobs overlooks the city and surrounding country, and would furnish a site for waterworks of unsurpassed utility and general fitness. * * * * *

New Albany being at the foot of the Falls, it was early seen that she possessed some natural advantages, in respect to trade on the river below, which could not be held by her proud sister at the head of the Falls and on the other side of the river; and, notwithstanding the many disadvantages incident to her close proximity to that wealthy and powerful city, whose shadow chilled and perhaps stunted her growth for a time, she has gradually grown apace, gained strength, and developed her proportions. As a shipping point the advantages of New Albany have long been acknowledged, and since the completion of the New Albany & Salem railroad to Michigan City, that branch of business has greatly increased.

INCORPORATED AS A CITY.

The following is an extract from the Act to incorporate the city of New Albany, and to repeal all laws in force incorporating the town of New Albany, approved February 14, 1839:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That so much of the county of Floyd as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Falling Run creek, thence up the centre of the channel of said creek to the bridge at the Boiling spring; thence in a right line to the southwest corner of the Griffin tract; thence with the west line of said tract to the northwest corner thereof; thence with the north line of said tract to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a right line through Leonard's spring on the Shilby tract, and onwards until it meets with the produced line of Jones' clay turnpike; thence southerly along said produced line and the middle of said clay turnpike, to the Ohio river, and thence with said river to the place of beginning, extending across said river as far as the jurisdiction of said State extends, and the persons residing within said boundaries, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name and title of the city of New Albany, and by that name may have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, at law and in equity, in all courts and places, and in all matters whatsoever, contract and be contracted with."

The above boundaries have been changed and extended to meet the requirements of the growth of the city. Changes were made January 26, 1847; February 14, 1853; February 6, 1854;

March 7, 1854; September 4, 1854, and July 22, 1867.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers chosen by the people of New Albany to administer its affairs and execute its laws, from the time it was incorporated as a city until the present:

MAYORS.

P. M. Dorsey.....	1839-40
Shepard Whitman.....	1840-43
Silas Overturf.....	1843-44
James Collins.....	1844
William Clark.....	1844-47
William M. Wier.....	1847-49, 1850-52
John R. Franklin.....	1852-53, 1859-63
Joseph A. Moffatt.....	1853-55
Jonathan D. Kelso.....	1855-59
Franklin Warren.....	1856-59
Dumer M. Hooper.....	1863-65
William L. Sanderson.....	1865-68
William Hart.....	1868-71
Thomas Kunkle.....	1871-74
William B. Richardson.....	1874-75-77
Solomon Malbon.....	1877-79
Bela C. Kent.....	1879-81

COUNCILMEN.

Patrick Crowley.....	1839-40
James Collins.....	1839-40, 1855-56
E. W. Benton.....	1839-40
Leonee Hoover.....	1840-45
William C. Conner.....	1841-42
G. C. Shively.....	1842-43
John Austin.....	1842-43
John Miller.....	1842-43
Thomas Siney.....	1843-46
James E. Sage.....	1843-44
George Gresham.....	1844-48
Oliver Cassell.....	1845-47
Thomas Conner.....	1846-47
William Clark.....	1847-48
Peleg Fiske.....	1847-48
A. P. Willard.....	1848-49
Alexander McCartney.....	1848-49
Isaac Hunt.....	1849-50
James B. Russell.....	1849-50
Martin H. Ruter.....	1849-50
James C. Mordy.....	1850-53
James Montgomery.....	1850-51
I. P. Smith.....	1850-51
H. R. Mathias.....	1851-52
Blaine Marshall.....	1851-52
Apollos Cassell.....	1852-53
Stewart Sanford.....	1852-54, 1856-58
Charles Van Dusen.....	1853-54
Hiram Wilson.....	1854-55
V. A. Pepin.....	1855-56
J. B. Powell.....	1855-56
L. G. Mathews.....	1857-58
Benjamin Lockwood.....	1858-60
John McCulloch.....	1862-64
Daniel Sittason.....	1862-65

HISTORY OF THE OHIO FALLS COUNTIES.

E. M. Hubbert.	1865-67
Christopher Fox.	1867-69
John S. Davis.	1869-77
Henry Wagner.	1869
James Pierce.	1869
George Beck.	1872-74, 1877-79
M. M. Hurley.	1874-76
George F. Penn.	1876-80
A. J. Kistler.	1879-81

SECOND WARD.

Israel Crane.	1839-40
Edward Brown.	1839-40
Hezekiah Beeler.	1839-40
P. C. Smith.	1840-42
James Brooks.	1840-41
Silas Overturf.	1840-41
Jacob Loughmiller.	1841-42
William M. Wier.	1841-45
David Hedden.	1842-45
John P. Frank.	1843-44
H. M. Dowling.	1844-45
P. M. Wilcox.	1845-47
Stephen Beers.	1845-46
V. A. Pepin.	1846-47, 1852-53
John S. McDonald.	1847-48, 1849-50, 1852-53
John Loughmiller.	1847-48
P. M. Kent.	1847-48
Samuel H. Owen.	1848-50
Alfred S. Rager.	1848-49
Oliver Dufour.	1849-50
John S. Davis.	1850-52
Francis Jennings.	1850-51
George V. Hawk.	{ 1851-52, 1853-54 1856-57, 1855-63
Henry Turner.	1851-52

William S. Culbertson.	1851-52
Bela C. Kent.	1853-54, 1856-57
Adam Knapp.	1854-55
George Gresham.	1855-56-57-59
David Crane.	1855-56-57-59
John Renshaw.	1859-61, 1863-65, 1869
John H. Lee.	1861-65
G. C. Carmon.	1865-69
Prof. James Brown.	1867-69
Edward Ford.	1871-73
Edward M. Hubbert.	1872-76
Sherman Frisbie.	1873-75
Emery L. Ford.	1874-76
H. A. Gifford.	1875-77
Jacob Hangary.	1876-78
William Dunbar.	1877-81
Frank Dishman.	1878-80
Louis Vernia.	1881-
William Dunbar.	1881-

THIRD WARD.

Samuel M. Bolin.	1839-40
Henry W. Smith.	1839-40
Randall Crawford.	1839-40
Pele Fiske.	1840-41
Henry Bogart.	1840-42
William L. Sanderson.	1840-42
Thomas Danforth.	1841-42
J. M. Morrison.	1842-43
John Sloan.	1842-43
John C. Conner.	1842-43

John G. Hoff.	1843-45
Abram Case.	1843-45
Benjamin Gonzales.	1843-44
N. H. Cobb.	1844-46-47-49
William Plumer.	1845-48-49-50
Jacob Hise.	1846-47
George H. Harrison.	1848-49
James Brooks.	1849-50
John K. Woodward.	1849-50, 1852-53
George V. Hawk.	1850-51
John McBride.	1850-52
Peter R. Stoy.	1850-51
William B. Lent.	1851-53
William H. Fogg.	1851-52
L. H. Naghel.	1852-53
John S. Davis.	1853-54, 1856-57
William M. Wier.	1857-59
Augustus Bradley.	1854-55, 1857-69
Ed. Q. Naghel.	1855-56, 1865-67
P. M. Wilcox.	1855-56
John B. Winstandy.	1856-57, 1867-77
James M. Rawlins.	1857-58
Samuel H. Owens.	1858-63
Ludwig Hurrel.	1863-65
Charles H. Fawcett.	1869-71
John Renshaw.	1869-70
Wesley G. Hammond.	1871-73
John H. Butler.	1872-74
P. M. Kepley.	1873-75, 1879-81
Alfred Hofield.	1874-78
Frank Hoffer.	1875-77
James G. Harrison.	1877-79
Charles E. Schiveley.	1878-80
Philip Kepley.	1881
Ferdinand Hollman.	1881

FOURTH WARD.

Absalom Cox.	1839-40
William Underhill.	1839-40, 1843-55
Preston F. Tuley.	1839-40, 1849-50
David M. Hall.	1840-42
John Evans.	1840-41, 1848-49
Dumer M. Hooper.	1840-41
William Plumer.	1841-42
John Thompson.	1841-44, 1846-49
Charles Tyler.	1842-43
Seth Woodruff.	1843-44
Peleg Fiske.	1844-46
John Q. A. Smith.	1844-46
Joseph A. Moffatt.	1845-49
Andrew Schollars.	1846-47
T. C. Shiveley.	1846-47
John B. Anderson.	1849-50
Louis H. Brown.	1849-50
William Jones.	1850-51
John Miller.	1850-53
James Pierce.	1850-53
William B. Lent.	1854-55
Peter R. Stoy.	1854-55
S. S. Marsh.	1855-56
John F. Anderson.	1855-56
A. W. Bentley.	1856-57, 1858-61
C. A. Dorsey.	1856-57, 1858-60
E. Q. Naghel.	1857-58, 1859-63
Benjamin South.	1857-58
John W. Girard.	1861-62

Charles Sackett.....	1863-67
John H. Dorst.....	1862-69
John Shrader.....	1867-69
John B. Winstanley.....	1869-71, 1873-77
John Endris.....	1869-70
M. McDonald.....	1871-73
Lewis Vernia.....	1872-74
Frederick Wundelich.....	1872-73
Michael Doherty.....	1873-75
Thomas J. Fullenlove.....	1874-76
Israel P. Parks.....	1876-78
John J. Richards.....	1878-79
Reuben P. Main.....	1877-80
Robert C. Knoefel.....	1879-81

FIFTH WARD.

James Pierce.....	1853-55, 1863-68
John Bushnell.....	1853-55
John W. Roberts.....	1855-57
Wesley G. Pierce.....	1855-61
D. M. Hooper.....	1857-59
W. P. Swift.....	1859-63
Thomas F. Jackson.....	1861-71
Alexander Webster.....	1868-69
Peter R. Stoy.....	1869-79
George H. Devol.....	1871-73
Frank E. Dishman.....	1873-76
James Slider.....	1876
Charles E. Jones.....	1876-80
George P. Huckley.....	1876-77
Charles E. Wible.....	1879-81
John Newhouse.....	1881

SIXTH WARD.

Jonathan D. Kelso.....	1853-54
Thomas Humphreys.....	1853-54
George M. C. Townsend.....	1854-59, 1869-71
Joseph St. John.....	1854-55, 1857-61, 1867-73
Aaron Lyons.....	1856-57
Dewitt C. Hill.....	1856-57
William Jones.....	1858-65
Charles Wible.....	1861-67
John Busby.....	1867-69
Epaminondas Williams.....	1872-74, 1875-77
Joel Cogswell.....	1873-74
William Terry.....	1874-75
Jacob Alford.....	1874-76, 1877-79
Henry Koetter.....	1876-78
William H. Stephens, Sr.....	1878-81
Charles C. Jones.....	1879-81

RECODER.

Henry Collins.....	1839-43
Peter A. Roan.....	1843-47

(Office abolished).

CITY JUDGE.

Henry Collins.....	1848-52
George V. Hawk.....	1852-53

(Office abolished).

Jacob Herber.....	1873-74
(Office reinstated and again abolished).	

CITY CLERK.

John S. Davis.....	1839-42
Joseph P. H. Thorton.....	1842-44
Stewart C. Cayce.....	1844
William A. Scribner.....	1844-52

Elijah Sabin.....	1852-55
Robert Williams.....	1855-56
W. W. Tuley.....	1856-61
Robert M. Wier.....	1861-67
Matthew I. Huette.....	1867-77
William B. Jackson.....	1877-81

TREASURER.

Edward Brown.....	1839-44
Thomas Danforth.....	1844-50
Abram Case.....	1850-51
Samuel M. Dorsey.....	1851-55, 1859-61
Michael Streepy.....	1855-56
William M. Wier.....	1856-57
Theodore J. Elliott.....	1857-59
George Gresham.....	1861-67
Solomon Maibon.....	1867-75
Samuel M. Wier.....	1875-81

COLLECTOR.

David Wilkinson.....	1839-40
Peter A. Roan.....	1841-43
Martin C. Foster.....	1843-46
Stewart C. Cayce.....	1846-48
Obediah Childs.....	1848-50

(Office abolished.)

CITY MARSHAL.

David Wilkinson.....	1839-40, 1849-51
Jacob Anthony.....	1840-41
Martin C. Foster.....	1841-44
Augustus Jocelyn.....	1844
Robert Mercer.....	1844-45
James Newbank.....	1845-48, 1855-56
William B. Green.....	1848-49
Jeremiah Warner.....	1851-53
Paul E. Slocum.....	1853-54
Samuel M. Bolin.....	1854-55
Berry Gwin.....	1856-58
Thomas Akers.....	1858-71
Thomas Kendall.....	1871-75
David W. Carpenter.....	1875-81

ASSESSOR.

J. C. Jocelyn.....	1847-56, 1853-66
Reuben Robertson.....	1856-58
A. W. Monroe.....	1866-69
Lyman S. Davis.....	1869-71
John E. Meyer.....	1871-73, 1875-77
George Cook.....	1873-75
Theodore Marsh.....	1877-79

(Office abolished.)

CITY ATTORNEY.

James C. Moodey.....	1843-46
John S. Davis.....	1846-47
Theodore J. Barnett.....	1847-48
P. M. Kent.....	1849-50
Elijah Sabin.....	1850-51
William S. Hillyer.....	1851-52
D. C. Anthony.....	1852-54, 1855-56
M. C. Kerr.....	1854-55
John H. Stotsenburg.....	1856-59
F. G. Dannacher.....	1859-61
Alexander Dowling.....	1861-65, 1871-75
William F. L. Morgan.....	1865-67
James V. Kelso.....	1867-71, 1877-79

Jacob Herten.....	1875-77
David W. Lafollette.....	1879-81

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Horace B. Wilson.....	1850-56
L. B. Wilson.....	1856-58
John Taylor.....	1858-63
George M. Smith.....	1863-77
Hart Vance.....	1877-79
Charles O. Bradford.....	1879-81

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Martin C. Foster.....	1842-43, 1844-46
Seth Woodruff.....	1843-44
James Newbanks.....	1846-47
John Bruner.....	1847-48, 1849-52
G. C. Schively, Sr.....	1848-49
John Farrel.....	1849-53
F. A. Hutcherson.....	1853-53
D. M. Hooper.....	1855-56
William Bosley.....	1856-57
Jacob Evans.....	1857-63
Fred Ailer.....	1863-69
Charles McKenna.....	1869-73
John F. Anderson.....	1873-75
Mike Doherty.....	1875-77
David W. Miller.....	1877-81

CITY WEIGHER.

A. E. Taylor.....	1847-48
Isam Key.....	1848-49
John Watkins.....	1849-50, 1851-55
C. A. Dorsey.....	1850-51, 1859-64
Eli Harlan.....	1855-56
Thomas Boardman.....	1856-59
Samuel Sisloff.....	1864-81

CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

V. A. Pepin.....	1853-54
William M. Wier.....	1854-55
Charles Wible.....	1855-56
Peleg Fiske.....	1856-57
Ed Q. Nagel.....	1857-59
Jasper Blythe.....	1859-62
Thomas Akers.....	1862-63
John H. Dorst.....	1863-64
Stephen Stuckey.....	1864-65
William B. Plumer.....	1865-67
William Merker.....	1867-78
Everett Wattam.....	1879-80
William Merker.....	1881 —

CHIEF OF POLICE.

D. B. Star.....	1870-71
Joel D. Smith.....	1871-73
William A. Carpenter.....	1873-75, 1878-79
Benjamin Bounds.....	1875-76
David W. Carpenter.....	1876-78
Thomas E. Spence.....	1879-80
Thomas Smithwick.....	1881 —

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WATER WORKS.

For more than half a century the town and city were without water-works, and for forty years the fire fiend was fought by volunteer fire companies in the usual way—first with the old leather

bucket and later with hose and hand engines, and still later with steam engines. In the early days when a fire occurred the men ranged themselves in lines from the fire to the nearest water, and the leather buckets were passed rapidly along the line from hand to hand, until the fire was extinguished. As the city grew the dangers arising from fire increased in proportion, as did also the city's efforts to organize and more thoroughly prepare for fighting the fiery element. In 1854, it is ascertained that the city contained five well organized and equipped fire companies, numbering in all three hundred and sixty-five members, with \$20,500 worth of material for the extinguishment of fires, including steam and hand engines, hose, hose-carts, ladders, etc. It was not until 1865 that the city began to pay its firemen for their services, and since that time the fire department has been considered a paid one.

As at present constituted, the material of the New Albany fire department consists of but one steamer, which is retained principally for use in case of possible failure of the water-works during a fire; one hook-and-ladder truck, and three reel-carriages. The department, including all expenses, is sustained at an annual cost of about \$12,000. Fire-plugs are placed at convenient distances throughout the city, and the larger number of families keep in their houses a sufficient amount of hose to put out an ordinary fire on their premises without the aid of the fire company. William Merker has been for many years the chief engineer.

The present water-works were constructed in 1875; the company formed for that purpose consisting of Messrs. Morris McDonald, Hitam C. Cannon, John F. Gebhart; John K. Woodward, Jesse J. Brown, William S. Culbertson, and Robert G. McCord. These gentlemen associated themselves together under the corporate name of The New Albany Water-Works. The ordinance passed by the city council at that time stipulates "that the capacity of the proposed water-works shall be such as to supply water upon demand during any hour of any given twenty-four, and for three hundred and sixty-five days of each year during the prevalence of fire in said city." Hydrants were to be conveniently distributed throughout the city by the company, and drinking hydrants to be maintained at each

of the public parks. The company not being able to complete the works within the time first specified in the contract, the time was extended by the council to July 1, 1876, and the works were finally accepted by the council August 11, 1876. The following regarding these works was published in the New Albany Ledger-Standard in 1877:

There is no city possessing superior water-works to New Albany. They are on the high-pressure system. The reservoirs, two in number, are located on top of the knobs about five thousand feet from and about two hundred feet above the city, giving a force to project water to the height of one hundred and fifty-five feet. The pump-house is about four thousand feet distant from the reservoirs. The water is taken from the Ohio river, and is raised two hundred and sixty-seven feet above low-water mark. The erection of the works began during 1875, and were completed so far as to supply the city, July 1, 1876. On July 12th the first test of the efficiency of the works, as a fire service, was made. At this test eight streams of water, one inch in diameter, were thrown simultaneously for one hour to an altitude of one hundred and twenty-five feet. The capacity of the works is ample for forty-five thousand people, and can be easily increased when consumption requires it. The engine and engine room are specimens of beauty and substantiality. The reservoirs are united by one heavy seam, and are arranged to settle and clean the water before passing into the city pipes. There are over fourteen miles of distributing pipe laid, upon which there are one hundred and thirty fire-hydrants. The price for water is but half that charged by other cities in the West and South. This, in itself, is a great consideration for those using large quantities of water for manufacturing purposes.

The works are owned by a stock company, and have cost thus far about two hundred thousand dollars. The officers are: J. F. Gebhart, president; W. N. Mahon, secretary; F. Scheffold, superintendent; Charles Fitch, Sr., engineer; J. J. Brown, W. S. Culbertson, G. C. Cannon, R. G. McCord, J. K. Woodward, Morris McDonald, and J. F. Gebhart, directors.

While building the works, many persons apprehended that the pipes would not be sufficient to sustain the pressure, but all such apprehensions were without foundation. Not a single break has occurred in the entire distributing system. The pipes were made by Messrs. Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky, which is the largest manufactory of its kind in the United States. * * * *

By the building of water-works, New Albany has obtained large advantages over other cities. The city being nearly level, an equal pressure of water is maintained throughout all its parts. Many of the manufactories have abandoned force-pumps, and use only the natural pressure of the water to force itself into the boilers, thereby saving machinery and expense. In the matter of fire insurance, prices have been reduced twenty to fifty per cent. from former rates. Steam fire-engines are no longer appreciated, fire-hydrants being far more efficient. Persons wishing to run small machinery, can do so by the use of water motors, at a cost of not more than fifty cents per day per one-horse-power. The water is soft and well adapted for all manufacturing purposes, as well as for family uses. In short, no city possesses more efficient water-works than New Albany.

THE GAS COMPANY.

A number of attempts were made to furnish the city with gas before the work was fully and finally accomplished. The first company was formed in April, 1851, with a capital of \$50,000; works were erected, and the city first lighted with gas December, 1853. The charter of this company had twenty years to run, and having expired a new company was formed in 1870, acting by authority granted by the city council. By an ordinance passed March 22, 1870, authority was granted to Washington C. DePauw, Nelson Fordice, and George V. Howk, and their associates, who were generally interested in the old company, to form a new company with the corporate name of The Gas Light and Coke company of New Albany. Their charter extended twenty years from April 1, 1871. In 1873 Mr. Cottom thus wrote of the city gas-works:

There are now nine and one-half miles of main-pipe laid down, and at nearly every meeting of the city council, petitions for the extension of the gas are received and granted. Water, Main, Market, and Spring streets, that traverse the city from east to west its entire length, are lighted by gas; also a large number of cross streets. This is done at the public expense and requires three hundred and fifteen street lamps, lighting one hundred and five squares. All the churches, public halls, and other public buildings are lighted by gas. Few cities in the West possess equal, and none superior advantages in regard to light.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The first board of health was authorized by the city council, and organized August 21, 1855. Since that time the city has been generally kept in excellent sanitary condition. At this date (1881) Dr. John Sloan is president of the board.

BENEVOLENT, SECRET, AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Societies of every kind are plentiful in the city; those of a benevolent and charitable character being especially conspicuous and strong. Heading the list of charitable institutions is the

OLD LADIES' HOME,

an account of which appears in the Ledger-Standard of November, 1873, as follows:

Never was there a time or season more fitting than the present to inaugurate and set into active operation an institution that will touch all hearts with sympathy and good-will as the Widows' Home, which opened yesterday in our city. The very name is suggestive of comfort, good cheer, and contentment.

Eleemosynary institutions in this or any other country are rarely conceived and supported and endowed by a single individual, which is done in the instance which we are about

to mention. But wherever they are found, they are monuments along the track of the ages to mark the progress of civilization, humanity, Christianity. A heart imbued, exalted, and sublimed, with plans and purposes to relieve and rescue suffering humanity in this sin-sick world, lives not only to some purpose, but carries with him the spirit and precept of our Divine Lord and Master.

Mr. William S. Culbertson, our esteemed fellow-townsmen, has to-day, by the erection of this Widows' Home, reared unto himself a monument that shall be more enduring than the marble which will decorate his own tomb some distant day. He is now the prince of gift-makers. He does this good deed in a quiet, unostentatious manner. We challenge the parallel in munificence within the boundaries of our State, or anywhere this side of the Alleghanies.

Mr. Culbertson possesses among his many rare traits, a quick, intuitive grasp of mind, which reduces everything to a speedy practical turn, whether it be business or benevolence. His charity begins at home, where he can see the good it does. It was no doubt in such a mood as this that he conceived and executed the enterprise which to-day has resulted in ornamenting our city with a building worthy of the name of "Widows' Home." The selection of that class of worthy ladies whose unfortunate circumstances have bereft them of the comforts of home and made them too often friendless and alone, was certainly eminently proper and wise. Alas, how often these truly deserving and praiseworthy women have suffered the pangs of penury and want, suffered of disease and misery, suffered for home, suffered for friends, and "found them not." Each and all of us know many instances in life, similarly situated, wherein Mr. Culbertson's benevolence would be to them as a beacon light to a home-bound sailor.

The situation of the Widows' Home, among the costly and pleasant residences on Main street, was judicious, as there is nothing to distinguish it from any other large and handsome private dwelling. Two gates and one carriage way are entrances, through iron and stone fence of desirable pattern, which lead to this mansion and abode of widows. The neatly sodded turf, serpentine and gravel walks, together with easy rising stone steps, lead up to the doorways. Iron verandas, bay windows in front, massive balconies in rear, and ample ground stretching out to view, together with other conveniences, form no inconsiderable part of the external surroundings. In the artistic merits of painting, much taste has been displayed. There are four stories, including the basement and attic, which are no inferior parts of the domicile. Fifteen or sixteen rooms, high ceilings, large and airy, comprise the apartments. What renders these rooms more particularly desirable is the front view given to so many of them. The kitchen has all the modern utensils usual to such culinary establishments. A dumb waiter, a cellar full of coal, wash-room, bath-room, water-closet up stairs, wide halls, easy flights of stairs, are the features of this establishment. All are papered and painted. The doors are superbly done. We never saw any before done as these are. Gas chandeliers and burners are abundant all over the house. The heating arrangement has been peculiarly regarded, and no part of the building in use has been omitted in this particular. The carpets are of tasteful pattern and produce a pleasing effect to the rooms. The bedsteads are iron, of unique pattern, furnished by some Boston firm. They are single beds three feet and a half wide. The iron bedstead is the most popular now of any throughout England. The dining-room, 26 x 16 feet, is, as it should be, one of the pleasantest rooms—wainscotted and otherwise

decorated to make it serviceable. The sleeping apartments are commodious, cheerful, and well ventilated. Very few people in our city occupy dwellings near so luxurious as our friends here. The visitor goes over the Home feeling really this is a home indeed. Nothing stingy, nothing mean, because it would be cheap, can be detected in any part of the workmanship, but every part is grand, massive, just the thing for ages. Mr. Bane, the supervising architect and builder, has embodied the magnanimity of the generous giver, who never did anything by halves in his life. The Widows' Home will accommodate thirty or more inmates. Mr. Culbertson has already endowed it to the amount he deems necessary, but if, on experience, he finds the amount insufficient, he will make the provision ample to run it long after his death. It will not be sectarian in religion, though religious services will be held therein daily. The rules and regulations respecting the moral and religious government of the inmates certainly seem more generous and tolerant than in institutions of this kind generally. Miss Mary Baldwin, a daughter of Captain Baldwin, Sr., will be matron, and the selection of this lady was very proper, on account of her many estimable qualities, besides her good judgment in household matters. Under the advisory counsel of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Culbertson, who will be sole directors, we cannot doubt but that the Widows' Home will become an institution of much good, but the honor which shall be reflected from so praiseworthy a benefaction as Mr. Culbertson's may be imitated in some other form equally substantial by others of wealth, who are citizens of our city.

Next to the Old Ladies' Home comes the

ORPHANS' HOME, a charitable institution which does the city much credit. It is situated on the southwest corner of Bank and Spring streets, and was established three or four years ago by charitably inclined ladies of the city. It has been since its establishment in charge of the ladies of the different city churches. The building, a commodious brick, was presented to the society by Mrs. W. C. DePauw. It is in charge of a matron, and quite a number of homeless children are being cared for and educated here. The officers are Mrs. Augustus Bradley, president; Mrs. Martha Mahon, secretary; Mrs. Haskins, treasurer, and Mrs. Mary P. McClain, matron.

Steps are being taken to erect a new home above Vincennes street, between Oak and Elm, in which New Albany's philanthropist, William S. Culbertson, is prominently interested.

MASONIC.

The ancient and honorable fraternity of Free Masons is in a most flourishing condition in the city, twelve lodges of various kinds and degrees being at present in active operation.

The first lodge of Masons established here was known as Ziff lodge, No. 8, and was organized September 14, 1818. Dr. Asahel Clapp

was influential in securing the organization, and was chosen the first worshipful master. Charles Paxson was the first senior warden, and Lathrop Elderkin was the first junior warden. The charter for this lodge was granted by the Grand lodge then in session at Madison, Indiana, with W. H. H. Sheets, M. W. G. M., and W. C. Keene, secretary.

Ziff lodge was sustained a number of years, but failed for some reason, and for a few years New Albany was without a lodge of Masons. The present New Albany lodge, No. 39, took the place of the Ziff lodge in 1834. The lodge for a short time worked under a dispensation granted by the Grand lodge October 3, 1833; the charter was granted and the lodge regularly instituted December 11, 1834. The first officers were Stephen Whiteman, W. M.; William Hurst, S. W., and Alexander McClellan, J. W. The present officers of this lodge are J. Peters, W. M.; Frank Brooks, S. W.; J. J. Richards, J. W.; M. A. Wier, treasurer; F. D. Connor, secretary; J. M. Nichols, S. D.; L. B. Huckely, J. D.; Louis Lash, tyler. The times of meeting are on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Jefferson lodge, No. 104, came into existence in 1849, dispensation being granted October 20th of that year. The lodge received its charter May 29, 1850. The charter members and officers were Thomas Oscar Johnson, W. M.; Francis A. Hutcherson, S. W.; William H. Fogg, J. W.; Peter Tellon, treasurer; Ed F. Shields, secretary; William Hart, S. D.; A. Baxter, J. D.; and P. Y. J. Armstrong, tyler. The present officers of this lodge are Thomas Deming, W. M.; J. B. Mitchell, S. W.; B. B. Stewart, J. W.; W. F. Tuley, treasurer; C. O. Bradford, secretary; R. E. King, S. D.; Robert Morris, J. D.; and G. L. Eisman, tyler. The times of meeting are the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

The third lodge in the city, known as DePauw lodge, No. 338, was organized April 27, 1867, and meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. The officers are F. M. Tribbey, W. M.; Joseph Jutton, S. W.; Levi Pierce, J. W.; Stephen Scharf, treasurer; T. E. Fogle, secretary; James Atkinson, S. D.; John Pierce, J. D.; and John B. Crawford, tyler.

Besides those named, there is a German lodge known as Pythagoras lodge, No. 355, which meets the first and third Wednesday in each

month. Its officers are A. F. Sharff, W. M.; Joseph Reibel, S. W.; A. Hoffield, J. W.; Frederick Wunderlick, treasurer; G. Gerst, secretary; Jacob Kreutzer, S. D.; Charles Sloemer, J. D.; and Henry Denny, tyler.

The four above-named lodges are known as Blue lodges of the Ancient York Masons.

Of the higher masonic bodies, there are the New Albany Chapter, No. 17, of Royal Arch Masons; Indiana Council, No. 1, of Royal and Select Masters; and New Albany Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars. The first-named was organized May 24, 1851, its meetings being held the second Monday of each month. The officers at present are Joseph Jutton, M. E. H. P.; S. W. Wells, E. K.; H. J. Needham E. Scribe; Robert Brockman, C. H.; F. T. Wilson, P. S.; T. E. Fogle, R. A. Cap.; L. L. Pierce, G. M. Third V.; W. P. Davis, G. M. Second V.; D. E. Sittason, G. M. First V.; Henry Beharrell, treasurer; M. D. Condif, secretary; B. Crawford, G. and J. J. Indiana Council, No. 1, was organized January 7, 1854. It meets the third Monday in each month. Its officers at present are Joseph Jutton, master; S. W. Wells, Dep. I. M.; W. P. Davis, P. C. W. K.; E. E. Sittason, C. Guard; H. Beharrell, treasurer; M. D. Condif, Rec.; and T. B. Crawford, Sen. The New Albany Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templars, was organized December 22, 1854; and meets the fourth Monday in each month. Its officers are H. J. Needham, Com.; W. Breyfogle, Gen.; W. P. Davis, Capt. Gen.; Robert Brockman, prelate; Seth W. Wells, S. W.; D. G. Hudson, J. W.; H. Beharrell, treasurer; M. D. Condif, recorder; T. E. Deshian, sword bearer; Joseph Jutton, standard-bearer; F. Wilson, warden; T. B. Crawford, sentinel.

The Masonic General Relief committee, for purposes of benevolence, was organized January 28, 1868.

Added to the above lodges are the following lodges of Scottish Rite Masons, to-wit: De Molay Consistory, No. 5; Mount Moriah Chapter Rose Croix, No. 5; Burning Bush Lodge of Perfection, No. 7; and Zerubabel Council Princes of Jerusalem. DeMolay Consistory, No. 5, meets the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The officers are: J. G. Shields, 33°, commander in chief; S. Albert, 32°, First L. C; John Nafus, 32°, Second L. C; C. C.

Haskins, 32°, M. and G. O.; J. P. Hannan, 32°, G. C.; M. D. Condiff, 32°, G. C. and K. of S.; Henry Beharrell, 33°, G. T.; C. F. Cutter, 32°, G. E. and A.; George Ehrhart, 32°, G. H.; H. J. Reamer, 32°, G. S. B.; Louis Goodbub, 32°, G. C. of G.; L. L. Gorner, 32°, G. S.

Mount Moriah Chapter Rose Croix, No. 5, meets the first Wednesday in February, May, August and November. The officers are: George H. Koch, 32°, M. W. and P. M.; George Ehrhart, 32°, S. W.; J. P. Hannan, 32°, J. W.; J. Losey, 32°, G. O.; H. Beharrell, 32°, treasurer; M. D. Condiff, 32°, secretary; H. J. Reamer, 32°, H. O. S. P.; W. W. Tuley, 32°, M. of C.; L. L. Gorner, 32°, C. G.

Burning Bush Lodge of Perfection, No 7, A. and A. S. Rite, meets the first Monday in each month. George H. Koch, 32°, T. G. P. M.; J. P. Hannan, 32°, B. P., Louis Goodbub, 32°, G. S. W.; Frederick Wunderlich, 32°, G. J. W.; C. C. Haskins, 14°, G. O.; M. D. Condiff, 32°, G. S.; H. Beharrell, 32°, G. T.; George Ehrhart, 32°, G. M. of C.; John Nafus, 32°, G. C. of G.; H. J. Reamer, 32°, G. H. P.; L. L. Gorner, G. T.

Zerubabel Council, Princes of Jerusalem, meets first Wednesday in January, April, July, and October. The officers are: George M. Ehrhart, 32°, M. E. Sor. P. G. M.; John P. Harman, 32°, D. G. M.; Louis Goodbub, 32°, M. E. S. G. W.; George H. Koch, 32°, M. E. J. G. W.; M. D. Condiff, 32°, G. Sec. K. of S. and A.; H. Beharrell, 32°, G. Treas.; W. W. Tuley, 32°, G. M. of C.; H. J. Reamer, 32°, G. M. of E.; L. L. Gorner, 32°, Gen Sen.

All the Masonic lodges above named met at their hall, located on the southwest corner of Pearl and Market streets. The Independent Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, for the State of Indiana, holds its annual meetings in June in New Albany.

In addition to the above, there is a colored lodge known as St. John lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, whose meetings are held the first Monday in each month, at their hall on the west side of State street, between Elm and Oak. This lodge claims to work under dispensation granted by the Grand lodge of England.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

There are eight lodges of this order in the city, and the Mutual Benefit Association.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows here, and the first in the State of Indiana—New Albany lodge, No 1—was organized November 12, 1835, and was re-organized August 13, 1851. It meets every Monday evening. Charles W. South, N. G.; William Scales, R. S.; J. B. Friend, treasurer.

New Albany lodge, No. 10, meets every Thursday evening. William R. Graves, N. G.; George Larke, V. G.; J. W. Buck, secretary; C. E. Jones, P. S.; I. G. Strunk, treasurer.

Hope lodge, No. 83, meets every Friday evening. E. W. Fawcett, N. G.; R. M. Wilcoxson, V. G.; Andrew Fite, R. S.; J. B. Banks, P. S.; J. W. Seabrooks, treasurer.

Humboldt lodge, No. 234 (German), meets every Wednesday evening. Jacob Weber, N. G.; M. Fronmiller, V. G.; Jacob Young, R. S.; Charles Fogel, P. S.; John Irion, treasurer.

Jerusalem Encampment, No. 1, meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. L. Bir, C. P.; George Edmondson, H. P.; George Lark, S. W.; Alexander Webster, J. W.; James Phillips, S.; W. M. Mix, F. S.; E. Wattam, treasurer.

Pierce Encampment, No. 100, meets every second Wednesday in each month. Christ Whiteman, C. P.; George Webler, H. P.; Conrad Kraft, S. W.; Philip Schneider, S.; Stephen Scharf, treasurer.

Ruth lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

New Albany Degree lodge, No. 1, meets every second and fourth Saturday in each month.

Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association of New Albany, meets first Thursday in each month. J. B. Mitchell, president; Llew Russell, vice president; William M. Mix, secretary; Charles F. Jones, treasurer.

The place of meeting of the above-named lodges is at their hall on Market street, northeast corner of Bank.

The following colored lodges of the city claim to work under charter granted by the Grand lodge of England :

Edmonds lodge, No. 1544, meets first and third Tuesday in each month at hall, west side State, between Elm and Oak.

St. Paul's lodge, No. 1540, meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month at hall, northeast corner Lower Fourth.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first society of this secret and benevolent order in New Albany was instituted in September, 1870, since which time its growth has been so rapid that there are now three lodges in this city. Their hall is situated on State street, between Main and Market.

Friendship lodge, No. 10, meets on every Wednesday evening. C. M. Nutt, C. C.; John Stafford, V. C.; Thomas Parke, P.; Louis Brown, K. of R. and S.; J. B. Banks, M. of F.; Andy Weir, M. of E.; Theodore Deming, trustee; Norman Campbell, P. C.

Ivanhoe lodge, No. 15, meets every Monday evening. P. C. Smith, C. C.; George H. Edmondson, V. C.; Albert Young, P.; H. M. Cooper, K. of R. and S.; R. Robinson, M. of F.; P. H. Barrett, M. of E.; John Seabrook, trustee; H. Stacy, P. C.

Rowena lodge, No. 28, meets every Friday evening. Brewer S. Senix, C. C.; F. A. Graham, V. C.; George H. Beers, prelate; James W. Buck, K. of R. & S.; W. A. Loughmiller, M. of F.; James Phillips, M. of E.; E. Wattam, trustee; W. A. Manor, P. C.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

New Albany lodge, No. 922, meets every Tuesday night at hall, Cannon block, east side of Pearl, between Main and Market street.

Osceola lodge, No. 47, meets every Wednesday night at hall, Cannon block, east side Pearl, between Main and Market.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Pawnee tribe, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at hall, Market, northwest corner of Pearl.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Red Ribbon Reform club meets every Thursday evening at hall, south side of Main street, between Pearl and Bank. C. W. Cottom, president; W. H. Stevens, secretary and treasurer.

Ladies' White Ribbon club, meets the first Tuesday in each month, at hall, Bank, southeast corner of Spring.

Ladies' Christian Temperance union, meets every Thursday afternoon, at hall, southeast corner of Spring.

TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

Dudley Temple of Honor and Temperance,

No. 7, organized in 1848, meets every Wednesday evening, at hall, Nos. 273 and 275 Main.

New Albany Council No. 3, Temple of Honor and Temperance, meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at 273 and 275 Main.

Excelsior Social Temple No. 8, Temple of Honor and Temperance, meets every Friday evening of each month, at hall, 273 and 275 Main.

New Albany Puritas lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Good Templars, meets every Tuesday evening, at hall, Pearl, southeast corner of Spring. Organized in 1856.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society was first organized about 1858, and made considerable progress prior to the war. That great struggle caused the suspension of many enterprises, and among others, the Young Men's Christian association of New Albany. In 1868 it was again organized, with the following officers: D. W. Voyles, president; William Day, vice president; William C. Shaw, recording secretary; Charles Stewart, corresponding secretary; and James G. Shields, treasurer. For some reason this organization was not a permanent one, and it was a third time organized June 9, 1871, and became a corporate body October 17, 1871. The association has a large and active membership, a library, and a public reading-room, where a large number of newspapers and periodicals are on file for the accommodation of the public.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

This society was organized in 1866, with John Sloan, M. D., president, and E. S. Crosier secretary. The society has a considerable collection of specimens of the stone age, shells, fishes, birds, reptiles, and insects of various kinds, as well as in mineralogy, fossils, geology, Indian remains, etc., and the nucleus of a library.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

There are many other secret and benevolent societies in the city, of which the following are the principal: American Bible society; Methodist Episcopal Church Extension society; German American School society, organized in 1866; Workingmen's Library association; New Albany Medical society; New Albany Township library, with about fifteen hundred volumes; American Protestant association; St. Joseph's Benevolent

society; United Order of American Mechanics; St. Patrick's Benevolent society; organized in 1866; the Druids (German), organized in 1860; New Albany Rifle club; First German Benevolent society, organized in 1851; Harugari society; Jaeger Verein; French Benevolent society; Independent Turner society, organized in 1868; Ship Caulkers' and Carpenters' union, organized in 1863; Engineers' association; Puddlers' union; Typographical union; Glass Blowers' union; Cordwainers' union, and many other unions of the several trades.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first society of this character here was organized in May, 1857. Its officers were, Thomas H. Collins, president; William B. Lent, vice-president; Noah H. Cobb, treasurer; Peleg Fiske, recording secretary; W. W. Tuley corresponding secretary. At their first meeting the members discussed the propriety of having a field exhibition the coming fall, and also the propriety of purchasing ground for that purpose, a committee reporting that ground suitable could not be had at less than from \$150 to \$400 per acre. Subsequently Thomas H. Collins, Martin Verry, and Thomas Dewey were appointed a committee to purchase grounds "whenever sufficient money was subscribed by the citizens of the county to pay for them." Many members advised against holding a fair alone, as the county was too small, and advocated uniting with Harrison or Clarke counties.

In the spring of 1858 the present fair grounds were purchased—or sixty-three acres were purchased at that date, nine acres being subsequently added. The sum of \$7,500 was paid for this ground, or was to be paid for it, and \$3,000 were immediately expended in the erection of suitable buildings and in preparing the grounds for use. The first fair was held in the fall of 1858, and the second in the fall of 1859, neither of which was so successful as to enable the society to get out of debt. In the spring of 1860 the society made an effort to get the State fair to the New Albany grounds, and in order to accomplish this object agreed to raise \$5,000 for a premium list and give the State fair all the receipts. This was a bad bargain for the society, and was instrumental, together with the breaking out of the war, in successfully ruining the society. The State fair did well, taking away \$8,000 gate

money. The ground was heavily mortgaged, and the society was unable to pay for it. No fairs were held during the war, and nothing done in the way of settling up affairs; and in 1866-67 the mortgage was foreclosed and the property passed into the hands of the original owner, David Hedden. During the war the grounds were used as a camp for the soldiers. They have since changed owners, passing from Mr. Hedden to Bela C. Kent, and then to W. C. DePauw, the present owner. No fairs have been held since those named, and no agricultural society is at present in existence in the county. The grounds are in good shape for a fair, having an amphitheater and all the necessary buildings, an excellent race track a mile in length, and a good fence around the whole. The grounds are only partly cleared, and in the grove of fine trees are held pic-nic parties and public meetings of various kinds.

CEMETERIES.

Mr. Cottom thus writes regarding the cemeteries of New Albany: "There are in the vicinity of the city four cemeteries. These are the Northern burial-ground, under the control of the city, but really the property of lot owners. This is a most beautiful cemetery, very finely laid off, and ornamented with forest trees, evergreens, and flowering shrubs. It contains a large number of very fine monuments and other memorials of the departed, who there await in the silence of death the great awakening. It has been a public burial ground for over thirty years. The St. Mary's cemetery is owned by the St. Mary's Catholic church, and is a beautifully laid off and ornamented burial ground.

"Holy Trinity Catholic cemetery is also located near the city, and is a beautiful spot.

"The Soldiers' National cemetery is located a short distance east of the city, upon an eminence overlooking one of the finest landscapes around the falls of the Ohio. Within this cemetery three thousand gallant soldiers, who lost their lives in the late civil war, sleep in death, to hear of wars no more. The Government has decorated this cemetery in a manner to make it one of the most beautiful in the country. An elegant house stands upon the grounds, in which the sexton of the cemetery, a soldier appointed by the Government, resides. A large number of wealthy and prominent citizens have formed a cemetery asso-

ciation under the name of Forest Hill cemetery, and will purchase from two hundred to two hundred and fifty acres of land, which they will plat and decorate in a manner to make it as attractive as any cemetery grounds in the country. The capital stock of this company is \$150,000.

THE TAX ASSESSMENT FOR 1881.

Floyd county—Number of polls, 2,481; male dogs, 1,269; female dogs, 111; value of lands, \$1,121,045; value of improvements on lands, \$275,300; value of lots, \$1,981,165; value of improvements on lots, \$2,239,433; corporation stock, \$979,275; personal property, \$2,546,345; total taxables, \$9,142,565. The total taxes to be collected on this assessment is \$76,117.61. Of this the city of New Albany has the following: Polls, 1,498; male dogs, 395; female dogs, 152; value of lots, \$1,924,295; improvements on lots, \$2,098,205; corporation stock, \$979,275; personal property, \$1,463,350; total \$6,465,125, upon which the taxes are \$47,300.87.

POPULATION.

The following table shows in a condensed form the population of New Albany, at the dates named: in 1840, 4,226; in 1847, 5,996; in 1850, 8,181; in 1852, 10,968; in 1853, 13,500; in 1854, 16,590; in 1870, 15,396; in 1880, 17,570.

CHAPTER VII.

NEW ALBANY—FERRIES AND STEAMBOATS.

FIRST FERRIES.

“Ferry rights” were among the most important considerations in the purchase of land on the river bank, and were always mentioned in the deed conveying the land, and thus transferred from one owner to another. It was many years before ferrymen were compelled to pay for the establishment of a ferry other than as above mentioned, but during these years there was little to be made out of the business. Ferries that were established prior to the establishment of the town or county were not compelled to pay license.

There is little doubt that Moses McCann was the first regular ferryman in this neighborhood; but his landing was at Clarksville, then the only

village on this side of the river for many miles. There was no occasion for any one to cross the river at any other point for a number of years after Clarksville was established.

Martin Trublood, son of the old miller, was probably the first to establish a ferry at New Albany. This was prior to the purchase of the ground by the Scribner brothers, and was mainly for the convenience of the few squatters around Trublood’s mill on Falling run. After the Scribners purchased the land of John Paul they had control of all ferry rights along the river at this point as far as their land extended. It is probable that the first man to secure the right to run a ferry of the Scribners was a Mr. Sproud, and no doubt Martin Trublood retired from the business at that time. “Sproud, the ferryman,” was a well-known character for a number of the first years of the existence of the new town. Although Trublood’s ferry was the first at New Albany, it was not the second one in this neighborhood; that honor probably belongs to the Oatmans, who established their ferry prior to 1811, probably as early as 1808, or even earlier, below New Albany some two or more miles. The Oatmans entered some land below the John Paul tract and were in the habit of carrying emigrants across at that place long before there were any permanent settlers on the site of New Albany. This subsequently became a noted crossing place, and “Oatman’s ferry” is prominently mentioned in all the early records of the county.

Stroud’s ferry landed about where the ferry-landing now is, at the foot of Bank street. It was superseded by a ferry established by the Scribners themselves, this ferry being propelled by horses working on a tramp-wheel as before mentioned.

As all the early ferries have been mentioned in the early history of New Albany township and city, it is not necessary to go into details here. John Connor early took hold of the ferry business in New Albany, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who has continued it to this day. Epaphras Jones, Caleb Newman, and Charles Paxson were among the earliest ferrymen here. After the establishment of the county in February, 1819, the records of the county commissioners show what ferries were established. The subject of ferries came up in the following spring, as

soon as the ice was out of the river. Then it was that all the ferries along the river within their jurisdiction were granted licenses upon application, entered upon the records, taxed, and thus became regularly established and recognized. Thus it appears that Oatman's ferry, "established on fractional section number seven, township Three, south of range Six east," is made a public ferry, at the third meeting of the commissioners, in May, 1819. At the same meeting the petition of "Charles Paxson, Mary W. Smith, Phoebe Ann Smith, Rebecca Smith, and Catharine Smith, heirs of Stephen Smith, for a ferry across the river Ohio at New Albany," was considered, and the ferry established under the name of Charles Paxson & Co., John Connor's ferry having been previously established and made a public ferry. The records further state that Mr. Connor, feeling himself aggrieved by the establishment of Paxson's ferry so near to his own, appeals to the court for redress of grievances, entering into bond of five hundred dollars, with Sylvester Perry, Thomas Aborn, William L. Hobson, Elijah Matthews, Joseph Whitcomb, Abraham Buskirk, and Thomas Hand as sureties.

At this same meeting Caleb Newman's ferry was also recognized as a public ferry.

It was during this meeting, also, while the commissioners were upon the subject of ferries, that they established the rates to be charged by ferrymen in carrying passengers and freight. The following is copied from the records:

ORDERED, that the following rates be established and observed at all the ferries in Floyd county on the Ohio river, viz: For each four-wheeled carriage and wagon, fifty cents; for every horse of said wagon or carriage, twenty-five cents; for a two-wheeled carriage or cart, thirty-seven and a half cents; for a single horse, mule, or ass, twelve and one-half cents; for every person except the driver with the team, twelve and one-half cents; for every head of neat cattle, twelve and one-half cents; for every sheep, hog, or goat, six and one-fourth cents; for every barrel of flour or liquids when taken over without a carriage, twelve and one-half cents; and all other articles in the same proportion.

Other ferries were established from time to time, at different points along the river. Thus it appears that in May, 1827, Peleg Underwood is granted a ferry-right across the river from New Albany. In May, 1824, William Wright is granted a ferry-right across the mouth of Silver creek, at the place where John Carson and Richard Aston's old ferry had been, mentioned in another chapter.

In May, 1821, Epaphras Jones sent a petition to the commissioners asking for a ferry-right across the river from his town of Providence, which, however, was at that time refused. In August of the same year Mr. Jones was more successful, and the application is granted with the statement that "the ferry is to be across the river Ohio from his land in the town of Providence, situated on lot letter D in the Illinois or Clarke's Grant in New Albany township."

In 1824 Caleb Newman's ferry is vacated. In May, 1821, the following appears on the records: "Ordered, that the ferries be taxed as follows: Smith & Paxson's, \$15; John Connor's, \$15; George Oatman's, \$10; Snider's, \$5; Newman's \$5." This record probably includes all the ferries then in existence and within the jurisdiction of the commissioners. Quite a number of persons engaged in the ferry business from time to time. At present there are two fine steam ferry-boats running, and the business is managed by Moses Irwin. These boats have attachments for fire purposes, and in cases of fire in the neighborhood of the river banks render most efficient service. The new bridge, whose corner stone has just been laid will, probably, somewhat reduce the ferry business, and may put an end to it.

STEAMBOATING.

McMurtree, in his Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819, says the first boat to pass down the Ohio river was the Orleans, a small boat of about four hundred tons, constructed and owned by Mr. Fulton. It left Pittsburgh, where it was built, in December, 1812, [October, 1811,], and arrived in New Orleans about the 24th of the same month. As it passed New Albany, some of the inhabitants who had never seen nor perhaps heard of such a thing, were greatly frightened at the whistle, as the little boat let off considerable steam in the neighborhood of the Falls, it being supposed to be a somewhat difficult and dangerous undertaking to pass this natural obstruction. At this time the southwestern country, along the Lower Mississippi river, was being shaken with the great earthquake, and the little boat arrived at New Madrid just in time to witness the great shaking-up of that place. This great earthquake began December 16, 1811, at 2 A. M., and the earth continued trembling, without much inter-

mission, until about May, 1812, a period of nearly five months. The greatest destruction was in the neighborhood of New Madrid, but the shocks were very unpleasantly felt at New Albany, and hundreds of other places along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Orleans continued running on the Lower Mississippi, between Natchez and New Orleans, about two years, when it was wrecked near Baton Rouge. Mr. McMurtree gives the name, number, date, and tonnage of all the boats built on the river prior to 1819, when his book was published. From this it appears that but two boats were built at New Albany prior to 1819; these were the Ohio (No. 18), built in 1818 by Messrs. Shreve & Blair, and the Volcano (No. 20) by Robison & DeHart, in the same year. The first was about one hundred and forty feet long and a boat of four hundred and forty-three tons; and the last of two hundred and fifty tons. The carpenter who built the Ohio was Joseph McClary, and Samuel Marsh did the carpenter work on the Volcano, assisted by his brother-in-law, Daniel Seabrook, yet living in New Albany. Captain Henry Shreve, of the Ohio, was long and popularly known on the Ohio river as a successful captain, and as a builder of many steamboats. Mr. Seabrook says the lumber for the Ohio and Volcano was sawed out by hand with "whip-saws," there being, it seems, no mill in successful operation at that time.

In the year 1819 two boats were built in New Albany, but the name has not been ascertained. From 1820 to 1825 but one boat appears to have been built here, but from the latter date to 1830 twelve were built. It was about this time ascertained that the very best of ship timber existed on the bottoms north of New Albany, and there being a demand for steamboats, the business grew and developed rapidly. Six of these twelve boats were built by Washington Garrison, who hailed from Cape May. He located his establishment at Gut ford on Silver creek, in the midst of the best ship timber. It is said his boats were roughly built, but strong and substantial. As fast as they were completed he floated them down Silver creek to the Ohio, where he sold them.

The following table taken from a map of the county published in 1854, gives the tonnage, value and number of boats launched at New Albany up to the date the map was issued:

	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
Prior to 1820	4	880	\$ 75,856
From 1820 to 1825	1	130	11,266
From 1825 to 1830	12	2,124	183,089
From 1830 to 1835	17	4,381	377,642
From 1835 to 1840	38	8,294	714,912
From 1840 to 1845	51	15,763	1,359,202
From 1845 to 1850	69	23,87	1,9,0,099
From 1850 to 1854	59	26,652	2,297,493
Total	241	81,316	\$7,009,439

It will be seen from this table how rapidly the business of ship-building developed, and to what great proportions it grew. From the following communication, published in the *Ledger-Standard* in 1877, it will be seen this list is continued until 1867 :

Sometime since we endeavored to set forth the advantages of an enterprise that was conceived to be practical, which would prove of immense profit to the city, especially the retail trade, and afford employment to a large number of men. Reference is made to the revival of the boat-building interests of New Albany. The former reputation of the ship-yards located here and the master builders who gave them directions, was unsurpassed by that of any locality in the country. In a large degree the character of the floating palaces, so many of which at one time plied the western and southern rivers, was due to the very excellent timber which was to be found north and west of the city, and which is known to possess qualities vastly superior to that used in localities farther up the Ohio. There are various reasons given by practical men for this superiority, which are unnecessary to rehearse, since the fact is indisputable. Nor is the timber alone worthy of attention. The well known reputation of our engine builders will not be forgotten by those who have a memory of the power which was obtained and the superior manner in which it was utilized in the excellent construction of the great motors, which was applied in the propulsion of these crafts.

In recurring to this subject again, it is hoped that we shall be able to present such facts before the public as will satisfy those interested, not only of the feasibility of the enterprise, but that shall convince them that other and most important facts, that the establishment of a well appointed boat-yard here will prove remunerative. To this end the following table has been prepared, giving the number of steamers built at this port, extending over a period of twenty years, including a portion of the years 1847 and 1867, with the tonnage and total cost; from which can be drawn some crude notion of the amount of money annually distributed among the people. Prior to the first year named, it is possible that a greater number of steamers had been constructed at this port, since the first steamer built here was something over thirty years before 1847. It is probable that some of these were not so costly as the latter steamers, as greater speed, luxury, and comfort have been the prominent objects in the construction of steamers of late years. Among those built prior to 1847, may be named such steamers as the Louisiana, Mississippi, Randolph, Homer, Orleans, Sultana, Diana, Shakespeare, Belle Sheridan, and dozens of others, some of which for speed, capacity, and durability, stand without rivals at the present day. The table below gives the year in which the boats were built, the names assigned them, tonnage, and cost. These facts have been gathered from the

best data attainable at this time, and will be found sufficiently valuable for all practical purposes, having passed under the revision of experienced men.

1847.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Luna No. 2.	320	\$27,000
Hecla.	430	36,000
Lowtides, Jr.	350	36,000
Olive.	500	45,000
Montgomery.	585	50,000
Conqueror.	630	30,000
General Lafayette.	600	45,000
Daniel Pratt.	340	32,000
C. E. Watkins.	250	22,000
Iroquois.	580	40,000

1848.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Monroe.	300	\$28,000
Atlantic.	400	35,000
Clara.	250	25,000
Uncle Sam.	650	40,000
Kouma.	275	25,000
Tom Brown.	275	25,000
Forest Monarch.	300	28,000
Mohican.	591	45,000

1849.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Dove.	300	\$25,000
Captain Greenlow.	420	35,000
Nashville.	710	55,000
Belle Key.	750	60,000
Bunker Hill No. 3.	550	40,000
America.	850	65,000
Anna.	200	22,000
B. C. Oglesby.	325	30,000
Anna Simmington.	230	22,000
Mary Clifton.	330	35,000
Isabella.	290	23,000
Tribune.	290	23,000
Texas.	130	15,000
Oregon.	610	40,000
Empire.	650	45,000

1850.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Cora No. 2.	400	\$28,000
Cherokee.	500	35,000
Swan.	300	25,000
Sarah Gordon.	300	25,000
Julia Dean.	400	28,000
Cuba.	325	25,000
Ophelia.	250	22,000
New Latona.	530	38,000
Bulletin.	430	30,000
Saxton.	280	22,000
Magnolia.	895	65,000
Martin Hoffman.	310	25,000
Brilliant.	400	35,000

1851.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Diving-Bell Boat.	170	\$10,000
Glendy Burke.	620	45,000
Fashion No. 2.	500	40,000
Fashion "Mobile".	530	30,000
Bell Gates.	300	22,000
Bee.	270	18,000
J. M. Clendenin.	310	30,000

NAME.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Texas Ranger.	260	\$22,000
Ambassador, "Mobile".	438	38,000
P. F. Kimball.	430	35,000
George Collins.	320	24,000
Black Diamond.	275	25,000
Francis Jones.	210	15,000
Reindeer.	320	35,000

1852.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Lucy Robinson.	300	\$25,000
Eclipse "Extra".	1,288	140,000
Volante.	275	22,000
Argyle.	300	26,000
E. Howard.	537	40,000
Octavia.	270	20,000
Belle Gould.	280	27,000
Sallie Carson.	275	27,000
Piota.	300	25,000
Sallie Sharon.	310	25,000
Cremona.	290	23,000
Magnolia "Mobile".	290	35,000
Sam Dale.	610	45,000
H. R. W. Hill.	936	65,000
Opelousas.	220	20,000
Eliza Battle.	500	35,000
Tishomingo.	275	20,000

1853.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Eastport.	587	\$15,000
A. L. Shotwell.	1,050	85,000
John M. Stockwell.	300	21,000
Robert J. Ward.	800	80,000
Sangamon.	200	15,000
Alida.	200	15,000
Lucy Bell.	250	22,000
Laurel Hill.	550	45,000
Sultana.	300	22,000
Lucy Robinson.	300	35,000
Huntsville No. 2.	946	63,000
Peter Tellon.	800	55,000
Antelope.	700	45,000
Four snag boats.	18,000	120,000

1854.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
Eclipse.	400	\$35,000
S. F. J. Trabue.	650	45,000
Belle Sheridan.	680	40,000
T. S. Archer.	500	38,000
T. C. Twitchell.	610	50,000
Fannie Bullitt.	550	35,000
Judy Towns.	300	25,000

1855.

NAME.	TONS.	COST.
W. N. Shipman.	300	\$25,000
R. W. Powell.	450	35,000
Rapides.	600	40,000
Niagara.	700	45,000
J. E. Woodruff.	270	20,000
Republic.	300	25,000
Choctaw.	768	45,000
William Dickenson.	270	20,000
Scotland.	300	25,000
Kate Dale.	300	25,000
Pelican.	220	18,000

work in completing an outfit for steamers; while the blacksmiths, with numerous employes, cut a very considerable figure in the construction of these vessels.

The Chandler's, etc., comprising the many smaller establishments at which were obtained the various necessary articles for outfitts, employed hundreds of men; and in the aggregate came into possession of large sums of the grand total expended.

These are the parties most directly interested in this enterprise, giving employment to from two thousand to two thousand five hundred able-bodied mechanics, artisans, and laborers. Upon the labor of these men depended from eight to ten thousand of the population for support—no inconsiderable city as to numbers. Besides, the building of such a large number of steamers at this point attracted numerous men who are engaged as officers and employes, so that it is safe to say that twelve thousand of our population in a large degree depended upon the business of steamboat building for support. As a matter of course, this large number of people collected together gave employment to merchants and mechanics, who were indirectly benefited by the trade which arose for the demand for the necessities of life. It would be difficult to determine what were really the profits thus directly and indirectly gained by people of all classes in the city. But it was large, and those who remember the prosperous days of fifteen years ago, know that many of the mechanics had built themselves comfortable homes, and were in the enjoyment of more than the usual share of happiness. They will be remembered too, as among the most worthy and thrifty of our people. In this one branch of industry there has been a most marked change within the past ten years. The ship-yards have been idle, the foundries closed, the smith shops almost gone to wreck, and hundreds of idle men are wandering around the streets, while others have removed from our midst.

While this marked decline in the ship-building interest here has been apparent, it is known that other localities, less favored, have been busy. There is a cause for this, which is patent to many of our people. Just prior to the war, the system of credit was very extensively practiced by the master builders, and the war caused the loss to these enterprising men of thousands of dollars, so crippling them that they were compelled to abandon the business. Had it been possible that these men could have received temporary aid, they could have drifted over their calamities and continued their business.

Now the need is a comparatively small amount of capital, at either a very low rate of interest, or, for that matter, without interest, to enable them to once more open their yards and manufactories, with an assurance that they would not be cramped in carrying out their contracts, which would enable them to invite owners of steamboat shares to give them a visit and invite competition for the construction of the large number of steamers which are annually set afloat on the western and southern rivers.

A few years ago a feeble effort was made to organize a company here to renew the business of steamboat building, but the means were entirely inadequate, and nothing was accomplished. If this locality is to be benefited by this profitable business a sufficient sum must be placed at the disposal of competent men to secure the necessary machinery for the building of sheds, the erection of ways, and for other modern appliances, to enable a company to enter in competition with builders at other points. How much will be required for this purpose can only be known to experienced men. Probably from \$75,000 to \$100,000 would be ample. Such a sum judi-

ciously applied would prove more profitable to every business interest of the city than an equal amount in almost any branch of manufactures. The mechanics, the skill, the timber, and all other needed material is at hand, and what is now required is the necessary capital.

There is not a business man in the city but is interested in this matter. Every owner of real estate, every landlord, and in fact all classes have an interest in building up manufactures in this city, which will attract population and wealth, and none of these manufactories are of more importance than that of steamboat building. Within a short time Messrs. Hill & Co. have opened a yard at this point, and have made one contract. This yard will be supplied with all the necessary machinery to enable it to compete with the most favored yards in the country. We understand that it is the design of the proprietors to connect a ship-joiner's establishment with the yard, unless some one of our master builders shall undertake it. Messrs. Hill & Co. are accomplished master builders, and have had large experience, and it is hoped they will meet with that degree of encouragement and success to which they are entitled.

It will be seen from the above table that ship-building at New Albany advanced steadily until 1856, at which time it reached its zenith, and from which time it began steadily to decline. In that year (1856) twenty-two boats were built, and the business kept up fairly until the war came and nearly put an end to it. After the war had progressed two or three years, there was much demand for steamboats by the Government and from other sources, and plenty of money to carry on business of all kinds, and the ship-building revived in 1864, promising to become as great as ever; but the collapse of the rebellion caused a collapse in the ship-building at New Albany, and it has never revived. The expected revival of the business, according to the above communication, upon the advent of Hill & Co. in 1867, did not occur, and few if any steamboats have been built since 1867. Messrs. Murray & Co. are the present ship-builders of New Albany, but they are principally engaged in building flat-boats and barges for the transportation of coal and other heavy freight. These boats are towed by steamers, and carry immense loads.

The steamboat business north of Mason and Dixon's line has greatly decreased in the last score of years, owing in great part to the numerous railroads, and the consequent cutting of freight rates; and also to the more rapid transit, and the growing desire of the people to save time, do business rapidly, and get through the world as rapidly as possible. Steamboats are too slow for the age. Men can so utilize their time now that it becomes of more value than cheap transportation.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION IN NEW ALBANY.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

The proprietors of New Albany, coming as they did from a land of schools and churches, where the moral and secular education of the young was considered a matter of primary importance, endeavored from the first to implant this idea in the wilderness, and immediately set about laying a solid foundation upon which to build the educational institutions of the infant city. The seed thus early sown and carefully nurtured has grown and flourished, until the schools in New Albany have been pushed to the front rank of the schools of the State.

The first school-house was erected by the Scribners, and was a large square cabin standing on one of the public squares of the city. The site of this building is on State street, opposite the court-house, the large brick building belonging to John Briggs and John Mann now occupying the lot. The old school-house is yet in existence, and should be preserved. It stands on the corner of Lower First and Spring streets, being used as a blacksmith shop. John Aston remembers this building, and says Stephen Beers taught school here in 1817. School-houses were not generally constructed on the lots donated by the Scribners, but the lots were sold from time to time for the benefit of the schools. In 1820 a log school-house stood out on the commons north of the village, in the neighborhood of Trublood's old mill. It was in use many years, but caught fire and burned to the ground while the school was in progress. About this date a man named Corcelius was teaching a "select" school in the village, in the upper part of James Anderson's dwelling, located on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets. Corcelius afterward became a doctor, and moved away from the village. These were the first schools of which anything is known at present. The first school-house was used for religious meetings and public gatherings of every kind.

As a brief history of the schools is given in a communication which follows, it is only necessary here to state that they grew and developed as rapidly as schools everywhere in the new country, and perhaps, owing to peculiar advantages, more rapidly than in most other places.

From a map of the county published in 1854, it is ascertained that there were at that date in the city, one high school, six primary schools, twenty-eight teachers, and three thousand one hundred and two children enrolled. The value of public school property was \$55,000. In addition to the public schools and the Scribner high school, there was Ayers' university, then in a flourishing condition, and three colleges, to-wit: the Asbury Female college, Anderson's Female college, and the New Albany Theological seminary.

The Directory of 1868 speaks as follows regarding the schools of that date:

There are eight schools including the Scribner high school. The cost of school buildings is seventy thousand dollars; five thousand five hundred and fifty-five scholars are enrolled, and there are thirty-five teachers. The schools are graded, and all classes are taught, the pupil beginning at the A, B, C, passing through many classes and departments, and finally graduating in the high school, after which he is prepared to enter the freshman class of any college. In addition to the public schools of the city there are twelve private schools, some of them, notably Townsley's academy and Morse's academy, equal to any private schools in the State. The St. Mary's (Catholic) high school building is the finest in the city except DePauw college, it being fifty by seventy feet, and five stories in height. It cost twenty thousand dollars. Here pupils are given a thorough scientific course. The higher branches are also taught in many of the private schools of the city.

This Catholic school is more especially mentioned in the history of the Catholic church, in another chapter of this work.

AN OFFICIAL HISTORY.

In 1879 H. B. Jacobs, then and now superintendent of the schools of New Albany, furnished the following at the request of the State superintendent of public instruction:

It is evident that the founders of New Albany were thoroughly imbued with the idea that the happiness and permanent prosperity of a community depend largely upon the intelligence of its people, and that the education of youth was an object of the highest importance, for very early in the history of the town steps were taken to raise funds for educational purposes. The town was laid out by Joel, Abner, and Nathaniel Scribner, who purchased the original plat, comprising an area of eight hundred and twenty-six acres, of John Paul. Lots were sold by the Scribner brothers at public auction November, 1813. In the advertisement of the sale there was a stipulation that "one-fourth part of each payment upon the lots sold should be paid into the hands of trustees, to be chosen by the purchasers, until such payments shall amount to five thousand dollars, the interest upon which to be applied to the use of schools in the town, for the use of its inhabitants forever."

Upon a petition of the citizens of the town the Legislature passed an act entitled, "An act incorporating the New

Albany school," which was approved January 8, 1821. By this act Seth Woodruff, John Eastborn, Charles Woodruff, Samuel Miller, and Samuel Marsh were incorporated a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the "President and Managers of the New Albany school." They were appointed to serve until the first Monday of the following May, at which time and annually thereafter the citizens of the town were to meet at the place where the school was kept and elect five trustees, who were householders and residents in the town." The provisions of the act referred to, with several supplements to it, were strictly observed by the different boards of trustees that were successively elected during a long series of years. Proper steps were soon taken to organize a school, employ a competent teacher and in every way carry out the design of the founders of the town.

The first school was opened in the fall of 1823, with John A. Spaulding as teacher. It was continued in successful operation, without much change in the plan at first adopted, until 1838, when an assistant teacher was employed, and separate departments for the male and female pupils organized.

With a part of the accumulation of the interest on the money donated by the Scribner brothers as a sinking fund for the use of the schools, the Scribner high school, a neat two-story brick building on the corner of Lower First and Spring streets, now known as the Boys' high school of New Albany, was built during the summer of 1849.

It will be seen by this brief account that the early settlers of New Albany, even while it was yet a very small forest town, nestling on the banks of the majestic river that flows past a now prosperous city, manifested a deep interest in the education of the youth within her borders.

The first school established grew in importance and efficiency until 1853, and, together with the district schools organized under the old district or local school law, furnished school accommodations for all the children of school age in the town.

From the time of the passage of the district school law, to which we have just referred, until 1853, the schools of the city were controlled by three separate boards of trustees. The one had control of the Scribner school fund, and the city schools, and the other two bodies, acting under the district law, had control, in separate districts, of what are now called common schools. The latter bodies organized a number of ungraded schools in different parts of the city, and erected several brick buildings, one of the most substantial of which is the Main Street school-house, which was built under the supervision of Hon. John B. Winstanley, who was one of the trustees when it was erected.

In February, 1853, the city assumed control of the district or common schools within her borders. During the summer of the same year the president and managers of the New Albany public schools passed a preamble, setting forth that they believed that the intention of the original donors of the Scribner fund can be carried out as well under the present law and organization of the common schools of the city as under their management, and upon the passage of an appropriate resolution, all funds, property, books, notes, etc., in their possession were transferred and assigned to the city of New Albany for the use of the common schools, since which time all public schools of New Albany have remained as one corporate body, and have been under control of one management.

The board of trustees, or superintendents as they were then called, under whom the schools were consolidated, were Judge T. L. Smith, Charles Van Dusen, Dr. P. S. Shields,

V. A. Pepin, and James Collins. They soon began to make arrangements for grading all schools under their control, including the necessary arrangements for establishing a central high school, and on the first Monday of September, 1853, a complete system of graded schools was organized. The high school, however, was not opened until the first Monday of the following October. The first teachers of the New Albany High school were George H. Harrison, principal, and Miss Eunice Elderkin, assistant. The schools thus organized were continued in session till July, 1854, a period of ten months; and although numerous difficulties, consequent upon inaugurating a new system, were encountered, the results of the year were entirely satisfactory, and the success of the system was apparent. There were twenty-eight teachers employed—six males and twenty-two females; the number of pupils enrolled was 1,370, with an average attendance of 970.

During the summer of 1854 better and more extensive accommodations were provided for the schools. A new three-story brick building was erected, and two smaller buildings rented, and on the eighteenth day of September all the schools of the city were again opened. But in the fall of the same year the supreme court of the State declared the one hundred and thirtieth section of the law entitled, "An act to provide for a general and uniform system of common school," unconstitutional. By this decision the taxes levied for the support of the schools could not be collected, and the superintendents found that the money in their possession was sufficient to pay the expenses of the school for only half the year. They petitioned the common council for aid, but without success, and Friday evening, February 2, 1855, the schools were closed until the law was so amended as to enable the superintendents to reopen them.

It will be observed that the graded schools of New Albany were commenced under very favorable auspices, but owing to the decision of the supreme court referred to, and a subsequent decision declaring the first section of the act of 1853, entitled an Act to authorize the establishment of free public schools in the incorporate cities and towns of the State, unconstitutional, they were kept in an unfinished condition for a long time and could not be made efficient for the want of funds. The trustees (the school officers were called trustees after May, 1865,) had no power to levy and called a local tax for tuition purposes, and hence the length of the term each year depended entirely upon the amount of funds received from the State department. The schools were opened at irregular times, and when the money in the treasury was exhausted they were closed *sans ceremonie*.

August 16, 1855, Charles Barnes, of Madison, Indiana, was elected to the double office of principal of the high school and superintendent of all the schools of the city, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum from and after the time his services were required. He did not enter upon his duties until the opening of the schools January 1, 1856. Mr. Barnes was re-elected in July, 1856, and was connected with the schools until May, 1857. July 2, 1857, Professor James G. May, a teacher of experience and scholarly attainments, was elected to succeed Mr. Barnes. Professor May held this position over two years. The schools were opened September 5, 1857, but were closed January 29, 1858, immediately upon receiving the second decision of the supreme court mentioned above, and the rooms were rented to the teachers in which to open private schools.

In the spring of 1862 a number of the school buildings of the city were leased to the United States for hospitals for sick soldiers by John R. Nunamacher, Esq., president of the

board of trustees, through Captain W. Jenks, assistant quartermaster of the United States army. The Government occupied the buildings for a little more than a year, when, upon the request of the trustees, they were vacated and turned over to the school officers. They were thoroughly cleansed and refitted, and on the first Monday of September, 1864, the schools, which had been closed for over three years, from June, 1861, to September, 1864, were again reorganized; and as the law in the meantime had been amended so that the trustees were enabled to obtain more funds for tuition purposes, they have been continued regularly in session a full term each year ever since.

At a meeting of the trustees held July 30, 1864, Professor George P. Brown was elected to fill the position formerly held by Mr. Barnes, and at a subsequent period by Professor May. Miss Ada Farrington was elected assistant teacher of the high school. The duties of the double office held by Mr. Brown becoming too great for one individual to perform with credit to himself or justice to the schools, in January, 1865, the trustees elected Virgil P. Hall assistant principal of the high school. By the election of Mr. Hall, Professor Brown was enabled to devote all his time to the general supervision of the schools. April 17, 1865, Mr. Brown tendered his resignation as superintendent of the New Albany schools to the board of trustees, which they accepted, and from that date until 1873 the schools of the city were conducted without a general superintendent.

The public schools made slow progress for a number of years after they were reorganized, and although they kept open ten months each year, they were not as efficient as they might have been. During the period of three years—from 1861 to 1864—that they were closed, a number of private schools were organized and were in a flourishing condition long after the public schools were reopened. They were patronized by many of our best and wealthiest citizens, so that in 1868 there were only two more teachers employed, and only about three hundred more pupils enrolled in the schools than in 1854, yet there were double the number of children of school age in the city; and as late as 1870 only twenty-eight per cent. of the school children attended the public schools.

In the fall of 1870 the male and female pupils of the high school were separated, and the female high school organized in another building, which had been especially fitted up for that purpose with J. M. Bloss as principal and Miss Maggie Hamilton and Miss Fannie Fawcett assistant teachers. Mr. W. W. May was elected principal of the boys' high school, and Miss C. C. Warren assistant. About this period new life was infused into the schools and they have gradually improved ever since. Each succeeding year has added to their efficiency and popularity, and to-day all classes of our citizens send their children to the public schools. All the private schools, except the parochial (Catholic) schools, have been closed; and consequently the attendance at the public schools has greatly increased. As to thoroughness and uniformity of instruction, methods of discipline and economical management we will let others speak. There are in the city thirteen school buildings—ten brick and three frame. They furnish accommodations for fully thirty-three hundred pupils. Three of the buildings mentioned are used for the colored schools of the city. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools this year is about thirty-one hundred. There are fifty-six teachers employed, to wit: One music teacher, six in the high school, and forty-nine in the grammar, intermediate, and primary departments. Since the establishment of separate high schools for male and female pupils eight classes

have graduated at each school.* The total number of female graduates is one hundred and forty-three. The number of male graduates is forty-nine.

The people of New Albany point with just pride to the graduates of their high schools. Three of the male graduates have gone to the United States Military academy at West Point, where they have taken honorable positions in the classes; while a large number have either entered one of the professions, or are filling responsible positions in banking or other business houses. Of the female graduates twenty-eight are now teaching in the schools of the city, and others are teaching elsewhere, while not a few are at the heads of interesting and happy little families. Dr. J. B. Reynolds is principal of the boys' high school, and Dr. George P. Weaver of the female high school.

The system of graded public schools now in successful operation in New Albany is complete and thorough in every particular. These schools afford the poor and rich alike superior advantages for giving their children an excellent practical education, and no man who lives in the city can have the least excuse for permitting his sons and daughters to grow up in ignorance.

In the history of these schools some of the most intelligent and influential men of the city have filled the position of trustee. In June, 1873, the trustees elected H. B. Jacobs (the present incumbent) superintendent.

In closing this brief history we wish to state that during an experience of nearly eighteen years in school work, we have never labored with school officers who discharged their duties more conscientiously than those with whom we have been associated during the last six years, viz: Colonel W. W. Tuley, Colonel W. P. Davis, E. S. Winstanley, and Charles H. Fawcett.

Mr. Jacobs is yet (1881) superintendent of the schools of New Albany, and no important changes have occurred since the above statement was made. The number of teachers in the schools is now fifty-four, a reduction of two in the high school having been made.

Following is a list of the trustees of the New Albany public schools from the time it was incorporated as a city until the present:

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Ashel Clapp.....	1839-40
Ashiel Steele.....	1839-40
William Plumer.....	1839-42, 1844-51
William M. Wier.....	1839-40, 1853-55
Obadiah Childs.....	1839-43
Abram Case.....	1841-42, 1843-52
Seth Woodruff.....	1841-44
Israel C. Crane.....	1841-42
Elias Thomason.....	1842-44
R. R. Hickman.....	1842-43
Noah H. Cobb.....	1843-52
David Crane.....	1843-48
Henry M. Doroling.....	1844-51
Peter A. Roan.....	1846-47
Salem P. Town.....	1846-47
John Brunner.....	1848-51
William A. Scribner.....	1851-52
Michael Streepy.....	1851-52
P. S. Shields.....	1852-53, 1855-57

T. L. Smith.....	1852-53
Charles VanDusen.....	1852-53
V. A. Pepin.....	1852-53
James Collins.....	1852-53
Jesse J. Brown.....	1853-53
R. R. Town.....	1853-53
George V. Hawk.....	1853-51
Thomas Humphrey.....	1853-51
Hiram Wilson.....	1853-54, 1857-58
Horace B. Wilson.....	1854-55
Peter R. Stoy.....	1854-63
John D. Rodgers.....	1855-58
Charles Wible.....	1855-61
Thomas R. Austin.....	1855-61
John Loughmiller.....	1855-57
William Jones.....	1855-59
William C. Conner.....	1855-60
John R. Nunemacher.....	1855-63
Thomas Rucker.....	1855-56
I. P. Smith.....	1856-58
E. Sabin.....	1857-58
John Q. A. Smith.....	1857-65
John Culbertson.....	1858-59
John B. Ford.....	1858-59
William A. Tabler.....	1858-61
James A. Doll.....	1858-59
Joseph St. John.....	1858-62
James Johnson.....	1859-65
George W. Laping.....	1859-61
P. M. Wilcox.....	1859-61
Augustus Bradley.....	1859-60
James G. Marshal.....	1860-61
Daniel Snively.....	1860-61
D. W. Lafollette.....	1861-68
William Cooper.....	1862-65
E. Benjamen.....	1863-65
Wesley Pierce.....	1863-65
Elijah Newland.....	1865-72
James V. Kelso.....	1865-68
George Lyman.....	1868-72
W. F. Swift.....	1868-73
W. W. Tuley.....	1872-79
I. S. Winstandley.....	1872-79
M. A. Wier.....	1873-74
W. P. Davis.....	1874-78
Charles H. Fawcett.....	1878-81
M. McDonald.....	1879-82

G. E. Sackett is the present secretary of the school board.

MR. COTTON'S ACCOUNT.

In 1873 Mr. Cotton wrote as follows regarding the schools :

There are in the city ten elegant and very large brick school buildings, and one frame school building. The value of these buildings is about \$150,000, and they furnish accommodations for fully three thousand pupils. Eight of the buildings are used for the primary, intermediate, and grammar schools, and one as a male high school, and one as a female high school. The system of grading is a most perfect one, and works admirably and efficiently. Tuition is absolutely free in all departments; and the pupils who pass all the grades and graduate through the high school receive a thorough English and scientific education, and are competent for any department of business, or for any of the professions. The city has erected a first-class brick edifice as a

school-house for the colored inhabitants of the city, who have the same rights to admission in their own schools as the whites have into theirs—the same law governing both. Forty-five white and two colored teachers are employed in these public schools, while the average attendance of pupils is about two thousand three hundred. The annual cost of the schools is not far from \$30,000, and the total number of school children in the city entitled to the privileges of the schools is seven thousand one hundred and thirty. The schools are managed by a board of three school trustees, elected by the city council, which secures to them permanency, and the best educators in the way of teachers.

AS THEY ARE NOW.

The following list shows the present number and character of the schools, and location of the school-houses :

Male high school—situated on Lower First street, southwest corner of Spring. J. B. Reynolds, principal; S. A. Chambers, assistant.

Female high school — situated on Spring street, northeast corner of Bank. Dr. George Weaver, principal; Mrs. Maggie Shrader, first assistant; Miss Fannie Fawcett, second assistant.

Upper Spring street school—situated on North side of Spring street, between Upper Fifteenth and Vincennes. William Rady, principal.

Independent German-American school—situated on Market street, between Upper Eighth and Ninth. J. B. James, principal.

Upper Main street school—situated on Main street, between Upper Seventh and Ninth. John R. Weathers, principal.

Upper Fourth street school—situated on Upper Fourth street, between Spring and Elm. John T. Smith, principal.

Upper Eleventh street (colored) school—situated on Market, southwest corner of Upper Eleventh. William J. Scott, principal.

Lower Second street (colored) school—situated on Lower Second, southwest corner of Elm.

Lower Market street school—situated on Market street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth. Miss Sue E. Hooper, principal.

Lower Spring street school—situated on Spring street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth. Jacob B. Starr, principal.

Lower Albany school—situated on the west side of Jackson street, between Second and Third. E. T. Leach, principal.

West Union school — situated on Jackson street, west of Hildreth. William S. McClure, principal.

West Union (colored) school—situated on Pearl street near Union. J. B. Jones, principal.

In the last report of the State superintendent of public instruction, much valuable statistical matter is found regarding the schools of the State and the different counties. From this it is ascertained that the number of children enrolled in Floyd county in 1878 was 9,116, an increase of 629 in the county in the last ten years. There are in the county 148 square miles; the number of children to the square mile on an average being 61. That but little more than fifty-four per cent. of the children of the county is enrolled in the public schools seems a somewhat startling statement, and shows that there is much room for improvement in the school laws. Out of the 9,116 children in the county the number who did not attend school in 1878, was 4,107. This state of affairs cannot but lead to more stringent laws, and probably to compulsory education. On this subject the report contains the following:

It is not enough that the State makes by its laws a system of schools possible. The system must be a compulsory system. The State should compel the location, establishment, and maintenance of a sufficient number of schools for the education of all its children.

If it were left to each locality to establish schools or not at its will, the system would in no sense become a general system. A permissive system would soon become no system at all.

There were 689 colored children in the county, of whom less than fifty per cent. (325) were enrolled in the public schools. The enumeration of children in the city of New Albany in 1878 was 6,342. The length of the school year was 127 days. The number of teachers in Floyd county was 91. Throughout the State the average pay of teachers in the city was \$3.17, and the average pay of teachers in the country \$1.80 per day; this average of country teachers was exceeded in this county, it being \$2.10. The amount of Congressional school fund, arising from the sale of every sixteenth section, was \$14,753.50, or \$1.62 per capita.

SELECT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Many schools of this character have been established from time to time in New Albany, but most of them, after a brief career, have either been compelled to close for want of proper support, or have been merged into the public schools.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SEMINARY.

The Methodist Episcopal church started a seminary here about 1835, with the expectation

of making it a permanent establishment for the education of young people in their religious faith, as well as in secular matters. A frame building was erected on Market street, on the corner of the alley below State, west side. The school was placed in charge of George H. Garrison, from Ohio, and was continued with varying success for something less than ten years. The building has long since disappeared from this site, having been moved to Spring street, above Thirteenth, where it is now occupied as a tenement house.

ANDERSON'S FEMALE COLLEGE.

This was an important educational institution in its day, but long since disappeared. It was a private school started by John B. Anderson about the time the above mentioned seminary went out of existence. A commodious brick had been erected fronting the park for a private dwelling; Anderson purchased it, and, building an addition, opened at first a school for girls, but after a few years the building was enlarged and a department for young men added. The noted Confederate general, John Morgan, was one of his pupils at one time. The school was continued until about 1854, when Mr. Anderson went into the printing business and gave up teaching. The school was closed, and buildings converted into a boarding house, in which condition they are found at present.

Soon after the closing of Anderson's college Rev. Mr. Woods started a select school on the corner of Lower Fifth and Market streets. He erected here a brick building for this purpose, and continued the school three or four years.

AYERS' UNIVERSITY.

The New Albany Theological seminary, or Ayers' university as it was generally called, was started with the most flattering promises of future success about 1847. Elias Ayers was the founder, and gave \$15,000 as an endowment to the institution. This gentleman was a great friend of the cause of education, making a donation of a large sum to Hanover college, located in Jefferson county, in this State. Buildings for the purpose were erected on the corner of Seventh and Elm streets. The institution was intended for the education of ministers of the Presbyterian church, and was conducted here several years, but for some reason was

moved to Chicago about 1854-55. Rev. Dr. McMasters was president, and Rev. James Woods and Dr. Scoville were professors.

Two years after the removal of the school to Chicago a Mr. Hines occupied the buildings with a select school, but for many years the buildings have not been used for school purposes. They are now occupied as private dwellings, and for an undertaking establishment.

DE PAUW COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

This is a living and live institution of to-day, though it has had its ups and downs in life, and has only survived by being more fortunate than its contemporaries above named in finding steadfast and powerful friends to assist in time of trouble. The institution is the property of the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and occupies a pleasant and commanding situation in the most beautiful part of the city, being on Main street at the corner of Ninth. The building, or a portion of it, was erected in 1852 for a young ladies' boarding-school, under the name of the Indiana Asbury Female college. The institution struggled along for fourteen years under many discouragements, its principal trouble being a debt and mortgage that hung over it and continually threatened its existence. During that time five different presidents had charge of it at different periods, but the accumulation of debt retarded its progress, prevented its success, and finally resulted, in 1866, in the transfer of the property to other owners.

In the above-named year the Methodists determined to celebrate the anniversary of American Methodism by a repurchase of their college, and, through the liberality of the citizens of New Albany, and especially by the munificence of Hon. W. C. DePauw, the object was realized and the college presented, free from debt, to the Indiana conference, and accepted by that body. Rev. Erastus Rowley, D. D., a graduate of Union college, New York, was elected president, and the college reopened in September, 1866.

Under the stimulus of the good times succeeding the war, the college began a prosperous career. As the number of students increased, additional room was much needed, and again Mr. DePauw came to the rescue, erecting, at the expense of \$10,000, a large, handsome, and commodious wing to the building, and the name

of the institution was changed to DePauw College for Young Ladies. The name has been since slightly changed, as will be seen above. Since that time Mr. DePauw, by the donation of a well-selected and valuable library and other gifts, has added much to its success and usefulness. At the present time the college is free from debt, and its friends are sanguine of its future success. About two years ago the building was partially destroyed by fire; but being refitted it is more commodious and attractive than before.

The building is of brick, three stories in height, with main building in center and two wings, its capacity being sufficient to accommodate seventy students with room and board, and as many more day pupils. During the first ten years of its existence, forty-eight young ladies graduated at the institution, and since it changed to DePauw college, seventy-three young ladies have been enrolled on its graduating list.

At present it is in charge of Mr. F. A. Friedley, a graduate of Asbury University of Green-castle, Indiana, who is now in his second year. Rev. W. R. Halstead had charge for one year prior to Mr. Friedley becoming principal. Last year there were sixty-eight students; this year about ninety, with eight teachers. There are five school-rooms and two recitation-rooms in the building. The rooms for boarding pupils and teachers are all carpeted and comfortably furnished.

This is probably, with one exception, the only strictly Protestant female college in the State. It is the purpose of its trustees to make this an institution that shall embrace every advantage of Roman Catholic schools in discipline, and at the same time impart a thorough and substantial education. The very best teachers are employed to give instruction on the piano, organ, guitar, and in vocalization, through whom this has become one of the most popular departments of the institution. The government is of a mild and parental character, equally removed from weakness and austerity. Pupils boarding in the institution are treated as members of the family of the president, and submit to such wise regulations as will, in his judgment, most promote their interest and that of the college. The domestic and social life of the college is committed to the responsible direction of the resident lady teachers, under the supervision of the presi-

dent. The president resides in the college building, and with his family presides at the same table with the pupils.

The following-named gentlemen are the present officers of the institution: W. C. DePauw, president; A. Dowling, secretary; P. R. Stoy, treasurer; W. C. DePauw, P. R. Stoy, Rev. G. D. Watson, Rev. J. L. Pitner, S. J. Alexander, M.D., J. H. Conner, Asa Iglehart, W. H. Sullivan, J. H. Forman, M. A. Wier, J. G. Garrison, E. R. Day, F. E. Dishman, Rev. I. N. Thompson, J. A. Wood, M. Wood, A. Dowling, board of trustees.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS OF NEW ALBANY.

THE FIRST PAPER.

The history of the press of New Albany, as of probably every other city, shows a continued succession of failures. It would seem that the business of printing, especially newspaper printing, were one of the most precarious in which men could engage. It is difficult, perhaps impossible at present, to enumerate all the newspapers that have been started in New Albany since it was laid out in the woods in 1813. Nearly all, however, of importance, have left some record behind, enough to establish the most prominent fact—that of repeated failure before final success was assured.

So far as can now be ascertained, Ebenezer Patrick was the pioneer publisher; but the name of his paper has been lost. It has been repeatedly stated, both orally and in print, that the Microscope was the first journal published here; but this has been ascertained to be a mistake. The first number of the Microscope, at this time in possession of a lady of New Albany, bears the date of April 17, 1824. It was then printed at Louisville, and was subsequently brought to this place. Mr. David Hedden, yet living, says he came to New Albany in 1820, and Ebenezer Patrick was then publishing a paper, his office being in the upper part of a two-story double log cabin that stood on the corner of Bank and

Main street, where the stone bank now stands. He does not remember the name of the paper, but says it had only been published a few months when he came, and did not last long—perhaps a year or two. John Anderson was a compositor in the office. The lower part of this cabin was occupied as a saloon, and kept by a man named Abbot. Patrick's paper failed probably for want of patronage, as the settlements were few and far apart at that early period, and New Albany was a mere hamlet of log cabins, surrounded by dense woods. Patrick was an erratic sort of a fellow; he never remained long in one place or at one business. It is understood that after leaving New Albany he went up to Salem and tried to establish a paper there called the Tocsin. He was unsuccessful, however; after a few years' trial became a Methodist preacher, and drifted around considerable until about 1850, when he committed suicide in Tippecanoe county by cutting his throat. He had a son who went to Kansas, and was somewhat prominent there during the political troubles before the war. His son was a Free Soiler.

It is not unlikely, however, that the Microscope was the second paper published in New Albany, and it has something of a history. The initial volume, containing the first year's issue, is now in the hands of Mrs. Waring, of this city. It was a sensational sheet, and being driven out of Louisville by a mob, sought refuge in New Albany. It was a small six-by-ten-inch paper, published weekly, by T. H. Roberts, *alias* "Tim Tickler, Jr." According to the first number, dated, as before mentioned, April 17, 1824, it appears to have been published by "Johnston & Roberts, No. 12 Van Buskerk's row, Third Cross-street, Louisville." That the reader may understand somewhat of the character of the paper, which must be considered one of the pioneer papers of New Albany, the opening address of the editor is here given verbatim, as follows:

"To the Public, our Friends and Patrons!

ADDRESS—Ladies & Gentlemen—Belles & Beaux—Old & young—Rich & Poor—Wise & Simple—Be on your beautiful guard!— * * * * —. Here I come like the point of a *Couter-plough* to tear up, root and branch, Immoral Customs—*Fals* principles and Evil habits—Like so many old rotten roots which have prevented the growth and vegetation of their opposite virtues, in the field of Science, of Religion, and Literary Knowledge—See what rapid strides I make, from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains—I level hills and fill up val-

lies! thus making all a beautiful plain, where the sweet Ivy may twine round and bloom with the Honey-suckle—the Rose shed its fragrance and be forever renewed by the life and mildness of eternal Spring; unsullied by the pestiferous breath of *Courtezans*, or the exhalations of pestilential *Brothels*.

To be serious gentle reader, I wish you to understand, that I have just furnished myself with a complete set of *Optic glasses*, together with the necessary *Mirrors* and *Reflectors* to suit every state of human life, from the school-boy to the 'Slipper'd pantaloons,' by the aid of which I can condense space, and compress distance, so as to become familiar with the transactions of men, however remote or concealed. The proud statesman and cunning office-hunter may smile sarcastically, but I can assure them that I have a *Concavo-convex*, that will expose their vile machinations to the world.

The enemies of the Union of the American States, shall have their due: I have a high polished *Convex* glass to suit them.

Traitors and political vagabonds of every kind shall be duly looked after, and a regular account given of them, through a highly polished *Concave* glass, invented for the purpose by Tom Seestraight of Georgia memory.

1776.

Libertines, Black-Legs and Corner-Loungers are informed that I have a set of *Concave* glasses purchased expressly to suit them.

One concave glass of curious workmanship, for the purpose of examining the inside of Magistrate's offices.

One large high-polished Concave glass with a double Reflector, for inspecting Miscellaneous subjects—such as the practice of some ill-bred men have of staring at modest women—peeping under their bonnets—whistling as they pass, &c.

One neat little Convex glass to inspect the quality of *Dirks*, *Dirk-knives* and *Little Bull-Dogs* with the intention of carrying them concealed. Invented and patented by Peter Peaceable, L. L. D. & F. R. S.

The Ladies, O, how I blush for having placed you last; but though last you are not the least provided for by me, as I have reserved that highly polished, large and elegant Convexo-concave glass, invented, improved and patented by Jeremiah Candid of Sincerity School, Long Knogg, for the express purpose of shielding you from the vile aspersions, and ill demeanor of the other sex.

Thus furnished with the necessary implements of warfare, I advance to the contest with the zeal of a patriot; well knowing the strength of my antagonists. To the good and wise I would beg leave to drop a word—you have nothing to fear from the weapons which I carry; they are blunted in your presence, and if attempted to be hurled at you, they will recoil with double force upon myself. To exalt virtue to her prerogative in the human heart—to award the meed of praise where merit speaks it due is my ostensible object; in doing which, I shall tear the flimsy garments from the hypocrite, and direct the finger of scorn at vice and immorality.

TIM TICKLER, JR., Esq.

Louisville, April, 1824.

A paper of the character indicated in the above address is always, to use a common phrase, "in hot water," and Mr. Timothy Tickler's bed was not one of roses. Mr. Johnston appears very soon to have retired from the firm, when the paper was published by T. H. Roberts, M. D.,

until in September, 1824, when for good and sufficient reasons the editor concluded to move his office to New Albany. Such freedom of the press as Mr. Roberts desired was not to be found in Louisville; he soon got into all sorts of trouble, and his life was openly threatened. But in proportion as his troubles grew the circulation of his paper increased, until its patronage was quite extensive, considering the sparseness of the population. Quite a number of citizens of New Albany took it. It had no regular subscription list, but people bought it freely, in order to find out what Tim Tickler had unearthed during the week.

In the issue of September 22, 1824, the editor places the following paragraph at the head of his editorial column:

Distant editors who exchange with us will please forward their papers to New Albany, Indiana.

He then proceeds to explain the reason of the change, the first paragraph of the explanation reading as follows:

Be it remembered that on the night of the 4th of September, 1824, a mob of unprincipled vagrants made an attack upon my office in the town of Louisville, broke open the door of the printing office, then and there did rob me of a POCKET-BOOK containing \$12 Commonwealth Paper, ONE DOLLAR on the bank of the State of South Carolina, and sundry papers; broke my printing press and destroyed my type; broke down the door of my bed-chamber and struck several times at me with an axe, forced me from a sick bed, dragged me to the river, where they proposed hiding their diabolical deed by sinking my body in the river with a stone!!! And but for the interference of one man, they would have completed their deed of cruelty, and put Turks and Indians to blush !!

Mr. Roberts had the leaders of the mob arrested and although the evidence appeared conclusive, they were cleared by the jury, and failing as he thought to obtain either justice or protection at Louisville he removed his establishment—what was left of it—to New Albany. He claimed damages in money stolen and type and material destroyed to the amount of two hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-five cents, and remarks that the good citizens of Louisville "kindly subscribed a sum nearly sufficient to repair all my losses and relieve me from the distress incident on the destruction of my office and the stoppage of my business."

Thus under adverse circumstances did the second paper appear in the future city. The tone of the Microscope appears to have been rather low, and probably Mr. Roberts received

his just deserts; at least but little if any sympathy was shown by the better classes of people at his unceremonious removal.

Roberts continued the publication of the Microscope at New Albany a year or more; during which time he went so deeply into the private affairs of people, especially in Louisville, that he came near being again mobbed. A party came over from that city for that purpose, but Roberts, being apprised of it, secured a sufficient force in New Albany to protect him, and the would-be mobbers were driven again to the other side of the river. Roberts died some thirty years ago.

TWO OTHER PAPERS.

During the next few years after the Microscope went out of existence, two or more papers were published here. One was called the Crescent, and one the Aurora. The latter was edited by Edward P. Shields, who afterwards became professor in Princeton college. The Crescent probably followed the Microscope, and was conducted by Settle & Nelson, Cooper Nelson being the editor. Reuben W. Nelson was probably also interested in the paper. He was a practicing lawyer, and a smart, sprightly, go-ahead bachelor, who died in 1828 or 1829. Settle was originally from Ohio but came to this place from Kentucky. He died in Louisville within the last decade.

VARIOUS WHIG AND REPUBLICAN PAPERS.

The next venture in the newspaper business was by the Collins brothers—James, Henry, and Thomas—the latter of whom is yet living in New Albany, an old and much respected citizen and a justice of the peace. They called their paper the New Albany Gazette. It was Whig in politics, and the first really political paper started in the town. It continued to be published many years under various names—as the Gazette, the Bulletin, and the Commercial—and by many different owners, and finally ceased to exist in New Albany about 1870. It supported the Whig party as long as that party existed, then was kept up as a Republican paper.

The Gazette was started in November, 1830, the same week in which the first number of the Louisville Journal (now the Courier-Journal) made its appearance. The Collins brothers were originally from Virginia, but came here from Kentucky. Henry Collins was a lawyer, and

seemed to be the principal manager of the paper for several years. He died here in 1852. After a few years the entire establishment was purchased by Thomas Collins, and in 1837 Mr. Collins started the Daily Gazette, the first of the kind established in the State. The daily and weekly Gazette grew quite prosperous under his management, notwithstanding the competition of the Democratic paper, the Argus, which came into existence about this time.

In 1839 Ignatus Mattingly came to New Albany from Lexington, Kentucky. He was a practical printer, and, forming a partnership with William Green, they purchased the Gazette of Mr. Collins, and Messrs. Mattingly & Green continued editors and proprietors of the same until 1845, when, being unable to pay for it, the office went back into the hands of Thomas Collins, who was an endorser on their paper. Mattingly is still in the printing business at Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana. Mr. Collins kept the paper only a few months, when, in January, 1846, he sold it to Leonard Green, his brother-in-law and a brother of William Green. The new editor employed Theodore J. Barnett to edit the paper until he sold it in 1849 to Collins & Green—Thomas Collins and William Green. Under Leonard Green the name of the paper was changed to the Daily and Weekly Bulletin. The Greens were Hoosiers, born in Clarke county, Indiana, and after leaving New Albany they established a paper in Bedford, in this State. Leonard died in Texas in 1855 or 1856, and William is now publishing a paper in Brookville, Indiana.

In 1852 Collins & Green sold out to Milton Gregg & Sons, who changed the name of the paper to the Tribune. Gregg was from Lawrenceburg and Madison, in both of which places he had been publishing papers. He was a strong, vigorous writer, a man of a good deal of ability, and a staunch Whig. The Greggs conducted the paper with considerable success four or five years, when the family nearly all died, and the paper went out of existence. Subsequently J. P. Hancock, a man of literary tastes and habits, who had also married a literary woman, undertook to revive the paper, but with indifferent success. Mrs. Hancock was the author of two or three works of fiction, and in their hands the paper assumed a literary rather

than political character, so it was not a success. They conducted it perhaps six months, when it again became extinct.

During the greater part of the war the Republicans were without an organ in New Albany; but in the summer of 1864 a joint stock company was formed, principally through the efforts of J. P. Luse, since connected with the Indianapolis Journal, for the purpose of establishing a Republican paper in New Albany on a sound basis. Some of the material of the old paper was probably used, but new type and new presses were purchased, and the New Albany Commercial established. Its first editor was William B. Curry, an energetic young man, a Universalist preacher, a gentleman, a scholar, and a vigorous writer. He did not, however, succeed in making the paper pay largely, and it became financially embarrassed at one period, so that it was compelled to suspend for a time. Mr. Curry took sick, and retired from the editorial chair. He subsequently went into politics, became a high officer in the State government, and is yet living at Indianapolis. At that time the office was on the corner of State and Main streets, where the stocking factory now is. After Curry left and the paper had been dormant a few weeks, J. P. Luse took hold of it with Messrs. Schuyler and Harriott, and the paper was conducted by these gentlemen with considerable success for two or three years, when, about 1870, it was removed to Louisville, where it is yet published as a Republican paper, and known all over the country as the Louisville Commercial.

Mr. Luse is a Hoosier and a graduate of the State university at Greencastle. When Andrew Johnson became President he was appointed collector of customs at Louisville, and has since been engaged in newspaper enterprises in Indiana. His partners in New Albany, Schuyler and Harriott, came from Lafayette together. Mr. Harriott is now living in the northern part of the State.

The Republicans of New Albany and vicinity seem not yet to have recovered sufficiently from the blow given by the removal of the Commercial to start another paper, devoted principally to party interests. Democracy being in the majority here, is able to sustain a paper; but the Republicans still look to Louisville for their nearest political reading.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.

The first paper to support Democratic principles in New Albany was started in the fall of 1836, and was called the Argus. Dennison & Hineline were the editors and proprietors. They were from New Jersey; the former was club-footed, a fair but not a high-toned writer. Hineline was a man of considerable ability; and after getting through with the Argus, which he did in only two years, he went back to New Jersey and published a paper there, and subsequently became a member of the Legislature of that State. They purchased new type and material for the Argus, and established their office on High street, above Third. About 1838 they sold out to Hutchens & Thompson (Charles W. Hutchens and George W. Thompson). This partnership continued only a few months, when Hutchens sold his interest to a brother-in-law named Virden, and retired from the paper. Mr. Hutchens was a practical printer from Ohio. He went from New Albany to Louisville, where he worked at his trade awhile. The last that was heard of him by his friends here he was in Paducah, Kentucky. Thompson was a Virginian, and also went to Louisville, where he worked some years in the Democrat office. Virden & Thompson conducted the paper a few months, when the former sold out his interest to the latter, who became the sole proprietor. Virden got into some difficulty with Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, which very likely caused his retirement from this vicinity. For something published in the Journal he threatened to shoot Prentice on sight. The latter heard of the threat but paid no attention to it. One day he saw Virden sitting in an eating-house, and walked in to see whether Virden would "shoot him on sight." Courage was one of the well-known characteristics of Prentice. Virden did not appear to see Prentice at that time, thus showing the white feather so conspicuously that he was not able thereafter to live comfortably in the community. Thompson continued publishing his paper until 1841, when he was compelled to suspend. Not long after Jared C. Jocelyn used the press and materials for a time in an effort to establish a literary sheet, which was, however, unsuccessful. This paper was called the Register, and was issued for nearly two years. Jocelyn was a Connecticut Yankee,

but came here from Ohio. He was subsequently a magistrate, and died here about 1868.

In 1843 or 1844 the press and material were purchased by P. M. Kent, and the name of the paper changed to the Southwestern Democrat. Kent was a Marylander, but came here from Vevay, Indiana. He is yet living, and is in White county, in this State, farming. He connected the Democrat only a short time, when (about 1844) he sold out to Charles D. Hineline, who in turn soon sold to Bradley & Lucas (Augustus Bradley and Oliver P. Lucas). This firm conducted the paper but a single year, when they sold out to Norman & Bosworth. Mr. Bradley is yet a citizen of New Albany, the proprietor of a large flouring-mill, a man of much ability and experience in public affairs, having been county auditor and member of the Legislature, and held also other offices of trust and profit. He was the first president of the New Albany & St. Louis Air Line railroad. Mr. Lucas has been a member of the school board of Louisville for the last twenty years.

Norman & Bosworth changed the name of the paper to the Ledger, a title that has clung to it to the present time. Bosworth soon retired, and Phineas M. Kent took his place, putting in considerable capital; and the firm became Norman & Kent. John B. Norman continued with the paper up to the day of his death, and contributed greatly to its permanent success. He was an Englishman, but came here from Indianapolis. His partners changed frequently, among them being L. G. Mathews and James M. Morrison. The latter continued with the paper until his death. He had been a chair-maker to the time of engaging in the printing business. When he died the surviving partners purchased the widow's interest, and the firm became Norman & Mathews.

In 1877 the following history of this paper appeared in the Ledger-Standard :

With the present issue of the fifty thousand copies of the Ledger-Standard, it is deemed proper to speak fully of the advantages New Albany possesses in the industrial and manufacturing points of view. While other interests are spoken of elsewhere in these columns, none are of greater importance in a community than the printing-press. In almost every business in which there has been achieved, by enterprise and energy, instances of success so marked as to excite imitation and competition, it may be safely asserted that ten failures may be recorded for each such conspicuous success. Of no business does this statement hold good with more

emphasis than of newspaper undertakings. The failures are numerous, and not seldom ruinous; the average successes are but moderate; and yet there are instances of exceptional and brilliant success in newspaper enterprises that are worthy of note. Among the most marked and prominent of these in the West is the Ledger-Standard. The history of this paper affords a prominent illustration of what enterprise, liberality, and correct business management will achieve.

The first number of the Daily Ledger was issued on the 21st of September, 1849, from the second-story of an old building which was then situated on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets, and the present site of the Merchants' National bank. It was established by Phineas M. Kent and John B. Norman, and was nearly the size of the Daily Ledger-Standard. The location of the office, for the space of about twenty-five years, was changed but three times, and in that time there were but few changes in proprietorship. For over twenty years John B. Norman gave his undivided attention to the paper, and was the leading spirit that gave it tone and character. He was editor and chief proprietor from its birth until the time of his death, which occurred October 30, 1869. The interest of Mr. Norman was disposed of to L. G. Mathews, junior partner in the firm, who in June, 1872, transferred the paper to Merrill & Moter, and they consolidated it with the Standard August 14, 1872, and a stock company was formed, composed of C. E. Merrill, C. R. Moter, Josiah Gwin, J. V. Kelso, and Charles E. Johnston.

The Standard was born in troublous times—almost in the midst of the greatest and most depressing panic that has ever swept over this country, but, Minerva-like, it sprang into being full grown, equipped for work, and shoulder to shoulder with the veterans of newspaperdom. Its firing was heard all along the line, and its thousands of readers felt that a new power had arisen. With the staunch and trustworthy old Ledger it was at once a worthy competitor in circulation, a model of typographical neatness, editorial ability, and dash as a local newspaper. The first number of the Daily Standard was issued July 31, 1871, from our present quarters, and the weekly issue began August 9th following. The Standard was established and owned by Josiah Gwin, James V. Kelso, and Charles E. Johnston, who continued as proprietors until the Ledger material was removed to the office of the former, corner of Main and State streets. The two papers combined were then named

THE LEDGER-STANDARD.

A short time after the consolidation, Messrs. Merrill, Moter, Kelso, and Johnston retired from the company, their respective stock being purchased by Messrs. James P. Applegate, Jonathan Peters, Josiah Gwin, and Adam Himer. An election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Jonathan Peters, president; James P. Applegate, secretary; Josiah Gwin, manager and treasurer. There has been no change in the officers of the company, all having been re-elected from year to year since. Shortly after the consolidation of the two papers, very extensive additions were made to the material of the office throughout, and much of the earnings of the concern have been added to the original capital stock, increasing it from twenty-one thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars, about twenty-five thousand dollars of which is paid up. Among the most extensive additions was a complete bindery, which furnishes something like fifteen counties in the State with records and blank books. New type was also furnished for the job and news department; and it can be said without boasting that the Ledger-Standard, in all its

departments, is one of the most complete blank-book manufacturing, printing, and job offices in the West.

The building is probably better adapted for the business for which it is used than any other in the city. The dimensions are 20 x 95 feet, four stories high, including the basement. The basement is used as a newspaper and job press-room, and is excellently lighted. Here is a ten-horse-power engine, used for running two large cylinder presses, of the Cottrell & Babcock and Taylor patterns, and a quarto Gordon. Besides, there is a large stock of paper, fuel, and apparatus used in running the presses, cleaning the forms, etc., etc.

The floor above the basement, or properly the first story, contains the counting-room, which is about 20 x 40 feet in size, and the job-room, 20 x 55 feet. The counting-room is supplied with all necessary furniture, and the shelves are well filled with printers' stock, blank books, and articles used in job printing and blank-book manufacturing. The job office contains hundreds of fonts of type, from agate to the largest poster size, cabinets, stands, cases, imposing stones, proof press, a Gordon press, and many other useful articles, too numerous to mention.

Upon the second floor are the editorial rooms, completely furnished with furniture, extensive and valuable libraries of books pertaining to the newspaper business. On the same floor the bindery and stock rooms are situated. The bindery is complete in every respect, and is supplied with ruling machine, large power paper-cutter, presses, board-cutters, tools, and in fact everything used in the manufacture of blank books. The stock room contains a large stock of papers and ready-made records of the various sizes and patterns.

The upper story is occupied as the news-room. It is large, roomy, and probably the lightest in the city, being lighted from both sides and front and rear by large windows, and not obstructed by other buildings. The room contains stands, cases, imposing-stones, type, and other material to run half a dozen ordinary papers. A hoisting apparatus connects with the lower rooms, and the forms are lowered four stories safely and rapidly to the basement.

That the condition of the company may be known, we hereby submit the annual report of the company for the year ending December 31, 1876:

Capital stock authorized.....	\$30,000 00
Amount of capital stock subscribed and paid up to date (including all engines, presses, material, material and fixtures in said printing office and machinery and fixtures in bindery, and fixtures, furniture and library in editorial rooms and counting rooms).....	25,300 00
Material on hand not included in above.....	850 00
Bills and accounts receivable.....	15,542 35
	\$41,692 35
LIABILITIES.	
Bills and accounts payable.....	\$ 3,216 08
Total surplus over all liabilities.....	\$36,476 18

THE "LEDGER" AGAIN.

August 15, 1881, the name of the Ledger-Standard was changed to the Ledger. The change called forth the following letter from Mr. John W. McQuiddy, who ran the first power-press and first steam-press in New Albany. The

letter is full of interesting reminiscences of the later days of the Ledger:

EDITORS LEDGER:—The recent change made in the name of your excellent paper calls up some reminiscences which may possess some interest.

During the winter of 1853-54 Mr. John B. Norman, then the proprietor and editor of the Ledger, purchased a power-press of the cylinder pattern, known as the Northrop press—a cheap affair and very difficult to manage. In February, 1854, I was sent by Mr. George Thompson, then foreman of the Louisville Democrat, with a letter of introduction to Mr. Norman, in which I was recommended as a qualified and competent power-pressman. I was received by Mr. Norman in his characteristic quiet style. The result of the interview was an engagement to run the presses in the office, which at that time consisted of the power-press and a hand-press.

I was then living in Louisville. On Monday morning, February 3, 1854, I came over and went to work. I was an entire stranger in the city, but soon became attached to those with whom I came in daily contact in my duties about the office, and have ever since held them in the highest esteem. Mr. Norman was editor, book-keeper, put up his mails, and made a hand on the paper. Mr. C. W. Cotton was local editor, type-setter, and general utility man. Sam Williamson was job workman, D. McIntosh, Henry Heath, William Hardy, and Edward W. Sinex compositors. Of these all are living except Mr. Norman and Mr. Williamson. Mr. Sinex is still with the Ledger, and has been continuously in the service of its various proprietors since the first issue of the paper. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Hugh Gordon, who had during the winter been employed on the steamer Peter Telon, returned to the office and continued to act as foreman of the news and job department until his death in 1868—a faithful employee and a true friend.

The office in 1853-54 was located on Main street, on the north side, between Pearl and Bank streets, in the two upper stories of the three-story building on the corner of the alley. The paper was small, had been established but a few years, and was by no means a pronounced success as a daily. The proprietor worked hard, and the result was the establishment of one of the best papers and one of the most flourishing printing-offices in the State. Mr. Norman was a practical-printer, and never hesitated to take a case when necessary. Before he died the office had immensely increased in patronage, and the old power- and hand-press had been superseded by two new and improved power-presses.

Before, however, this success had been reached, Mr. Norman associated with him Messrs. James M. Morrison and L. G. Matthews, and a large share of credit is due those gentlemen, to whom the business affairs of the office were entrusted. The office was moved to Pearl street, to the three-story building in the rear of the New York store, occupying the entire building. Soon the business increased so rapidly that the late David Crane was induced to add a third story to his building, and the presses were moved in and steam power introduced to the establishment. The business continued to grow, and soon it became necessary to rent the third story of the corner building and the one next below, and when no more buildings in that locality were to be obtained, DePauw's Hall, corner of Pearl and Spring, was fitted up expressly for the Ledger, and the office moved into it. This building was used from the cellar to the garret. Messrs. Norman and Morrison having died, Mr. Matthews became sole proprietor, who shortly after the last removal

sold the newspaper to Merrill and Moter. These gentlemen consolidated the Ledger with the Standard, and the paper was called the Ledger-Standard.

During the sixteen years I was connected with the Ledger many fellow-craftsmen were employed on the paper and in the various departments; among them I may mention Aug. Jocelyn, as foreman of the job department; A. M. Jackson, foreman of the news department, and afterwards assistant editor; William Bodenhammer, afterwards editor of the Noblesville Ledger, and Dewees Heneks, all good workmen and men of intelligence. Mr. Heneks was something of a poet. On one occasion the carriers were unable to get a New Year's address written. But one day was left before it was needed. Heneks, ascertaining the trouble, said he would get them up one. He immediately went to his case, and in the course of an hour produced, without copy, one of the best addresses ever published by the paper. All of these are dead.

The best years of my life were devoted to service on the Ledger. My relations with its proprietors were always pleasant, and I became closely attached to it; and the restoration of the old name struck a responsive chord, which induced me to write the foregoing. May the paper profitably continue to furnish the news for the good people of Floyd county and surrounding country for many years to come.

Mr. W. C. Cotton still continues to do faithful work on this paper in the editorial department.

GERMAN PAPERS.

The German element in and around New Albany is a strong one, thus creating a demand for a paper printed in the German language. Several of this kind have been started from time to time, and two are now in existence in the city.

The first German paper was started here about 1850. It was called the Sun, but soon became permanently eclipsed and nobody seems able to tell when or where. In 1861 a second German paper made its appearance, called the New Albany Democrat. It was published by Messrs. Weiss & Lauber, at the southwest corner of State and Market streets. It closed about six months after the first issue, for the reason, it is stated, that it could not get compositors on account of the war. The office of the Democrat was transferred to Evansville in 1862, and there became the Evansville Democrat, which is still a flourishing paper.

The third German paper to make its appearance in New Albany was the Deutsche Zeitung, the present paper. It is a weekly, eight page sheet, and was started June 28, 1875, by Otto Palmer, a wide-awake, active German, who is editor, proprietor, publisher, compositor, etc., and fills all these positions in the front room of his own dwelling on Pearl street, between Elm

and Oak. His paper is Democratic in politics, the Democratic German population in the county being about five thousand, including children. It is a five column quarto, printed in the German language, and has remained in Mr. Palmer's hands since it was established.

About a year after the Zeitung was established another German paper was started by F. W. A. Reidel, of the German Protestant church. It is called the New Albany Das Echo der Gegenwart und der Zeitgeist, and is a liberal Christian, undenominational journal, printed in German, and devoted to a record of religious progress and other matters interesting to the German community. It is semi-monthly. Mr. Reidel, who came here from Cincinnati, where he had been connected with a paper, began his labors in the German church about 1870. He purchased a press and the type, and for the first three years had his paper printed in Louisville; after that it was transferred to his own dwelling in this city, on Bank street, between Elm and Spring, from which place it is yet issued.

OTHER PAPERS.

In 1875 J. H. and W. S. Conner started a job-printing establishment in the rear end of J. H. Conner's drug store, on Spring street. After confining themselves to job printing about two years they issued the Saturday Herald, simply an advertising sheet, which has since been continued. In 1880 the office and material were purchased by J. H. Conner, who is at present sole proprietor.

The next year (1881) was a propitious one for the establishment of newspapers in New Albany, two entirely new ones having made their appearance. The first of these is the Weekly Review, the first number of which was issued February 19, 1881. It is a six-column folio, and devoted to the interests of the colored people. It is issued by the Review Publishing company, a stock association composed entirely of colored people. The Rev. Richard Bassett is the business manager, and W. O. Vance the editor. It is Republican, but makes neither politics nor religion prominent specialities. It is comparatively prosperous, having a circulation of about eleven hundred.

The Public Press was established June 22, 1881, by Messrs. Josiah Gwin & Sons. It is a

weekly eight column folio, and Democratic in politics. It is published at No. 61 Pearl street. Mr. Gwin has long been connected with the press of New Albany, and it will be remembered started the Standard in 1871, which was subsequently consolidated with the Ledger. Mr. Gwin retained his interest in the Ledger-Standard until February 14, 1881, when he sold it to Captain John B. Mitchell, now clerk of the county. Mr. Gwin was county recorder nine years and has been prominent in the affairs of New Albany.

Mr. Thomas Collins started an agricultural paper here in 1858, called the Review of the Markets and Farmers' Journal; which however, he only published about six months. No doubt other efforts were made from time to time to establish papers in New Albany, but the above review includes all the publications that amounted to anything.

CHAPTER X.

NEW ALBANY—THE CHURCHES.

There are at present in the city twenty-three churches, viz: nine Methodist, four Presbyterian, two Baptist, two Christian, two Catholic, one Episcopal, one United Brethren, one German Evangelical, and one Universalist. As introductory to the history of these churches, it may be well to give the following extract from Mr. C. W. Cottom's Material Interests of New Albany, published in 1873:

New Albany may justly be termed the city of churches. Ever since the city was founded it has been distinguished for the religious character of its citizens and its church privileges. The first religious meeting held in the city was under the auspices of the Methodists. It was held in a little log cabin in which spruce beer and ginger cakes were sold by a widow woman named Reynolds, and the meeting was brought about in a very singular manner. A gentleman named Elam Genung started out one moonlit evening, after the day's labor had ended, to take a walk in the forest, in the midst of which the few cabins then constituting the town were built. He heard the widow lady who kept the cake and beer shop singing a (to him) familiar religious hymn. He was attracted by her sweet voice to the cabin, and as he entered it she ceased singing. He requested her to repeat the hymn, and as she did so joined with her in singing it. At its close he asked her if she was a church member. She replied she had been

in the East, before she came to Indiana Territory, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"I, too, was a Methodist before I came here," replied Genung, "let us pray."

The singing had drawn a dozen or more of the settlers to the cabin, and had touched every heart by its sweet tenderness, wakening memories of homes far away in the East, and religious privileges that were held dear and sacred, and when prayer was proposed all entered the cabin, and there, under the giant trees, the silver moon pouring down a flood of mellow light over the scene, the first public prayer was offered in New Albany. One who was present at that meeting says of it: "It was an occasion to be remembered for a long lifetime, for God came down among us in his first temples, the trees, and all were blessed."

There is but one survivor of that first religious meeting in New Albany, and her feet are still traveling the "straight and narrow pathway" she that night, now more than fifty-five years ago, found it so pleasant to walk in. At the close of this meeting another was announced for the night of the same day the following week. At that meeting a Methodist class was formed, and this continued to meet until June, 20, 1817, when the Methodist Episcopal church was regularly organized in New Albany by Rev. John Shrader, and the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered by him in a hotel kept by a widow lady named Hannah Ruff. On November 25, 1817, the first Methodist church in the town was dedicated by Rev. John Shrader. There are now in the city ten Methodist church buildings, two of them Methodist missions.

The next church organized here was the First Presbyterian. The organization was effected on the 7th of December, 1817, with nine members. The first meeting was held in Mrs. Scribner's residence, being now a portion of what is the Commercial hotel—formerly High Street house. The first communion of the Presbyterian church of New Albany was solemnized on the day of the organization, Rev. D. C. Banks officiating at the ceremony. The first baptism solemnized in New Albany was that of the infant daughter of Dr. Asahel and Elizabeth Clapp, Lucinda Ann, yet living in this city, and the wife of Mr. W. C. Shipman. There are now in New Albany three Presbyterian churches and two Presbyterian Mission churches. The next religious society organized in the city was the Baptist church, the organization taking place, as near as we can learn, in the autumn of 1821. From this brief sketch it will be seen that the pioneers of New Albany were scarce installed in their log cabins when they commenced the organization of churches. This early religious work gave a moral and Christian tone to society in the then village, which has "grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength." Now New Albany can boast nearly thirty churches, and in the superior cultivation and moral and religious character of her society is not surpassed by any city in America.

THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The following embraces a full list of the several religious denominations of the city, and the number of church edifices: Presbyterian, three regular and two mission churches, valued at \$125,000; Methodist (white), seven regular, one German, two mission, colored two; property of all valued at \$140,000; Baptist (white), one; colored, two; value of property, \$30,000; Protestant Episcopal, one regular and one mission church, valued at \$25,000; Lutheran German Evangelical, and German Evangelical (Salem), with property valued at \$50,000; Catholic, two large churches, one German, the

other Irish, and with property valued at \$135,000; Christian church, valued at \$30,000; United Brethren church, valued at \$3,000, Universalist church, valued at \$20,000. The Southern Methodist church worship in the Universalist church. There is a society of Spiritualists in the city that meets in one of the public halls. There is also a small society of Second Adventists.

WESLEY CHAPEL.

This proves to have been the first church in the city, of any denomination, though it did not receive its present name for more than twenty years after it was established, or until after the separation which took place when the Centenary church came into existence. During all the first years of its life it was simply known as the Methodist church of New Albany, the Methodists of this place worshiping in one building for nearly a quarter of a century. Aaron McDaniels, the father of Rev. William McDaniels, at present residing in New Albany, came to the town in December, 1817. There was, says the son, no Methodist church here at that time, but within a few months, that is during the year 1818, a church was organized. He says that Widow Ruff then occupied a large frame dwelling, the best house in the town at that time, and in her house, she being a devoted Methodist, the first Methodist class was organized. This statement differs somewhat from that in the extract above quoted, but is probably correct, as Mr. Daniels has all his life been a devoted Methodist, the greater part of it being spent in preaching, and probably understands the history of the Methodist church in this city better than any other person now living. The year was probably 1818 instead of 1817, as stated in the above extract. Mr. Daniels' father was one of the members of this organization; he was a ship-carpenter and came from Philadelphia to Maysville, Kentucky, thence to New Albany where he found employment in the ship-yards. Peter Stoy, Henry Pitcher, Edward Brown, and Obediah Childs were also members of this class. Stoy and Pitcher were also from Philadelphia, and carpenters too, and worked at ship and house building. Mr. Brown was from Baltimore and was engaged in buying and selling cattle and other stock for many years. Their place of meeting was usually at Widow Ruff's house, but was sometimes at the house of Obediah Childs, and it was here, says Mr. Daniels, that the first Methodist prayer

meeting in New Albany was held, being led by Aaron Daniels.

Among the first ministers of the Methodist church through this region were Revs. John Schrader, John Strange, Peter Cartwright, Charles Holliday, George Locke and William Shanks. These were all pioneer Methodist preachers, and during the greater portion of their lives were found in the front rank of advancing pioneer settlers. Their labors were in the wilderness among wild beasts and savages, encountering always great danger, hardship, and suffering for the purpose of advancing their religious views and establishing churches. The name of Peter Cartwright is especially well known in Ohio and Kentucky, and indeed throughout the Ohio valley, and his character and power as a preacher are well known. He was "a diamond in the rough," a natural orator, a man without education or polish, but a giant in intellect as well as physical strength. Indeed, the same may be said of most of these early preachers, of other denominations as well as Methodist, but Cartwright was probably superior to most of them, and so fearfully in earnest in his religious labors that he left an imperishable memory behind.

Rev. John Schrader, as above stated, organized the first Methodist class in New Albany. He was perhaps one of the best known of the pioneer Methodist preachers in this county, as he spent most of his life here. He subsequently organized a church in Greenville township in this county, which built a log church known as Schrader's chapel, one of the oldest in the county.

It must have been soon after the first Methodist class was organized that the church was erected. It was a small frame building and stood on the lot where the Wesley Methodist church parsonage now stands. It was probably built in 1818, for it was standing there in 1819, according to McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published in that year. Speaking of New Albany he says: "The inhabitants are all either Methodists or Presbyterians, the former having a meeting house, and the latter have contracted for a church, which is to be built immediately."

The native forest trees had to be cleared away for the erection of this first Methodist church, which cost, perhaps, five hundred dollars, though most of the labor upon it was voluntary. This building was in use by all the Methodists of the

town and country around for a dozen years or more, when they erected a brick church on the corner of First and Market streets, which is yet standing. A frame addition has been placed in front of it and it is used for mercantile purposes by Dr. August Kneefel. In this building the Methodists worshiped for twenty years or more. During the years between 1830 and 1840 it increased so in numbers, and the town grew away from it to the eastward so rapidly that it was thought best to have another church building. The town became a city in 1839, and those living in the upper part of the city desired the new church to be erected in that direction for their accommodation. This was accomplished in 1839, when the Centenary church was erected. Both congregations continued under one charge, however. Two years later, when they separated, two churches were organized, and the old church was thereafter known as Wesley chapel. They continued worshiping in the old brick church on the corner of First and Market until 1854, when the congregation had grown so large that it was necessary to erect a new building, and the present beautiful and substantial brick structure was put up on the north side of Market street, between Lower Second and Washington streets.

From the forty-ninth annual report of the Indiana conference, which held its session in New Albany commencing September 8, 1880, the following facts regarding Wesley chapel are gleaned: Total number of members, 482; value of church, \$20,000; value of parsonage, \$1,500; improvements during the year on church and parsonage, \$1,306. The church gave for mission work \$80.25, and the Sunday-school gave for the same \$19.89. The church gave for other benevolent purposes \$59.20. The current expenses of the church—sexton, gas, fuel, etc.—were \$366. Rev. Joseph S. Woods is pastor.

The Sunday-school was one of the first established in the city and is yet in a flourishing condition.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The origin of this church appears in the history of Wesley chapel above given. In 1875 this church had printed in a little paper called the Centenary Advocate such items in her history as it was desirable to have preserved. These items are here given in part as follows:

One hundred years after the opening of the Old Foundry in London, 1739, Centenary church was built. Methodism had extended herself, in the mean time, over England, Scotland, Ireland, and the whole of the United States and Canada.

The old society, since called Wesley chapel, then worshiped in the quaint old building now occupied by Dr. Aug. Kneefel as a warehouse for drugs.

Both churches united in the building of the new house, the division not taking place till two years after it was completed. The original construction of Centenary differed somewhat from the present appearance. There was then no recess in the rear, and no vestibule in front. The stairways to the main audience room ran up on the outside with no protection from the weather.

A wide gallery ran across the front end inside. As first built the church had no spire and no bell, there then being a strong prejudice on the part of many persons against such things.

The stand, the altar-railing, the seats and even the windows and doors were of quite a different style of architecture from what they now are. The pulpit was quite high, and ministers ascended to it by a considerable flight of steps.

All this seems quite curious and out of taste to the youth of this day (1875), but, at that time, Centenary was considered to be, and really was a great improvement on the church buildings that preceded it. Our Puritan fathers, in the reaction against the fripperies and fopperies of the European churches, had gone to an absurd extreme of plainness and severity. Their houses of worship were unadorned within and unpainted without; even a stove or a fire-place was not allowed to invade their sacred precincts, it being supposed that the fire of God's love would keep truly pious worshipers warm, and all others deserved to freeze. A reaction against this unreasonable plainness has taken place; but, at the time of which we speak, it was in the first stages of the transition.

After the church was completed the two pulpits,—those of Wesley and Centenary,—were occupied alternately by the preacher in charge, and his assistant. This arrangement, however, closed at the end of the second year, since which time Centenary has been an independent charge.

The following are the names of the pastors of Centenary church from the first to the present time: John C. Smith, two years; William Knowles, assistant, one year; Silas Rawson, assistant, one year; Richard Robinson, two years; Isaac Crawford, two years; Allen Wiley, two years; T. H. Rucker, two years; Williamson Terrell, two years; C. B. Davidson, two years; John C. Smith, one year; L. C. Berry, Thomas H. Lynch, one year; B. F. Rawlins, two years; S. J. Gillett, two years; Daniel McIntire, two years; Elijah Fletcher, one and one-half years; R. L. Cushman, one and one-half years; N. P. Heth, two years; James Hill, three years; H. R. Naylor, three years; S. L. Binkley, two years; J. S. Woods, two years; W. F. Harnard, one year; Dr. James Dixon, one year; Dr. George D. Watson, two years; E. T. Curnick, present pastor.

L. C. Berry, having been elected to the presi-

dency of a college, his year was filled out by Dr. Lynch, then president of Asbury Female college, now DePauw college, of this city. Jaines Hill was the first preacher after the pastorate was changed from two years to three. One of the most notable revivals in this church took place under his administration. Other churches also had an unusual awakening about this time, such a one as the city had never before witnessed. Though some have fallen away, there are very many persons in the various churches who date their religious life from that period, and whose conduct has evinced the sincerity and reality of the change. James Hill has been a remarkably successful minister.

The presiding elders who have served the church in this district are as follows: W. McK. Hester, Daniel McIntire, William C. Smith, John Kerns, William V. Daniels, John J. Hight, C. B. Davidson, John Kiger, Edward R. Ames and Enoch G. Wood. During the years the first of these were in active service there were no railroads in Indiana; they went to their various appointments on horseback, carrying the needed clothing and books in their saddle-bags behind them. Many of the most noted preachers composed their sermons while slowly making their way through dense forests along some Indian trail. From an old manuscript it is ascertained that the salary of the pastors, including rent of the house, for the years 1840-45 averaged \$461. The rent was \$65 per annum. The salary of Bishop Ames, then a presiding elder residing in New Albany, was about the same. The amount paid by Wesley chapel as her share of his claim in the year 1845 was \$55.40.

The Indiana conference then included the whole State, and a district was, in some cases, half as large as the conference now is.

Weddings in churches were not so common in the earlier years of the church as at present. Probably the first marriage in the Centenary church was that of Mr. Augustus Bradley, yet living, and with his worthy wife still a faithful worker in the church. This event took place September 13, 1846. Calvin Ruter, then superannuated, and a very noted minister, officiated at the wedding.

The location of the church is on the north side of Spring street, between Upper Third and Fourth.

CENTENARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Immediately on the opening of Centenary church the Sunday-school was organized. The first superintendent was Robert Downey. He is still living and resides at Chicago, Illinois. He was an old superintendent, having filled that office in Wesley chapel as far back as 1829. The following is a list of the superintendents, though probably not in the exact order in which they served: Robert Downey, Dr. E. S. Leonard, James E. Sage, James Johnson, Dr. R. R. Town, George A. Chase, John N. Wright, M. M. Hurley, John C. Davie, Jefferson Conner, Henry Barrel, Sr., Dr. Thomas H. Rucker, Jared C. Jocelyn, John D. Rodgers, J. H. Conner, James Pierce, William W. May.

The first secretary of Centenary Sunday-school was Louis W. Stoy, and the first librarian was J. R. Parker. Andrew Weir was secretary for about five years, but by far the senior in this office is J. R. Parker, who served the Sunday-school as secretary about twenty years in all, leaving that place and assuming the one he now holds about a year since.

For a number of years the Sunday-school was held in the basement, but the room was so dark and uncomfortable that, for a few years, the school was held in the audience room above. In the year 1867 the floor of the old room was lowered about four feet, iron columns were substituted for the old wooden ones, and the whole interior refitted, so that it is now one of the neatest Sunday-school rooms in the city.

The managers of the school from the beginning took an active part in the uniform lesson movement, at once adopted the system, and lent their influence introducing it elsewhere. Centenary is entitled to the credit of having one of the oldest and best sustained teachers' meetings in the State of Indiana.

MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is an offspring of Wesley chapel, and was established about 1847, being first called Roberts' chapel, in honor of Bishop Roberts, who was serving in this part of the State at that time, and who was a very popular and earnest worker in the church. As the old church, Wesley chapel was generally known, before it received its present name, as the "Old Ship," so this little chapel was often called the "Yawl."

At first it was a "mission," or simply a Sunday school, established here because there were many children in the neighborhood that the good people of the church hoped to bring under the influences of the church. The church owned a lot here, and about the date above mentioned, a small frame house was purchased, moved upon the lot and a Sunday-school opened. This school was continued with marked success for several years, and meanwhile preaching was occasionally had at the house. As Methodism grew and strengthened, and the other two churches became filled with members, regular preaching was maintained at Roberts' chapel and a separate church organized there. By the aid of the present church and the people generally the present neat brick church edifice was erected in 1857, at a cost of something more than four thousand dollars. The total value of church property now here, including parsonage, is about six thousand dollars. The membership at present is one hundred and twenty-eight, and the Sunday-school, established in 1847, is still in a flourishing condition.

The church is located on Main street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth streets.

VINCENNES STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is located on the corner of Market and Vincennes streets, and was formerly known as the Ebenezer church. This church was erected to accommodate the Methodists of the town of Providence, mentioned elsewhere. Epaphras Jones undertook to build a town here and gathered about him a few settlers, among them the family of Grahams, who were Methodists. For many years the Methodists of this part of the town and city attended the Wesley chapel and the Centenary, but the nearest of these two churches was a mile away, and a desire was thus created for a church nearer home; and the Methodists up here especially felt the need of a Sabbath school in the neighborhood. There were many children who could not or did not go to the Sabbath school down town, so Mrs. Ferdinand Graham (now Mrs. Inwood and yet living) determined to try starting a Sabbath school in her own house. This she successfully accomplished, about 1850, with about fifteen children to start with. This was the beginning of a Sabbath school that has kept up in this

neighborhood from that day to this. The school soon increased to forty or more scholars; more than her dwelling could well accommodate, and thus it was determined by the people of the neighborhood to erect a church, not only for the accommodation of this flourishing school, but for preaching also. A subscription paper was circulated and the money for building the present frame church soon raised. It was erected in 1851, and since that has been repaired and added to somewhat. This church grew and flourished, and became a large church comparatively, but probably received its death blow when the Johns Street church was erected, about 1857. This latter church, standing between the Vincennes Street church and the Centenary, drew to it the larger part of the congregation. One pastor served both churches for a time. After some years this church was unable to pay its pastor and the society disbanded. After this the church building was rented to the German Methodists for five years, and they undertook to build up a church here, but also failed, keeping it only two years. There has been no preaching by the Methodists here for several years. The Sabbath school has for some years been in the hands of the Presbyterians, who rented the church and established a mission. The school numbers about forty or fifty scholars and is regularly attended. One of the earliest preachers in this church was an eccentric character named Garrison. One of his peculiarities was that he would not accept any pay for preaching; he did not believe in ministers laboring for money; he thought the Lord would provide for him if he was faithful in preaching the gospel. He was frequently urged to take pay for his preaching but refused it; the consequence was he was very poor and was compelled to give up preaching for fear of starvation.

JOHNS STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This building is located on Eleventh street, between Spring and Market. It is a substantial brick, and was built about 1857. Mr. John Conner donated the lot upon which it stands, and its first members and originators were members of Centenary and Ebenezer churches. The donation of the lot and the number of Methodists living in the neighborhood were the inducements for building the church, though its establishment probably caused the downfall of Eben-

zter. Its first minister was William B. Mason, and some of its first members were Mrs. William Akin, Miss Sue Shively, Mrs. Genung, Mrs. Kate Petre, James Turner, Mrs. Martha Turner, and others. Eleventh street is sometimes known as Johns street, so named in honor of Mr. John Conner, the donor of the church lot. At the time the church was built Rev. John Krciger was presiding elder on this circuit, and the same gentleman is at this time acting in the same capacity.

J. Ravenscraft and Robert Kemp, both now ministers, were also among the original members, as was also James Forman, who was the first Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. Kemp was also among the first superintendents of the Sabbath-school.

The ministers of this church have been as follow: William B. Mason, J. H. Ketcham, Joseph Wharton, Lee Welker, Benjamin F. Torr, George Telle, Charles Cross, J. J. Hite, John Julian, J. H. Klipplinger, George F. Culmer, William McKee Hestor, T. D. Welker, Ferdinand C. Iglehart, Henry J. Talbot, Hickman N. King, Francis Walker, E. T. Curnick, and Dr. Walter Underwood, the present minister. The present membership of this church is about two hundred and thirty.

The organization of the Sabbath-school was coeval with that of the church, and has been kept up with a good degree of success, the membership at present being about one hundred and twenty.

KINGSLEY MISSION.

This religious institution was established through the munificence and great interest in the Methodist church of Hon. W. C. DePauw, a wealthy and influential citizen of New Albany. In 1864 the Episcopalians, desiring to build a new church, sold their old one to the Lutherans, who in turn sold it to Mr. DePauw, who caused it to be moved out on Vincennes street, where he is the owner of considerable property. He placed the building on one of his vacant lots, put it in good repair, and opened a "mission school," or Sunday-school. There were many children in this part of this city that did not attend the Sabbath-schools down town, and Mr. DePauw hoped that much good could be accomplished here by the establishment of a school. He has not, probably, been disappointed, having labored faithfully himself for the

establishment and permanent success of the school. He has been the superintendent of the school since it started, attending every Sunday afternoon, with Mr. J. H. Conner as assistant.

The mission was named in honor of Bishop Kingsley. Meetings for preaching and prayer are frequently held at the mission house, and like the other mission mentioned it may, as it is hoped, become an established and regularly organized church.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization of this church occurred prior to 1850. Before this the German Methodists had never felt themselves strong enough to support a church, and had been attending the English churches. The originators of the first organization were the Dirking, the Meistors, the Ehrharts, and probably some others. The following list of names appears on the church record: Frederick Dirking and his wife Anna, John G. Smith, Frank Graf, Agnes Graf, Christian Dirking, Catharine Dirking, Eva Graf, Frederick Sieveking, Christiana Sieveking, William Arnsmann, Catharine Arnsman, George Ehrhart, Anna Ehrhart, Gerhard Niehaus, Anna Maria Nichaus, Adelheit Neihaus, Barbara Newbaur, Catharine Fuhrmann, Conrad Helm, Barbara Helm, Simon Knauer, Anna M. Knauer, John Knauer, Andreas Menzinger, Gotlieb Menzinger, John Morgen, Elizabeth Morgen, Anna C. Zeilmann, Henry Jesberg, Phillip Seitz, Jacob Green, Phillip Sharf, T. Seitz, and Frederick Dauber.

The few German Methodists at first met for prayer and conference at each other's houses, and after forming a class, their meetings were held in one of the city school-houses until 1863, when their present church edifice was erected. They have had but three regular pastors, the first being Rev. Mr. Heller, the second, Rev. Mr. Moot, and the third and present pastor, Rev. C. Fritchie. The church building is a neat, substantial brick located on Fifth street, between Market and Spring. It is 40 x 70 feet in size, high ceiling, and comfortably furnished. The society is in a flourishing condition, having, at present, about one hundred and seventy-five members.

The Sunday school was organized in the early days of the church organization, and still continues in a flourishing condition, with a membership of one hundred and fifty.

COLORED METHODIST CHURCHES.

In addition to the above Methodist churches there are in the city two colored churches of this denomination, known as Jones chapel and Crosby chapel. The colored element has always been an important one in the city. In an early day there was quite a community of colored people in what was known as West Union, north of the town of New Albany. Here the first colored Methodist church was organized about 1840, and flourished more than a quarter of a century. Their services were conducted in the houses of the members for a few years, when they erected a frame church, known as Bridges chapel. In 1859 a few colored people of this congregation having located in New Albany, determined to establish a church here. They first organized with ten members, and their meetings for several years were held in their houses and in the school house. About 1872, the old church in West Union having been abandoned, was taken down, and a portion of it used in building the present church, known as

CROSBY CHAPEL,

so named in honor of Bishop Crosby. It is located at the corner of Lower Second and Elm streets. The first pastor of this church, after locating in New Albany, was Rev. W. A. Dove. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Burch, F. Myers, R. K. Bridges, J. W. Malone, T. Crosby, Jesse Bass, Morris Lewis, Richard Titus, A. Smith, and H. H. Thompson, the present pastor. The present church building cost about one thousand dollars. The present membership is about one hundred. The Sunday-school of this church was organized in West Union about the time of the church organization, and has been kept up since.

JONES CHAPEL,

named in honor of Bishop Jones, is located on the corner of Lafayette and Spring streets, the proper name being Zion African Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Jones is at present and has been for years a very popular bishop. An old colored preacher from Louisville, known as Father R. R. Briddle, was the principal organizer of this church, meetings for organization being held on the corner of Lower Fourth and Main streets, in what is known as London hall. He remained with the church four years, and was followed by Elder Bunch, during whose pastor-

ate the present church building was erected in 1872. The ministers who followed Mr. Bunch were Elders Forman, J. B. Johnson, Samuel Sherman, and William Chambers, the present incumbent. The membership of this church is about one hundred and fifty, and the church property is valued at \$2,000. The organization of the Sunday-school was coeval with that of the church, and now numbers about forty scholars.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following history of this church is chiefly abridged from a centennial sermon delivered June 25, 1876, by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Conn, D. D.:

In 1816 there was but one settled Presbyterian pastor within the limits of Indiana and Illinois Territories, and half a dozen missionaries. New Albany was a village of three years old with a population of about two hundred. On the 16th of February, 1816, the few Christians of the Presbyterian faith and order living at New Albany and Jeffersonville met at the latter place and organized the Union church of New Albany and Jeffersonville. The minister officiating was Rev. James McGready, a Scotch-Irishman from Pennsylvania, who, after laboring in the Carolinas and Kentucky, had been commissioned by the general assembly to do missionary work and found churches in the Territory of Indiana. The Lord's supper was administered, and the following members were enrolled: Governor Thomas Posey and wife, John Gibson and wife, James M. Tunstall, James Scribner, Joel Scribner, Phoebe Scribner (the mother of Joel), Esther Scribner (the sister of Joel and afterward Mrs. Hale), and Anna M. Gibson. Thomas Posey and Joel Scribner were chosen elders. A little later Mary Meriwether (wife of Dr. Meriwether) and Mary Wilson (a widow) were added to the number.

Within a short period the Jeffersonville members all withdrew. Thomas Posey and wife removed to Vincennes; John Gibson and wife removed to Pittsburg, and united with the church there; and James Tunstall, Mary Wilson and Anna M. Gibson joined the church at Louisville; leaving only four members, all of whom resided at New Albany, namely: Joel, James, Phoebe, and Esther Scribner.

The church having thus lost the character of

a "union church," it was proper that it should be re-named and re-organized. The members assembled, therefore, on the 7th of December, 1817, in the back parlor of Mrs. Phoebe Scribner's house, being what is now the middle part of the old High Street house, or Commercial hotel. The moderator of the meeting was the Rev. D. C. Banks, pastor of the church at Louisville, by whom many of the earlier churches of Indiana were organized. It was then "Resolved that, as all the members of this church residing at Jeffersonville have withdrawn, and all the present members reside in New Albany, the Union church shall, from this time, be known as the First Presbyterian church of New Albany." At the same time Jacob Marcell and Hannah, his wife, were received as members of this church, from the church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey; and Stephen Beers and Lydia, his wife, and Mary Scribner (wife of Joel), were received on letter from the church at Louisville, Kentucky. The church then proceeded to vote for two additional elders, and Jacob Marcell and Stephen Beers were unanimously elected and subsequently ordained and installed as ruling elders. These, together with Joel Scribner, constituted the session.

The Lord's supper was administered as is usual, in connection with the re-organization, and "there being no communion service, two large pewter plates, belonging to Mrs. Phoebe Scribner, were used for the bread, and, being of a very fine quality, were considered very appropriate."

The church closed the year 1817 with nine members, whose names have all been mentioned. The church had no regular preaching until the autumn of 1818, but were dependent upon occasional supplies from missionaries and others. In October, 1818, Rev. Isaac Reed began his labors as stated supply with this congregation, and remained until October, 1819. During his ministry twenty-five members were received, and at the close of 1819 there were thirty-two in communion. Up to the time of Mr. Reed's arrival there had been no additions to the church from the world, but his work was so greatly blessed that of the twenty-five received during his stay fourteen were admitted on profession of their faith, the first of such additions being Calvin Graves, received on examination October 3, 1818. Mrs. Elizabeth Scribner—then the widow

of Nathaniel Scribner, and afterward the wife of Dr. Asahel Clapp—and the late Dr. William A. Scribner, were among those who were received in 1819, upon evidence of a change of heart.

Under Mr. Reed, a small church building was also erected—a very plain frame structure, about forty feet long and thirty feet wide, having un-plastered walls, and with rough board floors, seats, and pulpit. The congregation had been occupying it only a few months when it was destroyed by fire. After this they worshiped, for a time, with the Methodist brethren, and at the house of Mr. Joel Scribner—the present home of Mrs. Dr. Scribner. The congregation becoming too large for Mr. Scribner's house, they afterward went to the old court-house—a rough, half-finished building, which remained in that condition until it was replaced with a new one.

In February, 1819, a confession of faith and a solemn covenant were adopted by the congregation, and these were to be subscribed by all applicants for admission. The confession included all the points of the Calvinistic system, in its strict integrity. A few years later a simpler and briefer confession was substituted, but, like the former one, it contained the main doctrines of the confession of faith.

In this year, also, a Sabbath-school was organized in connection with this church, which is believed to have been the first Sabbath-school in Indiana, and was certainly the first in New Albany. The distinguished honor of inaugurating this enterprise belongs to Mrs. Nathaniel Scribner and to Miss Catharine Silliman—afterward Mrs. Hillyer, and a sister of Mrs. Lapsley.

At the close of Mr. Reed's year he was compelled to abandon the field on account of the inability of the church to support him, Nathaniel Scribner, the principal supporter, having been removed by death. The church was again dependent upon occasional supplies until 1822. The congregation, however, met regularly for worship on the Sabbath, one of the elders leading and reading a sermon. These meetings were said to have been very profitable, and were remembered with the greatest interest by those who engaged in them. At the close of the year 1820 there were thirty-five members; in 1821 thirty-three, and the same number at the close of 1822.

After various unsuccessful attempts to secure

a minister, the church succeeded in employing the Rev. Ezra H. Day. He commenced his labors as stated supply in October, 1822, and died at his post, September 22, 1823. At the end of that year the number of communicants was reduced to twenty-four.

The month following the death of Mr. Day the congregation met with another grievous blow in the loss by death of Joel Scribner, a ruling elder from the beginning, and the life and mainstay of the church.

The church was now seeing its darkest days, the loss of nine prominent members by death and removal leaving it in a truly destitute and afflicted condition. Of the twenty-four members remaining there was not one, actually residing in New Albany, who would pray in public. It was then that the female members came to the front, and several ladies, among whom were Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. H. W. Shields, met in Mrs. Hale's room at the High Street house to organize a female prayer-meeting and gather up whatever material might be left. This prayer-meeting has been a source of blessed influence and spiritual power during almost the whole of our church's history.

The church remained without the regular services of a minister from the death of Mr. Day until July, 1824, when the Rev. John T. Hamilton became stated supply, and acted in that capacity until February, 1828. Mr. Hamilton gave the congregation one sermon in two weeks and received a salary of \$160 a year, of which \$100 were contributed by Mr. Elias Ayers. Near the close of his ministry here, Mr. Hamilton removed his family to Louisville, where he engaged in teaching, and preached there three times while he preached once here. Thirteen members were received under him, of whom seven were admitted upon profession of faith and six upon certificate from other churches. At the date of his resignation there were twenty-seven members in the communion of the church.

It was during Mr. Hamilton's ministry that the Female Bible society of this church was formed, an institution which has had a vigorous and useful existence and which still survives. It was organized at the house of Mrs. Phoebe Scribner, September 20, 1824. The first officers were Mrs. Margaret Robinson, directress; Mrs. Ayers, treasurer; Mrs. Hannah W. Shields, secretary.

Mrs. Joel Scribner, Mrs. Abner Scribner, and Mrs. Jones constituted the executive committee. The names of sixty-six ladies appear upon the original list of subscribers. At first it was nominally a union society, but soon passed entirely into the hands of the Presbyterians, although the name of The Female Bible Society of New Albany, was not changed for that of The Female Bible Society of the First Presbyterian church* of New Albany, until 1844. From the beginning until now, this society has been the means of great good, and a very large amount of money has been raised for the dissemination of the word of God. Besides the regular annual collections, extraordinary offerings were frequently made. I may mention a jubilee offering of \$100 in 1866, in thankful acknowledgment of the completion of the fiftieth year of the American Bible society; and one of \$267 in 1868, for the purpose of sending Bibles to Spain, then happily opened for the first time for the free circulation of the Scriptures.

The next installed pastor was the Rev. Ashbel S. Wells. He was born in Vermont in 1798; was graduated at Hamilton college, New York, in 1824. After a short course in Auburn Theological seminary, he was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Oneida, and came with his wife, as the pioneer of the Western Fraternity in Auburn seminary, and as a missionary of the American Home Missionary society, and under the direction of the Indiana Missionary society, to the village of New Albany, where he arrived in May, 1828. He was warmly welcomed by the few remaining members of the church, and earnestly desired to stay and labor with them. At a meeting in the court-house Mr. Ayers proposed that Mr. Wells' salary should be raised by subscription, and the whole amount of four hundred dollars for the first year was subscribed upon the spot. There were at this time only twenty-seven members and very little wealth.

After laboring among the congregation for six months, Mr. Wells was installed as pastor, by Salem presbytery, December 17, 1828, Rev. John T. Hamilton preaching the installation sermon. Mr. Wells' ministry was the turning point in the history of this church. He received one hundred and thirty-eight members into its communion; at the close of his pastorate, the number of members was one hundred and thirty-one.

The new church having been so far completed that it could be used, was dedicated February 26, 1830. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Dickey, the father of the Presbyterian church in Indiana; and Rev. Leander Cobb assisted in the service. The church was situated on State street, between Market and Spring, on the ground now occupied by Mr. Mann's mill, and Mr. Loughmiller's store. It was a one-story brick building, with a steeple and a bell, and was very creditable to a small place and congregation.

In April, 1832, Mr. Wells requested leave of presbytery to resign his pastoral charge, and the relation was accordingly dissolved. At the same time Messrs. Ayers and Adams resigned their office as ruling elders.

After Mr. Wells' departure the church secured a new minister almost immediately. On Sabbath, 12th of June, 1832, the congregation met after public worship, and gave a call to the Rev. Samuel K. Sneed to become the pastor of the church, and he entered immediately upon his duties. Mr. Sneed's ministry was a period of great activity and continuous growth, but a time also in which there was frequent occasion for discipline. Under his ministrations one hundred and thirty-nine members were added to the church.

One of the first things to be done was to strengthen the session, William Plumer being the only active elder remaining. On October 7, 1832, six additional elders were chosen, viz: James R. Shields, Jacob Simmers, Harvey Scribner, Charles Woodruff, John Bushnell, and Mason C. Fitch.

In November, 1835, Mr. Sneed began preaching at a private house in the neighborhood of the present Mount Tabor church; usually, on every alternate Tuesday evening. At the same time he formed a Bible class of young persons, who met on Sabbath afternoon. Many serious impressions were produced by these means, and in a short time almost all the members of the class were indulging in hope in Christ. In the summer of 1836 a few of the members of the New Albany church purchased three acres of ground for about \$60; and an acre more was donated by an unconverted man whose farm adjoined. This plat of ground was set apart as a camp-ground and solemnly named Mount Ta-

bor, in commemoration of the place where our Saviour was supposed to have been transfigured. Camp-meetings were held here annually, and sometimes twice a year, until 1843. The first camp-meeting was held in June, 1836, when quite a number were awakened and converted, among them the donor of part of the land. Another was held in September, 1837; and, as the result, thirteen persons were received into the church upon examination. Upon the division of the church the camp-meetings were continued under the auspices of the Second church, and the direction of Mr. Sneed, and a house of worship was erected at Mount Tabor in 1838.

Although Mr. Sneed had received a call at the beginning of his labors in this church, he was not installed as pastor until June 14, 1837. Difficulties and dissatisfaction, chiefly of a personal nature, and involving a difference of view between the pastor and a portion of the people, led to a division of the church in November, 1837. The presbytery granted permission for the organization of a Second church; and one hundred and three of the members, including Jacob Simmers, one of the elders, went into the new enterprise. A committee of presbytery was appointed to make an equitable distribution of the church property. The Second church became connected with the New School body. An excellent state of feeling has always been preserved, however, between the two churches; and into the same brotherly circle came the Third church, upon its organization, in 1853.

Mr. Sneed remained with the Second church until 1843, when he removed and took charge of the Walnut Street church, in Evansville, as stated supply.

At the division, the First church was left with seventy-one members, including Elders William Plumer, M. C. Fitch, J. R. Shields, Charles Woodruff, and John Bushnell. Elias Ayers and Benjamin Adams, who had retired from active service in the eldership, were also among the number.

December 18, 1837, Rev. W. C. Anderson, of the presbytery of Washington, was unanimously elected pastor, at a salary of \$800; and a call was forwarded to him, signed by Rev. W. L. Breckenridge. On the first Sabbath of February, 1838, he entered upon his duties as stated supply, but seems never to have been installed pastor.

The church was entirely united and ready for work. At the end of the first pastoral year thirty-six persons had been received into membership, and the number of communicants amounted to one hundred and two; the attendance at Sabbath services and prayer-meetings had doubled; the tone of piety in the church was plainly elevated, and the benevolent contributions were greatly increased. The second year was likewise prosperous; twenty-seven members were added to the church; perfect union prevailed in the session and congregation; no exercise of discipline was required; and, though it was a year of great financial embarrassment, the contributions of the church were larger than ever before, amounting to \$2,865, including \$1,500 for the support of the minister. The third year, however, was one of great deadness, the pastor being sick and unable to attend to his duties during a large part of the time. Ninety-seven persons were added to the roll during Mr. Anderson's connection with the church. Ill health compelled him to resign his position in November, 1841, and his loss was deeply regretted by all.

Upon Mr. Anderson's departure the church was without a pastor for a year, but was supplied by Drs. Wood and Matthews, professors in the theological seminary. Through their faithful labors, this year of vacancy was one of the richest in results in the history of the church, forty-nine members being received, chiefly upon profession of faith.

In December, 1842, Rev. F. S. Howe was unanimously elected pastor, at a salary of \$600. He never accepted the call, but continued to supply the church until April, 1844. During his stay twenty-three persons were added to the church.

The Rev. Daniel Stewart was elected pastor, with the usual unanimity of this church, June 6, 1844, the salary being increased to \$800. Mr. Stewart was graduated at Union college, New York, in 1833, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1838; and, previous to coming to New Albany, he had passed through a short pastorate at Balston Spa, New York. During his pastorate here one hundred and three members were received, the last year being one of precious revival.

With the sanction of the session, the pastor

began, in 1848, giving two lectures a week in the theological seminary, upon ecclesiastical history. In 1849 he made application for a dissolution of the pastoral relation, that he might accept a regular professorship in the seminary; and the congregation, expressing the highest regard for him and undiminished confidence, reluctantly acquiesced in his decision. He remained in the theological seminary until 1853, when the professors resigned and gave the institution, which had been under synodical control, into the hands of the general assembly.

Rev. John M. Stevenson, D. D., was the next pastor. He was born May 14, 1812, in Washington county, Pennsylvania; was graduated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and was ordained April 14, 1842, while professor of Greek in Ohio university. He resigned his professorship and took charge of the Presbyterian church in Troy, Ohio. Having lost his health at Troy he resigned his charge in 1846, and accepted an agency for the American Tract society. He arrived at New Albany September 15, 1849, and began his labors at a salary of \$1,000.

An outpouring of the spirit began in December, 1853, which lasted for several months, and resulted in the addition of a large number of members to the church.

A new church edifice began to be spoken of as early as 1850, and preliminary steps were taken for its erection. The old church on State street was torn down in the spring of 1851; and the congregation worshiped through that summer in the second story of Mr. James H. Shields' iron-store, on State street, between Main and the river. In the fall of 1851 they began holding services in the lecture room, which had been finished. The present church building was completed, with the exception of the spire, in 1854, and dedicated in the spring of that year. The spire and bell were added fifteen years later, during Dr. Anderson's second term of service.

The whole number of members received under Dr. Stevenson was two hundred and one. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the church, lasting nearly eight years. He resigned in June, 1857, in order that he might accept the position of secretary of the American Tract society. He was an excellent preacher and a man of superior executive ability.

Dr. Thomas E. Thomas occupied the pulpit

for several months after Dr. Stevenson's resignation, but relinquished his position and left the town in April, 1858, to the great regret of the congregation. During his stay James W. Sprowle and Silas C. Day were chosen elders, and were inducted into office January 10, 1858. On the same day the first deacons of the church were ordained and installed. These were Thomas S. Hall, William C. Shipman, Alfred W. Bently, James H. Shields, and Miles D. Warren.

Rev. R. L. Breek was unanimously elected pastor July 19, 1858, and was installed on the 17th of April, 1859. He was a man of most gentle and courteous manners, a good pastor, and highly successful, and popular, until the beginning of the war. His feelings, however, were with the South, and, on this account, a continuance of the relation became undesirable, and it was dissolved, in May, 1861. During his pastorate one hundred and five members were added to the roll.

After an interval of more than a year, in which Rev. S. S. Potter supplied the church, Dr. J. P. Safford took his place in the succession, being chosen pastor in October, 1862. His election was unanimous, like that of all his predecessors and successors. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1823; was graduated at Ohio University in 1843, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1852, and was ordained pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Frankfort, Kentucky, February 19, 1855. He began his work in this church in December, 1862, and was installed on the 23d of April, 1863. One hundred and thirty-four members were received by Dr. Safford into the church by examination and certificate.

A short time before Dr. Safford's arrival, the Mission chapel Sunday-school began its career. It was organized by A. W. Bentley, May, 1861, in the United Brethren church, corner of Spring and Lower Seventh streets, and was intended for soldiers' children and the destitute classes. In August, 1862, the school was compelled to seek new quarters; it was held for a few weeks in the lecture room of this church, and afterwards in the second story of a building on the corner of Main and Lower Fourth streets. In 1866 a small building, which had been attached to one of the Government hospitals, was donated for its use; and about thirteen hundred dollars were con-

tributed by various persons in the city, for the purpose of moving it to its present location, making additions to it and fitting it up. After 1866 the school was supported by this church, which also supplied its officers and most of its teachers; but it did not come under the control of the officers of this church until 1876, when they purchased the ground and assumed all the responsibilities. From its beginning until 1870 Mr. Bentley was the efficient superintendent. Since then it has had a series of excellent superintendents and a corps of devoted teachers. The Mission-school bell is the same one which formerly summoned the worshipers to the old State Street church, and it has lost none of its music. It was the first large bell cast in New Albany, and is said to be one of the best bells, for its weight, in the country.

Dr. Safford gave up the pastoral charge of this congregation in June, 1867, and removed to Ohio.

In August, 1867, Dr. W. C. Anderson, a former minister of the church, returned and remained as stated supply until July, 1869. Eighty-three members were received during his term of service. A rich outpouring of God's spirit was received in 1868.

Dr. Anderson was a man greatly beloved. He was a wise expounder of the word of God and an interesting preacher. Upon his removal from New Albany, he spent some time in Europe in the unavailing search for health, and died in Kansas, August, 1870, much lamented.

Rev. Samuel Conn, D. D., began his regular labors with this church on the first Sabbath in July, 1870, and was installed on Sabbath evening, October 30, 1870, Rev. Dr. Lapsley, of the Presbytery of Nashville, preaching, by request, the installation sermon. Within this pastorate, to July, 1876, ninety-four members were added, of whom fifty-one were received upon examination, and forty-three upon certificate. Handsome and commodious church parlors were attached to the lecture-room; additions have twice been made to the Mission-school building, and a comfortable parsonage was purchased. The present membership of the church [January, 1882,] is about two hundred and twenty-five, and the strength of the Sabbath-school one hundred and forty members. The officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Rev. J. W.

Cloakey; ruling elders, John Bushnell, Silas C. Day, Harvey A. Scribner, James M. Day, and John F. Gebhart; deacons, James R. Riely, Robert G. McCord, Samuel W. Vance, James W. Snodgrass, and John E. Crane; trustees, John Bushnell, William S. Culbertson, and Silas C. Day.

William H. Day is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, with Mrs. Mary L. Bragdon as assistant. Of the Mission Sabbath-school John F. Gebhart is superintendent, and Mrs. Charlotte P. Needham assistant.

Forty young men or more, who subsequently became ambassadors for Christ, were members of this church for a longer or shorter time. Some are scattered over the United States, and others laboring on missionary ground. A majority of them were connected with it only during their course in the Theological seminary. Among this class the most conspicuous name is that of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, a man of commanding intellect, who has occupied various high positions. Others, although brought to Christ elsewhere, had their home here and were connected with the church for a longer time. It does not take a long memory to recall Dr. S. F. Scovel, for some time chorister here, afterwards the able pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Joseph S. Potter, a missionary in Persia. Still others were trained here in the knowledge of Christ, and here made their profession of faith in His name. The first of these was Allan Graves, who was received upon examination in 1828. The next was Dr. Charles W. Shields, pastor for some years of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and then professor in the College of New Jersey. "A scholar, and a ripe and good one."

The next was Dr. John M. Worrall, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Covington, Kentucky, one of the ornaments of the American pulpit. Then comes Edward P. Shields, who, after spending one year in the New Albany seminary, went to Princeton to have the best possible back-bone inserted into his theology, and fell so in love with the Jersey flats that he has clung to them ever since. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Cape Island, New Jersey. Others are Edward P. Wood and John R. Wood, sons of Dr. James Wood. The latter of these two brothers was a man of sweet

and gentle nature, who died in the bright day-dawn of a most promising ministry.

The total number of communicants in this church to July, 1876, was 1,252, of whom 714 were received upon examination, and 538 upon certificate. Four hundred and thirty-five were males, and 817 females.

The following is a complete list (to the middle of 1876) of those who had held the office of ruling elder in the First church, with dates of their election:

Thomas Posey, 1816; Joel Scribner, 1816; Jacob Marcell, 1817; Stephen Beers, 1817; Elias Ayers, 1827; Benjamin Adams, 1828; William Plumer, 1831; Mason C. Fitch, 1832; Charles Woodruff, 1832; Harvey Scribner, 1832; Jacob Simmers, 1832; James R. Shields, 1832; John Bushnell, 1832; W. A. Scribner, 1847; Pleasant S. Shields, 1847; David Hedden, 1847; James W. Sprowle, 1853; Silas C. Day, 1853; F. L. Morse, 1870; Thomas Danforth, 1870; Harvey A. Scribner, 1870; James M. Day, 1875; John F. Gebhart, 1875.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As has been observed from the record of the First church, this church came into existence in November, 1837. It was organized on the 24th of that month by authority of the undivided Presbytery of Salem, in session at Livonia, and was originally composed of one hundred and three members, who had been connected with the First church. Of the causes of the separation Mr. Conn, in the history of the First church, merely says: "It is enough to say that difficulties and dissatisfaction, chiefly of a personal nature, and involving a difference of view between pastor and a portion of the people, led to a division." This church became what is known as New-school Presbyterian.

On Sunday, December 3, 1837, the church first met for public worship in the court-house. Rev. S. K. Sneed, who had been for some time pastor of the First church, was the pastor in charge, and so continued until 1843. The second meeting of this church was held at the house of Mr. James Brooks on the 4th of December, 1837, at which time the officers of the church were elected. On the 5th the presbyterial commission appointed to divide the church property, assigned to the Second church the female seminary on Upper Fourth street, in which building, suitably remodeled, religious services were held nearly twelve years. This building was subsequently disposed of to the German Presbyterians, who used it as a place of worship,

until their church was merged into other organizations, after which it was occupied as a German school.

The first communion season of this church was observed January 7, 1838, and for several years the Lord's Supper was administered every month with occasional exceptions, after which it was celebrated bi-monthly on the second Sabbath of the month, beginning with January.

Camp-meetings were favorably regarded during the earlier history of this church, and were repeatedly held amid the beautiful groves of Mount Tabor, during which many members were added to the church. The church continued to increase rapidly in strength until in 1849 it became evident that more ample accommodations were needed, and the building of the present beautiful church on the corner of Main and Upper Third streets began that year. It was enclosed in this year and the basement first occupied for services in the spring of 1850. August 1, 1852, the whole building having been finished and paid for, it was publicly dedicated to the service of God, Rev. W. S. Fisher, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church edifice is of brick, one of the finest in the city, having a clock in the tower, and cost \$24,500. In 1853, the growth of the city and congregation having made it desirable that the Third Presbyterian church should be organized, twenty-four members of the Second church were, on the 31st of October, at their own request, dismissed for that purpose and efficient aid was rendered them by the Second church in erecting a house of worship.

In 1860 the benevolent efforts of this church were thoroughly systematized; certain causes being specified for public presentation at stated periods, and in addition a monthly payment being solicited from every member in behalf of home and foreign missions. The system exercised has, beyond doubt, greatly augmented the charitable gifts of the church.

A female prayer-meeting was formerly an element of considerable strength in the church, and the continued weekly prayer-meeting is a never-failing source of spiritual comfort. For many years, also, the church has observed a week of special prayer near the beginning of the new year, and at different periods of its history there have been times of more protracted effort.

It is said that during the great revival of 1842 one hundred and fifty persons were converted, of whom, however, but eighty joined this church, the remainder following their preference for other denominations. As the fruits of a revival in 1849, over fifty new members were received; in 1853 seventy-six were received, and in 1867 thirty-six persons joined during a revival. Up to that time the church had received seven hundred and forty-two persons in all into the church since the first organization. Up to the present time the whole number enrolled on the church books is about one thousand. The present membership is about three hundred and sixty.

It has been customary to grant the pastor an annual vacation of six weeks, during which the pulpit has usually been filled by ministers resident in the city. It was occupied in 1865 for several months by Rev. D. M. Cooper, while the pastor was in Europe. The church partly supported the Rev. T. S. Spencer from February to September, 1862, as a city missionary; and in February, 1867, they jointly, with the First church, employed Rev. William Ellers in that capacity. In seasons of revival, when pastoral cares and duties were greatly multiplied, the temporary services of many different clergymen were secured. The eloquence of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., gave its charm to some of the camp-meetings held at Mount Tabor. Rev. J. T. Avery rendered essential aid during the protracted effort in 1842. Similar help was given by Rev. James Gallagher in 1849; the Rev. Henry Little, D. D., in 1853; Rev. W. W. Atterbury in 1858, and Rev. F. R. Gallagher in 1867.

A Sabbath-school has been maintained from the beginning, and has ever been regarded as the nursery of the church, from whose classes its choicest accessions have been received. The management of this institution has always been in the hands of the session, and under the care of the pastor, through the more immediate control of its interests has been exercised by a succession of superintendents. In addition to the school held every Sabbath in the year in the church, mission schools have attracted the continual attention of the congregation, and several have been established at different times. A mission school, which had for some years been sustained as a union school by the various churches in the city, was, by unanimous consent

of its officers, placed under the especial care of the Second church in 1861. This was probably their first effort in this direction. A great many children were thus reached who might otherwise have been neglected.

A mission Sabbath-school for the benefit of the colored children was formed by authority of the session in 1867; which did much good work among those for whose benefit it was organized. In 1872 a third mission was started, which, under its present management, is known as

STATE STREET CHAPEL.

It is located at the corner of State and Clay streets. A zealous Presbyterian, Joseph W. Gale, now of Boston, Massachusetts, has the honor of originating this mission school. He was an agent for the establishment of Sunday-schools in the New Albany presbytery (then the Salem presbytery), and believing the neighborhood of the present school a good one for Sunday-school work, he secured an empty house in which the school was first opened. The building was a small one, and at the end of six months Mr. Gale found his efforts so successful that a larger house was necessary to accommodate his scholars. He went to some of his brethren of the Presbyterian church, among whom were John Loughmiller and William E. Allison, and together they leased of W. C. DuPauw a vacant lot for ten years, upon which the present building was erected. It is a frame building, about thirty-five by fifty feet in size, and cost \$2,400, the money being mostly contributed by the Presbyterians. William E. Allison became superintendent, and has continued in that position ever since. Satisfactory progress has been made; and the membership of the school is at present about one hundred. It is thought that a fourth Presbyterian church will soon be established at this place.

The regular Sabbath-school of the Second church now numbers about two hundred members.

Following is a list of officers of the Second Presbyterian church from the first to the present: Pastors—Samuel K. Snead, from November, 1837, to May, 1843; E. R. Beadle, D. D., from August, 1843, to July, 1845; John Black, D. D., from August, 1845, to August, 1846; John M. Bishop, from November, 1846, to October, 1850; John G. Atterbury, D. D., from August, 1851, to

July 1866; Horace C. Hovey, Dr. Daniel Stewart, Dr. Dickson, Charles Little, and Rev. Goodlow, the present incumbent. Elders—Jacob Simmers, from 1837 to 1848; John Loughmiller, 1837; James Brooks, from 1837 to 1866; William C. Conner, from 1837 to 1860; Ralph H. Hurlbut, from 1844 to 1857; James M. Haines, from 1852 to 1853; J. N. Graham, from 1852 to 1857; Charles N. Hine, from 1857 to 1860; Walter Mann, 1860; Edward H. Mann, 1860; Charles A. Reineking, 1866; William H. Lewis, W. M. Lewis, A. S. McClung, W. E. Allison. Deacons—James M. Hains, 1848 to 1852; Jesse J. Brown, 1848; Walter Mann, 1848 to 1860; Charles A. Reineking, 1852 to 1866; John M. Renshaw, 1852; John T. Creed, 1859; John Mann, 1859; W. Henry Lewis, 1867; S. Addison McClung, 1867; C. H. Conner, G. C. Graves, John Hutton, W. J. Hisey.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church originated in the Second church, and was organized in November, 1853. Rev. John G. Atterbury was then pastor of the Second church, and on the evening of the 6th of November, just prior to the separation, he preached a sermon which was subsequently published in pamphlet form, and from which a few extracts are taken. In a prefatory note the reasons of the separation are fully set forth. In the summer of 1853 it seems to have become the general conviction of the officers and members of the Second church that it was their duty to make a contribution to the evangelical instrumentalities of the city. The church had greatly prospered, there having been continual and steady accessions to their numbers and increase of their means. The population of the city had increased until it was largely beyond the measure of church accommodation. An entirely new suburb in the northeastern part of the city was rapidly filling up, in which there was no house of worship. An eligible lot in that quarter had recently been donated to the church by the heirs of the late Judge Conner in fulfillment of the intention of their venerable father. The money was promptly subscribed to build a house upon this lot, and its erection at once begun. As the completion of this building drew near, the pastor and session made application to the presbytery for the appointment of a committee to constitute a new

church of such of their numbers as might volunteer for that purpose. Up to this time it was not known who would offer themselves for this enterprise, with the exception of one or two persons who had early agreed to lead in it. A natural reluctance was felt by the members to leave the fellowship with which they were so pleasantly connected, and the pastor under whose ministrations they were sitting. The obligation of the church to colonize was obvious enough, but not so the obligation of any particular persons to go off in the execution of the enterprise. Necessarily it was left to the individual sense of duty. On Monday evening, October 31st, a meeting was called in the lecture room of the church, at which time twenty-four persons, members of the Second church (ten males and fourteen females), offered themselves in the formation of the new church; and having received the proper certificates of dismission, were thereupon formerly constituted a separate church, under the name of the Third Presbyterian church of New Albany.

It appearing in the course of the week that these members would not be able to occupy the new house, as had been expected, on the following Sabbath, Mr. Atterbury took occasion to preach the printed discourse before referred to before the whole congregation as they worshiped together for the last time before separation. The following extracts are from this sermon:

Two churches that have hitherto been one are worshiping together this day (November 6, 1853) for the first and last time ere they separate to their respective fields. Since last Sabbath a portion of your number have solemnly covenanted to walk together and labor together as a separate church of Jesus Christ, and henceforth will not form a constituent part of this congregation.

Sixteen years since this church began its distinctive history with little that was promising in human judgment. The feeble band came out from the parent church under the influence of domestic alienation, bringing with them little else but faith in God and devotion to principle. They were mostly poor in this world's goods, but some of them, we believe, were rich in faith and heirs of the promises. They brought with them little social influence. They had none of that prestige whose power is felt in churches as in all other societies. All this they left behind. They were viewed as an insignificant band, not so much for number as position, and little was anticipated for them but a struggling existence.

To-day the church is "two bands," not divided by strife or alienation, but separated in love. Every step and turn in its history has been attended with tokens of Divine favor. It has waxed strong unexpectedly each year. Crises that threatened it with disaster have been overruled for its pros-

perity. The spirit of the Lord has been poured out upon it repeatedly, and multitudes have been added by conversion from the world; multitudes of others from churches abroad and at home have united themselves with its interests. At this time, after all the removals and deaths and diminutions that spring from various causes of change incident to human society, it numbers over three hundred members.

It is asked why this division? Why not remain together in one body? I answer, because God has so greatly prospered and enlarged us that it has become expedient for the spiritual interests of the whole and all its parts to divide the body. I answer again, because by a division we can hope to accomplish more in behalf of the great object for which God has established a church in the world and has so greatly prospered this particular congregation.

Let me add a few words in reference to our separation. We are now become "two bands," each henceforth having its distinct and separate field. Let there be no strife between us, for we are brethren. Let us not forget that though two bands we are of one family. Our strength will be found in our affectionate oneness. Though our specific fields are separate, the interests we prosecute are identical. We regard you who go out, not as expatriating yourselves, not as becoming aliens, not as occupying a position of rivalry, but as going forth in the name of the whole church to do a work which the Lord has called upon his church to do. It is mentioned in the history of the church at Antioch that "As they ministered to the Lord and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work wherunto I have sent them." And the church promptly gave up these brethren and sent them away on their missionary field. So do we, the pastor, officers, and members of this church feel, that in obedience to the voice of God, speaking to us in his providence, we have separated you, dear brethren, and now send you away to the work wherunto you are called. It will ever appear upon the records of our presbytery, that, at the instance of the pastor and session of this church, their committee was appointed to organize this band.

The present pastor of this church is Rev. C. Hutchinson. The church is in a flourishing condition and maintains a large, healthy Sabbath-school, with a library of over five hundred volumes connected with it. The church edifice is of stone, very substantial, and cost something more than twenty-thousand dollars.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

After the Methodists and Presbyterians the Baptists were probably next to cultivate the field of religion in New Albany. Preachers of this denomination were among the first religious teachers in the county, but were not sufficiently numerous in New Albany to form a church until some years after the Methodists and Presbyterians. The pioneer Baptists came to be known in later times as "Hard-shell" from the peculiarly stern and unyielding quality of their religion. The Baptists in New Albany were largely from Kentucky and other Southern States, though not

a few were from the East. Among the latter was Seth Woodruff, a leader in this denomination in New Albany, and he might also be called a representative man among the Hard-shell Baptists, as well as a representative pioneer. He was from New Jersey, and was a man of considerable natural ability and force of character, but entirely uncultivated. He was comparatively without education, but made his way in the world through the superabundance of his physical and mental energy and great will-power. He became a Baptist preacher and held the Baptist church here in his iron grasp for many years, running it pretty much to suit himself. He was also prominent in county affairs and his name became the most familiar one on the early county records. It was Woodruff who organized the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of New Albany, about the year 1825, and it was mainly through his efforts that a large and active church was built up here, and which continued fairly united and prosperous until 1835, when trouble came which divided the congregation. Soon after the organization the society erected a frame "meeting-house" on one of the public squares of the town. This building was in use until 1853, when it was destroyed by fire, and was never rebuilt by the old church society, which was at that time weak, having been torn to pieces by the dissensions of a few years before.

As Mr. Woodruff had been instrumental in building up the church, so he was probably the cause of its division and downfall in 1835. He had been a trusted and honored leader, his will had generally been recognized as law in the church, and he was able with his native eloquence and strength of mind, for many years, to hold his followers together; but there came a time, after the church had grown strong in numbers and intelligence, when men grew tired of listening to the sermons of Mr. Woodruff, or at least desired a change. They wished the Gospel presented in a new and perhaps more attractive way, and therefore voted for a new pastor. This was borne for some time with ill concealed impatience by Mr. Woodruff and some of his devoted followers, but after a time produced a division in the church. Mr. Woodruff declined to abdicate the position he had filled so many years, or the power he had struggled so hard to

possess. It is said that he often insisted on occupying the pulpit to the exclusion of the regular pastor. This state of affairs could not be long endured and a large portion of the members withdrew and formed what has since been known as Park Christian church. Forty-three members were engaged in this enterprise, as appears by the records of the latter church. The church building was sold at auction, and purchased by the Baptists for \$1,010. After the secession of these members the First Baptist church struggled along for ten years more, when trouble came again, and in 1844 the

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized. But few, if any, facts can be gleaned from the records of the Baptist church, and properly so, perhaps, regarding the troubles of the church or the history of the causes that not only led to divisions, but nearly swept the old church out of existence; but the above lets simply a glimmer of light upon these causes. The following regarding the formation of the second church is taken from the records:

The members of the regular Baptist church of New Albany, whose names are hereunto annexed, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that a second Baptist church of the same order and faith, situated in the upper part of the city, would be a most efficient means of promoting the dissemination of the Gospel and religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It was, therefore, resolved that we present our considerations to the church for a hearing. It was accordingly done at one of the regular meetings of said church, and after discussing the subject at several church meetings it was finally resolved, on the third Saturday in October, 1844, by said church, that the following members have the privilege of forming themselves into a new church to be styled the Second Baptist church of New Albany, Indiana.

Following is the list of names of the members at the organization of this church: Oliver Cassell, John Knefley, Charles Barth, Charles Roose, Alfred Scott, Caroline Cassell, Mary Montgomery, Martha J. Johnson, Magdaline Knefley, Nancy Barth, Hannah Hutching, Mary Tubbs, Elizabeth Murphy.

The record further says:

On Saturday afternoon, November 23, 1844, the following brethren assembled as a council with reference to the formation of a Second Baptist church in New Albany:

Rev. G. G. Gates, from the First Baptist church of New Albany; C. Van Buskirk and Absalom Cochell, from the First Baptist church of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. T. S. Malcom, C. Forbes, A. S. Woodruff, and C. C. P. Crosby, from the Second Baptist church of Louisville, Kentucky; Rev. William C. Buck, from the East Baptist church of Louisville, Kentucky; John McCoy, and Thomas E. Veatch, from the Baptist church of Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Rev. William C. Buck was appointed moderator, and Rev. T. S. Malcom clerk. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. S. Mal-

com. A letter of dismission was read dismissing thirteen members of the Baptist church in New Albany for the purpose of constituting a new church of the same faith and order, of whom the following ten were present: Oliver Cassell, John Kneply, Charles Birth, Caroline Cassell, Mary Montgomery, Martha Johnson, Magdaline Kneply, Nancy Barth, Mary Tubbs, and Elizabeth Murphy.

The articles of faith, church covenant, and rules of decorum were read, to which the members of the proposed church gave their assent; thereupon it was moved and seconded that we proceed as a council to reorganize this as a separate and distinct church of Jesus Christ. The right hand of fellowship was given by the members to each other and to the council.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. G. Gates for the blessing of God upon the new church.

This closed the proceedings, and the Second Baptist church entered upon its career. Soon after the organization the following members were received by letter: Susan Knight, Amanda Tubbs, William Pusey, Rev. Sidney Dyer, Abigail T. Dyer, and Ann Wilson.

The first preaching was November 26, 1844, by Rev. T. S. Malcom, of Louisville.

A second meeting was held December 1, 1844, at which Elder Smith Thomas preached.

The first deacons were John Kneply and Oliver Cassell; the latter was also the first clerk, and the former the first treasurer, and is yet living in New Albany.

The first permanent pastor was Rev. Sidney Dyer, chosen at a meeting held January 31, 1845, the compensation being \$300 per annum. He was from the South Baptist church, New York.

The society secured a room on Main street, where its meetings were held. The separation of the churches did not seem to end their troubles; both congregations were rendered too weak to sustain two regular pastors, and both societies felt that something was wrong, and that the cause of Christianity was not being advanced as it should be by a Christian church, so in November, 1845, propositions were made looking to a reconciliation and to the reuniting of the two churches.

Nothing came of this effort, however, and again, as appears by the record July 12, 1846, a committee from the First church made a proposition to the Second church to again unite with them; the proposition was considered, but the matter was again postponed. These frequent failures created ill feeling, and the churches became more widely separated than ever. Many

of the members of both churches desired to reunite, but others were stubborn, and this feeling produced the present or

BANK STREET BAPTIST CHURCH,

now the only white church of this denomination in the city. May 11, 1848, as appears by the records, several members belonging to both churches, presented the following memorial:

Several members of the regular Baptist church in New Albany, being for a long time under a painful conviction that the cause was not advantageously, nor the denomination fairly represented before the community by that body; believing also that the recent exclusion of their minister and one of their deacons was not only hasty but without sufficient cause, being effected by the zeal of a few prejudiced persons; and having frequently seen points of discipline and other business transactions decided in the same manner by that body to the grief of many, believed themselves, in humble reliance upon God, called upon by his providence to constitute a new Baptist church in this city.

As several of these members, at one of the meetings of the church, did ask for letters of dismission, but were refused such letters, though acknowledged to be in full fellowship and regular standing, they thereupon agreed to organize themselves into a regular Baptist church to be called the Bank Street Baptist church.

The organization of this church was effected by choosing for pastor Rev. George Webster; for deacons, Oliver Cassell and John Kneply; clerk, John Woodward; treasurer, Benjamin Williams; trustees, Samuel Montgomery, John Kneply, and John Woodward.

This organization seems in a short time to have absorbed the best elements of the other two, and resulted in their dissolution.

The old First church, however, continued to hold its organization for a number of years, and had occasional but no regular preaching. In 1878, under the preaching of Rev. William Hildreth, of the Bank Street church, the two churches were united, the old church turning over its property to the Bank Street church. This church seems to have been united and harmonious since its organization.

As soon as organized, the society purchased a lot, 48x60 feet in size, on the corner of Bank and Spring streets, and during the summer of 1848 erected thereon a brick church, which served the purposes of the congregation until 1878, when the present beautiful brick structure was erected. The old church was sold, and is now in use as a warehouse. The new church was dedicated January 4, 1880, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. John A.

Broadus, of Louisville. The church is said to possess the finest auditorium in the city, and cost about ten thousand dollars. The church membership is at present about two hundred and sixty.

The Sabbath-school was established many years ago, and now has an active membership of about one hundred and forty.

THE SECOND BAPTIST (COLORED) CHURCH.

This is located on Upper Fourth street, between Main and Market, and was organized March 28, 1867, by Rev. C. Edwards, a colored minister of considerable ability, who continued its pastor nine years. Some of the original members of this church were George Cole, David Cole, Isabella Williams, Unitary Murphy, E. Howard, A. McCrutcher, G. D. Williams, M. Sales, and Simon Hall. The organization took place in Woodward hall, on Main street, where meetings were held until a lot was purchased on Second street, where the society erected a frame church about 1868, which cost about \$1,800. This church building was occupied until 1871, when they purchased of the Lutherans the old brick church on Fourth street, erected about 1840 by the Presbyterians, which they have since occupied, and which cost them about \$2,500. The society still owns both church buildings, renting the first one for a private residence. The society has been a prosperous one, and now numbers about three hundred members. Rev. Richard Bassett is the present pastor, succeeding Rev. C. Edwards.

The Sabbath school was organized in the fall of 1867, and now numbers about one hundred members.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This was the next religious society to organize after the First Baptist church. The following extract is taken from the first records of this church:

At a meeting of the citizens of New Albany, held at the house of Lathrop Elderkin in said town, on the nineteenth day of July, 1834, agreeably to a notice given and in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana friendly to the Protestant Episcopal church—was formed the Parish of St. Paul's church, of New Albany, county of Floyd, and State of Indiana; subject to the powers and authority of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America, and subject to the laws of the same. Rev. Dexter Potter was called to the chair, and L. Elderkin appointed clerk.

At this meeting the following officers were also elected: Lathrop Elderkin, warden; Joseph Franklin and A. S. Barnett, vestrymen; and Joseph Franklin, Alexander S. Barnett, and Lathrop Elderkin, trustees. This ended the proceedings of the first meeting for the organization of St. Paul's church.

Prior to this meeting occasional services had been held at the houses of the members, and frequent meetings for prayer and conference.

Two days after this first meeting (July 21, 1834,) the following appears on the record:

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, deeply impressed with the importance of the Christian religion, and earnestly wishing to promote its holy influences in the hearts and lives of ourselves, families, and neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together under the name, style, and title of the Parish of St. Paul's church, in the town of New Albany, county of Floyd, and State of Indiana, and by so doing bind ourselves to be entirely subject to the power and authority of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, and subject to the laws and canons of the same.

At New Albany this, the 21st day of July, 1834.

L. ELDERKIN,
A. S. BURNETT,
JOSEPH FRANKLIN,
C. H. BESSONETT,
WILLIAM WHITE.

Among other names signed to the above, and who thus appear as the original members of this church are the following, who are yet living: Mrs. Anastasia Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Senex, Mrs. Charlotte Riddle, Charles L. Hoover, and George Lyman.

At a meeting of the trustees held in September, 1834, it was resolved to purchase lot twenty-six on State street for \$250, paying half October 1st and half January 1st following.

At a meeting held April 20, 1835, C. H. Bessonett and Lathrop Elderkin were elected wardens, and Joseph Franklin, William White, and C. H. Bessonett trustees. These meetings were generally held at the houses of the members. The following is the report of an important business meeting taken from the church record:

At a meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's, in the village of New Albany, held at the office of W. Griswold on Easter Monday, March 27, 1837:

Present, Rev. Ashbel Steele, Messrs. Franklin, Robinson, William White, Brown, Griswold, Beers and S. White.

On motion, Rev. Steele was called to the chair, and W. Griswold appointed clerk.

On motion, resolved that we proceed to elect by ballot five trustees agreeably to the laws of Indiana, who shall be considered as vestrymen of this church for the ensuing year.

Whereupon the Rev. Ashbel Steele, Stephen Beers, Joseph

Franklin, William Robinson and Whitney Griswold were elected trustees.

On motion, resolved that we proceed to elect by ballot two wardens for the coming year; whereupon Stephen Beers and William Robinson were duly elected.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America have appointed the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., missionary bishop of the States of Missouri and Indiana; and .

WHEREAS, The board of Domestic Missions of said Church have designated New Albany as a missionary station and appointed the Rev. Ashbel Steele as missionary to said station, therefore

Resolved, That we hail with delight and gratitude to Almighty God the new impulse given to the cause of missions and the church in our western land, and that we do consider ourselves as under the supervision of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper as missionary bishop.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the appointment of Rev. Ashbel Steele as missionary of the station, and that he be the pastor of St. Paul's church, New Albany, according to the canons and usages of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate with the said general convention, board of missions, bishop, and pastor in the great and good work in which they are engaged.

At a meeting held in March, 1837, Rev. Ashbel Steele, Stephen Beers, Joseph Franklin, S. White, and W. Griswold were appointed a building committee, and empowered to adopt a plan for a new church, and proceed to the erection of the same. They sold the lot on State street and purchased a lot on Spring, between Bank and Upper Third streets, where they proceeded to erect their first church. It was a frame building, very comfortable and commodious for the time, and cost about five thousand dollars. This church building was occupied from 1837 to 1864, when they, having determined to erect a new church building, sold the old one to the Lutherans, who in turn disposed of it to Mr. W. C. De Pauw, who moved it out on Vincennes street and established the Kingsley mission.

The church had previously secured the present lot, on Main street, between Upper Sixth and Seventh streets, where the present St. Paul's church was erected in 1864-65, the corner-stone being laid by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the senior bishop of the United States at the time. It was consecrated by Bishop Joseph C. Talbot. It is frame building, and cost about fourteen thousand dollars. There are at present about three hundred members of this church in the city, but only about one hundred and fifty regular communicants.

The Sabbath-school was organized soon after the organization of the church, George Brown being the first superintendent. This school has greatly prospered and numbers now some three hundred members. It is divided into two schools, called the mission school and the parish school. Both schools are conducted at the church, the parish school in the morning and the mission school in the afternoon of each Sunday. The former is under the immediate charge of the rector. The mission school was for many years held in the lower part of the city. Charles L. Hoover was superintendent of the school about thirty years. The following list comprises the names of the rectors of St. Paul's Episcopal church: Ashbel Steele, J. B. Britton, B. W. Hickox, William K. Saunders, Edward Lonsbery, T. H. L. Laird, J. B. Ramsdell, J. N. Goshorn, John Martin, John A. Childs, J. S. Wallace, J. E. Purdy, Dr. Thomas G. Carver, D. D., Dr. David Pise, D. D., John A. Gierlow, F. B. Dunham, and Walter Scott, the latter just called to the charge.

PARK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church followed closely that of the Episcopal, being organized May 19, 1835, by forty-three members (or rather seceders) of the First Baptist church of New Albany. The causes of the division of the Baptist church were numerous, and some of them have been mentioned in the history of that church; but among others the following extract from an address of Elder Hobson, of Louisville, may be mentioned:

It is claimed by the members of this church that they discard all human creeds and rely alone upon the Bible as the rule of faith and church government; and that obedience to all that is required of man in the New Testament is necessary to salvation. This and some minor considerations caused the split between this people and what is known as the Regular Baptist organization.

The following is a list of members of the first organization of the first Christian or Disciple church in New Albany:

Isaac S. Ashton, Samuel C. Miller, Robert Luckey, John Miller, Ashbel Smith, Henry Moore, Nathaniel Webb, Mary Ann Wells, Elizabeth Beck, Nancy Miller, Mary Ann Smith, Hannah Garvey, Matilda Duncan, Lucy Brazleton, Caleb C. Dayton, Elizabeth Dayton, Elizabeth Beebe, Perry Garvey, Edward C. Duncan, Peter Salkild, Eli Brazleton, Isaac Ramey, D. W. Voshall, Sophia Moore, Charlotte Carter, Melinda Sassel, Rebecca Akin, Charlotte Scribner, Abigail Brown, Lydia Shanon, Elizabeth Akin, Priscilla Akin, Mary Ramey, Sophia Ashton, Sarah Hallock, Nancy Draper,

Sarah Lagan, Lovina McCov, Sarah Monroe, Amelia Webb, John Bell, Sarah Bell, Isaac Hough, Julia Hough, Matilda Hough, Jacob Cassel, Thomas J. Murdock, Julia Ann Murdock, Nathaniel Price, Ann Price, Mary Ann Montague, B. O. Austin, Cynthia Rickey, James G. Spalding, Ann Chamberlain, Sarah Sowards, Sarah Anthony, Elizabeth Guffey, Sister Sanford, and Nancy Luckey.

The first forty-three on the above list seceded from the First Baptist church.

The following regarding the origin of this church is taken from the church record:

STATE OF INDIANA, NEW ALBANY, May 19, 1835.

WHEREAS, The Baptist church of the town of New Albany did, on the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for divers causes as to the then members did appear, amicably and unanimously enter into the following agreement, as appears from records found recorded in the record book of said church, in the words following, to wit:

WHEREAS, There has been existing in this church for some time past some difficulties which seem to threaten the peace of the church, to remedy which we have agreed to unite upon the Scriptures alone as the only infallible rule of our faith and practice, and from this day do agree to exercise in ourselves a spirit of Christian forbearance and recognize in each other the same fellowship that existed in the church twelve months ago when we met together in love and hailed each other as brethren and sisters in the Lord; and

WHEREAS, It has been made manifest that some of our brethren have not lived in accordance with said agreement, but have been living at variance with the spirit of the same, and have used their influence to separate or divide said church, which has rendered her, as a body, and as individuals, a distressed people for many months past; and

WHEREAS, Said church, in her distress, at her stated meetings on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1835, did agree to divide the time as relates to the use of the meeting-house, as appears from a copy of said proceedings in the words following:

"The reference respecting the house was taken up, therefore, and we have agreed to divide the time, brother Woodruff to let us know which time he would occupy on Sunday, the 24th inst.

"The above is a true copy from the minutes.

"ISAIAH TOWNSEND,

"Clerk of the Baptist church of New Albany.

"B. O. AUSTIN, 'Recorder.'

Now be it known that we do lament that such a division of time has appeared necessary, notwithstanding we do entertain toward those brethren who have thus destroyed our peace and have drawn away some of our brethren and sisters from the preceding agreement as aforesaid, the most friendly regard, and stand ready, whenever circumstances will admit, to walk with them upon principles set forth in the first above-mentioned agreement, and recorded as aforesaid, and are resolved, by the help of the Lord, to live in accordance with the same, and in order that we may know what persons—members of said church—are still resolved to keep in good faith the above and first-named agreement, have mutually agreed to enroll our names this the 19th day of May, A. D. 1835.

The forty-three members of the Baptist church who signed the above agreement soon after pro-

ceeded to organize a Campbellite or Disciple church as they were then called, but now known as the Christian church. A special meeting was called for June 27, 1835, over which Samuel C. Miller was chosen to preside, and the body then proceeded to the election of officers. Isaac S. Ashton was chosen bishop, John Miller deacon, and B. O. Austin clerk. During the next few months the following were the chosen officers of the church: Nathaniel Price, bishop; Ashbel Smith and Caleb C. Dayton, deacons; D. G. Stewart, elder; and Henry Moore, deacon. Thomas J. Murdock was given a certificate as minister of the gospel.

A question of some difficulty was now to be settled—the division of the church property, in which both congregations (Disciple and Baptist) were interested. Conference committees were appointed by both congregations, and August 23, 1836, it was agreed that the property should be sold at auction to the highest bidder, the two churches to be the only bidders. The agreement stipulated that the successful bidder was to have possession of the church and to pay for the same within one month from the date of sale. It was ratified by both churches, and signed by Thomas Herndon, Isaiah Townsend, and Thomas B. Walker on the part of the Baptist church; and Ashbel Smith, Caleb C. Dayton, and John Miller on the part of the Disciples. In accordance with the agreement the property was sold September 1, 1836, to the Baptist church for \$1,010, and the Disciples immediately made preparations for the erection of a new church. The following is from the records:

NEW ALBANY, September 28, 1836.

After the committee had settled with the Baptist church concerning the meeting-house and given them full and entire possession, the brethren met to consult and make the necessary arrangements for building a convenient and comfortable house of worship. For the furtherance of the same the following brethren, viz., Isaac S. Ashton, Jacob Cassel, D. G. Stewart, and John Miller were chosen a committee for the purpose of selecting a suitable lot that could be obtained for the above named purpose. Said committee found one situated on the corner of Lower Third and Market streets and purchased the same for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, said lot being sixty feet front and running back from Market street one hundred and twenty feet. The lot contained two small frame dwellings which were moved to the rear of the lot, fitted up and sold to Joseph Underwood for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with sixty by sixty feet off the rear end of the lot, reserving the front on which to erect the church.

The brethren then proceeded to collect material with which to build. They also drew up a subscription paper to

be circulated for the purpose of raising funds for building purposes, but not being able to raise a sufficient sum by subscription to complete the house the brethren called a special meeting for the purpose of devising the best means to effect that object. After various plans were proposed and rejected, they finally agreed that each one should be taxed according to his property, or what he was worth, and that each brother should estimate his own wealth. The whole being added together it was ascertained that three per cent. on the sum total would pay the debt. The brethren thereupon executed their notes individually payable to C. N. Shields, Jacob Cassel, and Isaac N. Ashton, committee for the three per cent., and the committee were to attend to the liquidation of debts arising from the building of the meeting-house.

The work of building the new church went forward rapidly during the fall of 1836, and when completed it cost \$4,667.87, which amount was made up from the following sources: From the sale of their portion of the Baptist church property, \$1,101; from the sale of a portion of the church lot to Mr. Underwood, \$900. Some private subscriptions were obtained, and the remainder was made up from the three per cent. fund, so that the church was paid for as soon as finished. The following extract is from the records of the church:

LORD'S DAY MORNING, January 15, 1837.

The Disciples of Christ met for the first time in the new brick meeting house situated on the corner of Lower Third and Market streets in the city of New Albany, Indiana.

Elder D. G. Stewart was the first minister, though not regularly appointed. He resigned November 12, 1837, and Thomas Vaughn was authorized in his place December 24, 1837. Vaughn was followed by J. E. Noyes, who in turn was succeeded by James Sildler. None of the above named were regularly appointed pastors. It was not until 1858 that the first regular pastor, J. J. Moss, was called.

The old brick church was used until 1867, when it became necessary to build anew, and it was taken down and the present beautiful structure erected, the congregation, meanwhile, worshiping in the Universalist church, which they rented for two years, from September 1, 1867. The building committee was John E. Noyes, D. W. Lafollette, Isaac Craig, T. F. Jackson, and A. D. Graham. Davis R. Robertson and O. Sackett were subsequently added to the committee, and in May, 1869, the contract was made with John F. Anderson to do the brick work, and with McNeff & Sackett for the carpenter work. The old building was somewhat unsafe, and for the two years the church occupied the

Universalist's building the members were somewhat divided as to the manner of disposing of the old church; hence the building committee was not appointed until April 7, 1869, after which the building of the new church went rapidly forward. The corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies July 13, 1869, Elder Dr. Hobson, of Louisville, preaching the sermon. The following list of articles was deposited in the corner-stone: One copy of the New Testament (Anderson's translation); Christian Record of June, 1869; Christian Standard, of July 3, 1869; Apostolic Times, of May 20, 1869; Christian Pioneer, of May 27, 1869; American Christian Review, of April 20, 1869; New Albany Evening Ledger, of July 12, 1869; New Albany Commercial, of July 13, 1869; a list of the members of the church, three hundred and eighteen in number, and one silver and one paper dime.

The building is a beautiful gothic structure, forty feet front on Market street, by ninety-five feet in depth, with ceiling twenty-four feet in height, and cost about twenty thousand dollars.

The church and Sabbath-school are healthy and well sustained at the present time.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHAPEL.

On the 17th of January, 1875, this church held its first anniversary, a short sketch of the proceedings and of the church history being published at that time. From this it appears that the church was organized on the evening of January 15, 1874, with thirty members, and its first regular meeting held on the succeeding Sabbath. Overseers and deacons were chosen at this meeting, and J. L. Parsons was selected as its first regular pastor. The Universalist church edifice was rented for a time until the new church could be built. A lot was soon purchased on Upper Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth, upon which the present beautiful and commodious house of worship was erected in the months of May and June, 1874. But fifty-five days were occupied in building this church. It is a frame Gothic structure, with stained glass windows of beautiful pattern, baptistery, dressing rooms, and study. It is carpeted and otherwise handsomely furnished. It was formally dedicated July 12, 1874, John C. Miller, of Indianapolis, preaching the discourse. The property

with furniture cost \$6,100. The current expenses of this church are defrayed by voluntary contributions, hence the seats are all free. Up to the present time the church has had but two regular pastors, Rev. John P. Tully succeeding Mr. Parsons and being the present pastor. Mr. Tully is now in his fourth year of service. One hundred and thirty-nine persons were added to the church during the first year of its existence, and the membership is at present two hundred and twenty-seven.

The officers of the church at present are A. C. Williamson and Ozem Sackett, overseers; George E. Sackett, James S. Peake, Isaac Craig, Joseph Pratt, J. W. Bracken, C. Ellis, and W. T. Ellis, deacons.

A Sunday-school was organized immediately upon the organization of the church, and great interest has been kept up, so that at present it is one of the most efficient in the city. It secured the prize—a beautiful silk banner—in 1879 at Columbus, Indiana, for general efficiency. The school numbers at present two hundred and sixty scholars.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This was the next Protestant church organized in New Albany after the Park Christian church. It was organized in October, 1837. The first meeting for organization was held on State street at the dwelling of one of the members, where the church was organized by Henry Evers, who became the first pastor. The first trustees were John Plies, Henry Kohl and John H. Radecke; these, with thirty others, were the original members, and nearly if not quite all of them have passed away. The names of a few are yet prominent, however, in New Albany, among them being Niehaus, Frank, Merker, Bertsch, Reineking, Meyer, Schaffer, Lindner and others. The first property of this congregation was on State street near the bridge over Falling run, where a lot was purchased upon which a small brick church edifice was erected, in which the congregation worshiped about twenty years. At the end of that time they purchased of the Episcopalians the lot and frame church belonging to that denomination, situated on the site of the present German Lutheran church, on Spring street, between Bank and Upper Third. In this frame building services were held until 1869,

when the present beautiful brick building was erected at a cost of about \$18,000. The old brick church building remained in possession of the congregation a number of years, but was sold and is now used as a business house. When preparations were made for building the present church the old frame building was purchased by the Methodists, who moved it to Vincennes street where they established a mission Sunday-school. The neat frame parsonage attached to the present church was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$2,500.

The following pastors have been connected with this church: Henry Evers, George Braudan, Carl Daubert, Henry Trulsen; Frederick Dulitz, Carl Blecken, Alois Anker, — Klingsohr, F. A. Frankenberry, Carl Mayer, Frederick Abele, Christopher Uroung, F. W. A. Riedel, Carl Nestel, John Bank, and Gottlob Deitz, the present incumbent.

The membership is at present about two hundred, only about half of whom are full members. The congregation has been a member of the American Evangelical Synod of North America since 1865, in which year it was united with a small German Presbyterian congregation which had been struggling along for several years. A Sunday-school has been connected with the church nearly ever since its organization, and is yet in a flourishing condition with a membership of one hundred and sixty. The present superintendent is John Baer.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This society, known as the United Brethren in Christ, was organized in 1848, and a church building erected on Spring street at the corner of Lower Sixth, which is yet standing, a weather-boarded, weather-beaten frame on a brick foundation. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Shuck, and during his pastorate about forty people were members of the church. Mr. Shuck was succeeded by Rev. John W. Bradner, under whose preaching the membership increased to about one hundred. Subsequently the interest in the church declined until at present there are but twenty-eight members. No regular preaching and no Sunday-school has been held here for a number of years. Occasionally services are held and hopes entertained that it may yet start into new life.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at Woodward hall, corner of First and Main streets, in 1857. Quite a number of people holding this religious belief early settled in and around New Albany, most of them being from the Eastern States and among the most intelligent and cultivated of the citizens. When the Rev. Mr. Moss was preaching for the Disciples, he made a remark intended for the ears of the Universalists, that he intended to make them renounce their doctrine or the Bible; or, in other words, he would create against them a public sentiment that would compel them to join an orthodox church or be considered infidels. The Universalists were not at that time organized, but they were people of means and education. They immediately sent to Louisville for W. W. Curry, a Universalist preacher of that place, and withal a very smart man, subsequently an editor and at present in one of the departments at Washington. Mr. Curry responded to the call and came over to New Albany to defend their faith. A public discussion took place at the Disciple church lasting some ten days, and then was continued some time in Louisville, always to crowded houses. Neither denomination, however, received a death blow by this discussion, but the Universalists certainly became stronger and more aggressive, and out of it grew the organization of their church and the erection of the present church building. The church edifice is located on Spring street between Upper Third and Fourth, and cost ten or twelve thousand dollars. W. W. Curry was their first pastor, and so continued until the war called him into the service of his country. Among the principal originators of the church were John Kemble, Benjamin Lockwood, John Noyes, Dr. Lewis Nagle, Edward Nagle, John W. McQuiddy (the old newspaper man), — Kelso, and a few others. The church was erected about 1860, and preaching continued more or less regularly until 1870, since which time there has been no Universalist services held in the house, with an occasional exception. The building has been frequently rented to other denominations, and it is now in use by a society calling themselves "Southern Methodists."

THE HOLY TRINITY (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

The Catholic church of New Albany came

into existence about 1836; prior to this time, however, and, indeed, at a very early date, Catholic services had been held at the houses of the Catholic people by priests traveling from one point to another. The first Catholic church in the county was the St. Mary's, located in Lafayette township near Mooresville, and to this the early Catholics of New Albany resorted. The Rev. Father Neyroh was one of the earliest Catholic priests engaged in the establishment and building up of St. Mary's church. It is believed that Father Badden who, it is said, was the first Catholic priest ordained in America, was the first to say mass within the limits of this county. He was a Frenchman, and traveled much throughout the United States, but especially in the West, establishing Catholic churches and schools. He did not have any particular abode during many years of his life, but lived about among the brethren. Later his headquarters were in Kentucky. He and Father Louis Neyron secured the site, and established Notre Dame college at South Bend, Indiana. Father Abel, of the church at Louisville, was also one of the earliest priests to visit New Albany, and minister to the religious requirements of the few Catholics in the town. For many years Father Badden came to New Albany at least once a month, and held mass, and after a time, when Father Neyron and Father Abel came, services were held at the houses of the Catholic members at New Albany once a week or oftener.

Among the first Catholics in New Albany was Louis Brevette, a Frenchman, who kept a grocery on the corner of Lower Fourth and Main streets, at whose house Catholic services were generally held in New Albany. Another of the first Catholics in town was Nicholas Specker, also a Frenchman and groceryman; another was Mr. Ferry, a laborer, and a little later came Henry Trustage, a shoemaker. There were some others whose names cannot now be recalled. All were poor and unable to raise the means to build a church, and therefore contented themselves with regular attendance at St. Mary's church, and occasional meetings at each other's dwellings.

In 1836 they had grown sufficiently numerous to be able to erect a church building, which, with some help by the Catholics of other churches, they succeeded in doing on the corner of Seventh and Market streets. It was a long, low, frame

building and is yet standing on the rear end of the same lot, and is used by the sisters as a school building. This lot is about one hundred feet front. When this church was built there were quite a number of Catholic people in town, among whom were the following: Jacob Massie, Nicholas Cortz, Henry Trustage (who owned property and kept a shoe store on State street), John Gladden, Henry Cotter, Henry Vohart, Coonrod Broker, Adam Knapp, Charles McKenna, John Gerard, John and Michael Dougherty, John Mullin, Timothy Flannagan, Mathias Flannagan, Patrick McGuire, Gasper T. Yoke, John Thy, Barney McMannus, Daniel Orman, Lawrence Orman, John Pendergast, James Orman, Patrick Leyden, Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Riley, and probably a few others, all of whom were heads of families.

It was not until 1850 that the Catholics of New Albany were strong enough to contemplate the erection of a new and more commodious church edifice. Father Louis Neyron was at that time the officiating priest. He was a live, active, energetic Frenchman, who had been engaged in the Napoleonic wars, and it was principally under his management, guidance, and assistance that the present building known as the Holy Trinity church was erected. So deeply was he interested in the success of the undertaking that he put about eight thousand dollars of his own money into the building, and is yet receiving a yearly income from this investment. He is now quite aged, and for many years has been connected with the Notre Dame college at South Bend. Holy Trinity church probably cost thirty thousand dollars, which at that date was a large sum of money to put into a building.

At the present time about three hundred families are connected with this church, and more than three hundred children attend the Catholic schools, five teachers being engaged. There are three school-houses and two dwellings, one of the latter for the teachers and one for the sisters. Both the church and the parsonage are situated on one lot, and both are brick, the latter costing about five thousand dollars. It was erected in 1871.

The Catholic church had a rapid growth from the date of the building of the new church edifice, and was probably nearly equally divided in nationality between the Irish and Germans.

About 1854-55 the German Catholics, feeling themselves strong enough to support a church of their own, established

THE ST. MARY'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The building is located on the corner of Spring and Eighth streets and is one of the finest and most substantial churches in the city. Prior to the building of Saint Mary's church meetings were held several years in the parent church, Father Weitz being the priest during the greater portion of the time services were held here, though Father Monsheno was the first pastor of the German organization.

After a few years upon appeal by the Germans, the bishop divided the church property, giving one half of it to the Germans and requiring the parent church to pay for the same. With the fifteen thousand dollars thus secured they erected their present building, and have since made some additions. This is at present the largest congregation of any denomination in the city, there being about five hundred families connected with it. Father Edward Fealer was very active in the building of the new building and was the first officiating priest. He was succeeded by Father Casper Doebein, who in turn was succeeded by the present pastor, Father I. Cline.

In 1879 this church erected a very fine school building for boys on Eighth street, between Elm and Spring, costing them about \$8,000. On the same lot upon which the church stands, but fronting on Elm street, stands what is known as St. Mary's Female academy, a first-class Catholic institution under the charge of the society of Sisters of St. Francis to whom the building belongs.

It is a commodious brick building five stories in height and cost originally \$24,000, but was purchased by the Sisters for \$18,000, and is kept for the sole use and benefit of the German Catholic church, under whose supervision and general control it remains. A large number of Catholic children, not only of New Albany, but the surrounding country and from distant points are educated here. The male and female apartments of the different Catholic schools are separate, the larger boys being under charge of male teachers while the smaller children and the girls are under charge of the sisters.

The entire property of this church is probably

valued at \$50,000 or \$60,000. Both churches maintain several schools and are very prosperous.

CHAPTER XI.

NEW ALBANY—BENCH AND BAR.

FROM THE RECORDS.

The following extracts from the proceedings of the commissioners regarding early court matters and early legal proceedings are deemed proper in this connection. The duties of the commissioners were varied and much more extended than at present, and included much business now belonging exclusively to the courts.

At a regular meeting May 17, 1819, S. Hobson and John V. Buskirk were appointed constables for one year for New Albany township, Patrick Leyden for Franklin, and Syrenus Emmons for Greenville township. At the same date the first lister of Floyd county made his return of the county levy for the ensuing year.

Ordered, That Dr. Ashel Clapp be appointed overseer of the poor for New Albany township, in place of C. Woodruff, who is absent.

May 19, 1819, the first county seal was procured by Joel Scribner, as appears by the following entry:

Ordered, That the county treasurer pay Joel Scribner ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents when in funds, it being for books and county seal procured by him as per bill rendered.

At the regular meeting at Seth Woodruff's, August 9, 1819, it was—

Ordered, That Caleb Newman be allowed sixty-five cents for his services at the polls of election.

At the February session of 1820 the treasurer was ordered to pay Clement Nance, Sr., \$12 for his services as probate judge at the last December term.

November 10, 1819, the county treasurer, James Scribner, submitted his report of the receipts and expenditures of the county during the year. The receipts were \$251.11, and the disbursements \$208.97, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$42.14. The total amount of the tax levy was \$803.29, Sheriff Besse being the tax collector.

The first grand jurors of the county were Charles Paxson, James Hickman, Ashel Clapp, Jacob Yenawine, James B. Moore, Absalom Little, Joseph Whitcomb, Joseph Benton, Isaac Wood, Joshua Cooper, Thomas Akers, Wyatt P. Tuley, Apollos Hess, Robert Stewart, Mordecai Childs, and George McDougal. Each of them received \$3.75 for his services at the December term of court in 1819.

At the February session of 1820 Seth Woodruff was paid \$14 for services as judge of the probate and circuit courts; he was also paid \$30 for the use of his house for the meetings of the commissioners for the year 1819.

At the May term of 1820 Sheriff James Besse was ordered to take the enumeration of the inhabitants of the county over twenty-one years of age.

At the August session of 1820 the county treasurer was ordered to pay "James Besse, sheriff, \$197.50 for services of two men to guard the gaol," from May 28th to August 15th, or at the rate of \$1.25 per day. At this term Daniel H. Allison appears as commissioner.

May 22, 1821, "Ordered, that the county treasurer pay the trustees of the Presbyterian church \$10 for the use of their house for the meetings of the commissioners during this term." At this session a poll tax of fifty cents was levied on all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, and twenty-five cents on each work ox in the county.

The August session of 1821 was held at the Presbyterian church, where they also met in November of the same year, but "for convenience" adjourned to the house of Seth Woodruff, then kept by Apollos Hess. Wyatt P. Tuley is allowed \$10 for house rent and firewood for the September and December terms of the Floyd county circuit court, which was held at Seth Woodruff's.

At the February session of 1821 Preston F. Tuley is paid \$12 for his services as an officer of the circuit court of the September and December terms. Clement Nance is paid \$10 and Seth Woodruff \$14 for services as associate judges at the previous September term of court.

At the August session of 1823 Harvey Scribner was appointed treasurer in place of James Scribner deceased. Harvey Scribner was, therefore, the second treasurer of the county. He did not seem to like the place, however, and resigned

in November of the same year, and Edward Brown was appointed in his place. Brown held the place but a short time when he was succeeded in February, 1824, by Richard Comly, who served as treasurer of the county until 1828.

In August, 1824, Walter W. Winchester appears as a commissioner in place of Mr. Nance.

In September, 1824, by an act of the Legislature, the office of county commissioner was abolished, and the justices of the peace in each county were required to take the place of the commissioners by meeting and organizing for business as a body. This organization was known as the county board of justices. The first body of this character that assembled in New Albany was composed of Charles Woodruff, David Sillings, and Jacob Bence, of Franklin township; David S. Bassett, Rowland S. Strickland, and Lathrop Elderkin, of New Albany township; and William Wilkinson, of Greenville township. They met at Seth Woodruff's tavern on the 6th of September, 1824, and organized by electing Lathrop Elderkin president. Their second meeting, in the following November, was at the new court-house.

November 8, 1825, John K. Graham is authorized to make a map of New Albany, provided the corporation will bear half the expense, the whole expense being \$6.

The board of justices did not last long, and was again superseded by the commissioners, which office has been continued to the present.

THE FIRST COURT.

The following is the first entry in the records of the Floyd county circuit court:

Be it remembered, that this, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1819, being the day appointed by an act of the Assembly, entitled an act to amend the act entitled an act to divide the State of Indiana into four circuits, and to fix the time for holding courts; and an act entitled an act for the formation of a new county out of the counties of Harrison and Clarke, which last-mentioned act directed that the court should be helden at the house of Seth Woodruff, Esq., in the town of New Albany, on the day and year above mentioned.

The Honorable Davis Floyd, president of the second circuit, appeared, and

Present the Honorable

DAVIS FLOYD.

The proceedings of this court were not extensive at this sitting, the court contenting itself by merely appointing the necessary officers to get the machinery in motion, and admitting to practice the few attorneys present.

Isaac Van Buskirk appeared and produced a commission signed by Governor Jonathan Jennings, appointing him judge of the circuit court. Joel Scribner appeared with a similar commission appointing him clerk of said court, and James Besse with a commission appointing him sheriff of the county. These were the first officers of the county.

The lawyers admitted to practice in this court at the first session were John F. Ross, Reuben W. Nelson, Isaac Hawk, Mason C. Fitch, William P. Thomasson, James Ferguson, John A. Dunbar, Hardin H. Moore, Experience P. Storrs, Timothy Phelps, Henry Hurst, and John H. Farnham. Mason C. Fitch was appointed the first prosecuting attorney of the county.

EARLY TRIALS.

One of the most important trials in this court in the beginning of its history was that of Dahman for the murder of Notte, an account of which appears elsewhere.

In the early days of New Albany there were many trials, generally before justices of the peace, in which the defendant was a runaway slave, or at least generally supposed to be. So near was it to the borders of a slave State that slaves were frequently escaping across the river, and many others who had been freed by their masters became residents of the place, and some of these were occasionally arrested and attempts made to force them back into slavery, which caused trouble. So many people from Pennsylvania and the New England States were settled here that the general sentiment of the people was averse to slavery, and inclined to assist the slave to freedom rather than retard his efforts in that direction.

In the spring of 1821 a negro named Moses was arrested here by a party of Kentuckians, who were about taking him across the river as a runaway slave. The negro protested that he was a free man, born in the adjoining county of Clarke, but his protestations were of no avail, and he was taken to the river bank to await the arrival of the ferry-boat. It happened that Judge Seth Woodruff had been across the river and was returning on the same boat that was to convey the prisoner across. Immediately on landing the prisoner sought Mr. Woodruff's protection. The judge was something of an abo-

itionist, and a man with a keen sense of justice and of great physical strength. He immediately informed the Kentuckians that the man could not be taken across the river in that way; he must have a hearing—a fair trial before he could be given up. He was not opposed to men claiming their own property, but the question as to whether the negro was their property must be thoroughly investigated. Woodruff was backed by a few friends, and the Kentuckians, not being strong enough to resort to force, were compelled to return with their captive and stand trial. The trial was at Woodruff's tavern before 'Squire Bassett, and the negro was able to prove very conclusively that he was born in Clarke county, and had never been a slave. He was declared by 'Squire Bassett to be a free man. Meanwhile other Kentuckians had arrived, and all were well armed and determined to take the negro right or wrong, so when the decision was rendered a general and desperate fight took place for his possession, but the excitement had been considerable, and the New Albanians had gathered in considerable numbers to see that 'Squire Bassett's court was not overawed. The Kentuckians were beaten and compelled to retreat without their man. Quite a number were hurt in the melee, but fortunately nobody killed. Subsequently the negroes, understanding that they would find protection in New Albany, flocked in there in such numbers that they became a nuisance, and the people at one time gathered and shipped a squad of them down the river with positive instructions not to return.

THE LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY.

The following regarding the bar of New Albany is, substantially, from a manuscript on the subject furnished by Mr. Thomas Collins, one of the oldest residents of New Albany, he having settled in the place in 1827:

When the county of Floyd was formed the first court was held at Seth Woodruff's tavern, Judge William Floyd presiding. The lawyers in attendance were from the adjoining counties of Harrison and Clarke, and of those in attendance Reuben W. Nelson was the first to locate in the town. He was a good lawyer and highly esteemed. He was editor of the *Crescent*. His death occurred a short time after his settlement here.

About this time Lathrop Elderkin located here and began the practice of law; he was elected justice of the peace, and continued in office several years until he died. He was a gentleman of good education and many good qualities, but a careless manager. He had the good will of the citizens in a great degree.

HARDIN H. MOORE early established himself in practice here. He was better qualified, both by education and inclination, for politics than for law, though he was very successful in his practice, and was considered almost irresistible before a jury. As a politician he was usually successful among those who knew him, and frequently represented his friends and neighbors in the State Legislature, but his efforts for higher positions were always failures; always receiving, however, respectable support. His last canvass was made against Hon. John Carr, of Clarke county, for Congress, and failing he left this section and went to New Orleans in 1833, where he died.

RANDALL CRAWFORD came to the town about 1827-28; he was a scholar and a well read lawyer, perhaps the peer of any other in the State; a close student, and a man of good habits, but he lacked those social qualities so necessary to rapid advancement. Sternly honest and loyal to his clients, he slowly but surely made his way to a large practice and a handsome competence. He was an ardent Republican, and was placed upon the electoral ticket for Fremont in 1856, and industriously canvassed the district in the interest of his party. He was not an orator, though the matter of his discourses was always good and sound; his delivery was cold, impulsive, lacking that spirit and fire that are necessary to carry a political audience with the speaker. He died about the close of the war.

HENRY COLLINS came to the town in 1830, and established the *Gazette* newspaper. He was a lawyer, and, in addition to his editorial duties, practiced his profession. He continued thus five years, when he gave up the paper, and applied himself solely to the practice of law. He was a straightforward man, rather blunt in his manner, but with his friends social and jocose. He was exceedingly careless in his dress, rarely paying attention either to his own or other people's clothes. At one time when he was called to Bedford in some case, he met some of the

first lawyers in the State, among whom were Richard W. Thompson, late Secretary of the United States Navy, and Major H. P. Thornton, who was his friend and former preceptor. The major, who was somewhat fond of dress, and always wore his best, thus accosted him:

"Henry, why the deuce do you not wear better clothes when you go away from home?"

"Well," replied Mr. Collins, "it makes no difference; nobody knows me here."

"But you do not wear any better clothes at home?" retorted the major.

"It makes no difference again," replied Mr. Collins; "everybody knows me there."

Henry Collins was elected recorder of the city under its first charter, and continued in this office until he died in 1852.

JAMES COLLINS, a brother of Henry, came to New Albany in 1833, from Orange county, where he had commenced the practice of law. He was the opposite of his brother in most all things except devotion to his friends. He and Randall Crawford had the bulk of the law business in New Albany for several years; they being on one side or the other of three-fourths of the cases before the courts. He was a good speaker and well read in his profession, but like most men of his time and profession gave much of his time to politics. He served six years in the Legislature—two years in the lower House and four years in the Senate. He was elected by the Legislature agent of the State in 1848, and after the expiration of his term settled down again to the practice of his profession. In 1869 his health failed him and he retired to his farm in Washington county, where he died in 1881.

MAJOR HENRY P. THORNTON, one of the oldest lawyers in the State, settled in New Albany in 1836. He was a man of great physical powers, and when sixty-five years of age would mount his horse and ride forty miles a day on his circuit without apparent fatigue. He was a lawyer of considerable ability but not enough of a student to keep pace with the more studious of the profession, yet he was fairly successful. He was several times elected by the Legislature to the clerkship of the House of Representatives, and also to the position of secretary of the Senate. He removed from this city to Bedford about 1853, where he died at the age of nearly ninety years.

JOHN S. DAVIS also came to this place in 1836 and engaged in book-keeping for the large grocery house of Tuley & Brother, a position he held until he formed a partnership with Major Thornton in the practice of law. He always managed his cases with great shrewdness, and ranked high as a criminal lawyer; but with him as with others in the profession, he dabbled too much in politics to make a complete success as a lawyer. As a politician he was noted for his ability in organizing his party, and always managed his canvass so well that he generally secured a majority, or, at least, greatly reduced the majority of his opponents. He was several times elected to the Legislature from this county. In 1847 he was a candidate for Congress against T. J. Henley, who had been elected two years previously, and was now a candidate for a second time. The majority in the district was largely Democratic, being about seventeen hundred, but Davis was only defeated by forty-seven votes. An indefatigable worker in the party harness, his vote always exceeded the vote of his party. Although filling many positions his friends were unable to give him the position he most desired. In 1876 he was a candidate before the nominating convention for Congress in opposition to Judge Bicknell, but was defeated. The same convention nominated him for judge of the circuit court, to which office he was elected and retained until his death in 1880. He was a man of positive character and had many warm friends and some enemies. His loss was greatly deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THEODORE J. BARNETT came to New Albany in the same year (1836), and was engaged on the editorial staff of the New Albany Gazette, and practiced law at the same time. He was a man of splendid attainments—an excellent writer, a fine speaker, and a superior scholar. He was ever ready to write an essay or make a speech, and his efforts in either direction would always command readers and listeners as would no other speaker or writer of his time, unless, perhaps, Joseph S. White, on the forum, or George D. Prentice on the tripod. He went from New Albany to Indianapolis in 1841 and assumed the editorship of the Indiana Journal. Remaining there only a year or so he returned to New Albany, where he remained a few months, then

took his departure for New York city, and has since resided in the East, part of the time in Washington city. He was a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, and with his talents and industry should have occupied a high position in the State and Nation, but his erratic or vacillating disposition was the stumbling-block in the way of his advancement, and thus his splendid talents went for nothing. This defect in his disposition destroyed all the good that a genius like his might have accomplished. He is yet living, though quite aged, and retains the respect and good wishes of all who know him.

It was also in the same year, 1836, that a young lawyer by the name of Groves settled in New Albany. He remained but a short time when he removed to the northern part of the State. He was here long enough, however, to find himself a wife in the person of Miss Dorsey, a daughter of P. M. Dorsey, then mayor of the town.

The year 1836 seems to have been prolific in the advent of lawyers into New Albany. Young Mr. Griswold also came in this year. He was a most amiable and cultured young man, well read in his profession, and a graduate of one of the best law schools in the country; but his somewhat aesthetic tastes and fine moral sense were not calculated for the profession of law in a backwoods town, and he remained in New Albany but a short time. Returning to New York he prepared himself for the ministry, and in 1844 went to St. Louis to take charge of a church in that city. He was a thorough gentleman and a Christian.

WILLIAM MCKEE DUNN, at present advocate-general of the United States Military court, came to this city from Madison, Indiana, in 1838. He was a good lawyer, fine speaker, and did good service for the Whigs in the canvass of 1840. He made many friends here, but removed to his old home in 1842, since which time his career has been one of usefulness to the country.

PETER A. ROANE, a young man of good natural ability, but uneducated, began the study of law with John S. Davis in 1836, and was admitted to practice in 1840. In 1839 he was elected city recorder, and held the office one term, after which he devoted his entire time to his practice until his death, which took place after a practice of four or five years.

THOMAS L. SMITH located in New Albany about the year 1839, and was immediately taken in hand by the Democratic party, being the only lawyer of that faith in the city except Mr. Groves, to whom an old farmer said one day, "Groves, you may have been bred to the law, but I be blessed if the law will ever be bread to you." But Mr. Smith was a lawyer as well as a politician, and soon obtained an excellent practice in his profession, as well as made himself popular with his party. He had some literary taste and ambition, also, and wrote a text book for schools in which the rudiments of law were explained, and which became a valuable acquisition to the teachers' and pupils' library. He was several times before the people as a candidate for office, and as the parties were pretty nearly tied hereabouts he would sometimes be elected and at other times defeated, but at all times he received a flattering vote. He served as judge of the supreme court of the State one term, at the expiration of which he retired to private life, his health having failed. He died at a ripe old age much lamented by a large circle of friends.

PHINEAS M. KENT settled in New Albany in 1841; went into the printing business and also opened a law office. He, however, paid little attention to the law, his tastes leading him into editorial life.

ASHBEL P. WILLIARD was teaching school in Kentucky in 1844. Having some reputation as a ready and forcible speaker he was invited by the Democracy to make public addresses during that political campaign in which Henry Clay and James K. Polk were the opposing candidates. Mr. Williard so pleased his party that he was urged by the Democracy of New Albany to locate here. This he did and began the practice of law, forming a partnership with Randall Crawford. It was not long, however, before he yielded to the political siren and left his practice for the hustings. He was elected to the Legislature and afterward made Lieutenant-governor. In 1856 he was elected Governor over Oliver P. Morton, and died during his term of office. Mr. Willard was an ardent friend and liberal enemy. He had his faults, but he also had his virtues, and no one retained a stronger hold on his party than he. When he died the Democracy felt that they had lost a champion.

JAMES C. MOODY came here from Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He was a lawyer of fair ability and a gentleman of good address; his success in his chosen profession, however, was somewhat retarded by his desire to accumulate wealth rapidly, or make his fortune at a dash. He consequently indulged considerably in speculation. Becoming dissatisfied here he removed to St. Louis, where he subsequently became a judge of one of the courts. In later years he gave way to the vice of intemperance, which has destroyed some of the brightest minds of the country. He died from his excesses soon after the close of the war. When himself he was companionable and kind.

GEORGE V. HOWK removed to New Albany from Charlestown in the adjoining county in 1849. He was a young man of promise and has occupied many positions of trust, having been elected to the offices of city attorney, councilman, Senator in the State Legislature, and is at present one of the supreme judges of the State. He is a man of ability and an indefatigable worker.

ROBERT A. WIER studied law with Judge Howk, and after completing his studies was admitted into partnership with his preceptor in 1854. He was very popular but died before his powers were fully developed.

WILLIAM T. OTTO; a practicing lawyer, came to the city in 1848, and began practice in connection with John S. Davis. He had been here but a short time when he was made presiding judge of the circuit court, the district embracing the counties of Washington, Scott, Clarke, Floyd, and Harrison. The terms of holding court were one and two weeks in each of the counties except Floyd, the term in this county being extended to three weeks. Judge Otto was a man of fine attainments, a first-class lawyer and an upright judge. Personally he was very popular, but being a Whig in politics, and there being a large Democratic majority in this judicial district, he was defeated for a second term by Hon. George A. Bicknell. He resumed the practice of law and continued at the bar until 1861, when he received an appointment in the Interior department at Washington, to which place he moved and where he has since remained. Judge Otto was a gentleman of easy and polished manners, much respected for his many good qualities as a man, and was rated by his contemporaries as one

of the best lawyers among them. He was originally from Philadelphia.

JUDGE GEORGE A. BICKNELL came from Philadelphia and settled in Lexington, Scott county, Indiana, where he remained a few years in the practice of his profession, when he removed to New Albany, and soon took first rank in his profession in this place. In 1854 he was elected judge of the circuit court for this district, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1876, when he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional district. He served two terms in Congress, but was defeated for the third term in the nominating convention of his party by Mr. Stockslager, of Harrison county. At the session of 1881 the Legislature passed an act creating a commission to bring up the business of the supreme court of the State, which was very much in arrears. Judge Bicknell was appointed on this commission, a position he yet holds. Judge Bicknell's retiring and rather exclusive habits peculiarly fitted him for the position of judge, and it is questionable if any other ever gave more general satisfaction. His decisions were received with confidence and quietly acquiesced in. Socially he was a good conversationalist and a man of pleasant manners.

MICHAEL C. KERR was a native of the Keystone State, and came to New Albany in 1848, while yet a young man just entering upon the practice of his profession. He had studied law at Louisville, and when he came here he became associated with Judge Thomas L. Smith in the practice. His inclination, however, led him into politics, and his law business was in consequence somewhat neglected. He was a hard student, and did not confine himself in this regard to the law; he was ambitious, intellectually bright, energetic, but with more of these qualities than of physical strength. He was quite popular with the people, and his first office was that of prosecuting attorney for the city, being elected by a handsome majority over his Whig opponent, though the Whigs at that time had a clear majority of two hundred in the city. Subsequently he was selected to represent the county in the State Legislature. From 1862 to 1864 he was reporter for the State supreme court. In the fall of 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional district, and continued in the National House of Representatives four con-

scessive terms. He was re-elected in 1874 for a fifth term, and in December 1875, he was made Speaker of that body, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a genial, kind-hearted, gentleman, full of noble impulses, and his death was a severe loss to his friends and his country.

THOMAS M. BROWN, then located at Memphis, Tennessee, and John H. Stottsenberg, of New York, both young men, formed a partnership and opened a law office in New Albany in 1854. Mr. Brown was one of the most persevering of students, devoted to his profession, and determined to make of himself a first-class lawyer. He was quite successful. After he was fairly established in his business he married the daughter of Hon. John S. Davis, who lived but a few years afterward, and died leaving two daughters to his care. Mr. Brown continued steadfast in his profession and in devotion to his family, caring little for political honors, though once elected to the Legislature. He was in love with his profession, and quite successful. His death was distressingly sudden, though not entirely unlooked for. For several years he had been suffering with disease of the lungs, and the day of his death was in his office attending, as usual, to his duties, and in the afternoon started for home. Reaching the upper part of the city, and when within a few blocks of his home, he fell, and expired before those who were conveying him to his house could reach it. He was a Christian gentleman, an honest, faithful advocate, a good neighbor and steadfast friend.

JOHN H. STOTTSENBERG, who is still a resident of the city, is much the same type of a man as his partner, Mr. Brown. In this partnership, which was dissolved only by the death of Mr. Brown, there seemed to be a mutual feeling of regard and respect, a unity of sentiment, and a similarity of tastes rarely found in a partnership. The business was conducted so quietly and earnestly as to become the subject of remark, and to bring a large patronage. Mr. Stottsenberg continued the practice of his profession after the death of his partner, and soon became one of the leading members of this judicial circuit. Two or more years ago he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commission to revise the State laws, and has been constantly employed in this labor since that time. He is a

gentleman of superior business qualifications, pleasing manners and strict integrity.

The foregoing rather imperfect sketches include those lawyers whose nativity was not within the limits of this judicial circuit, but who came from a distance and settled here for the purpose of prosecuting their business. The following are brief sketches of those of the same profession who are to the manor born, and among them will be found some of the most talented and reliable in the profession:

DEWITT C. ANTHONY, now about fifty-two or fifty-three years of age, is a well read lawyer and a good political speaker. He studied under Randall Crawford.

JUDGE D. W. LAFOLLETTE is a son of Robert LaFollette, who is said to have been the first settler of Floyd county. He was born September 13, 1825, and graduated at the law school of the State university; was admitted to practice in 1849, and settled in New Albany, soon after forming a partnership with James Collins. In 1858 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Floyd county, and in 1872 was appointed by the Governor judge of the circuit court, but declined this honor and became prosecuting attorney of the district. In 1873 he was appointed one of the law professors in the State university and filled the chair one year. Since that time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in New Albany, where he sustains a good reputation as a lawyer and citizen.

ALEXANDER DOWLING stands in the first rank of lawyers in the city. His father, Dr. Dowling, removed to this city in 1836, when the subject of this paragraph was a child. Mr. Dowling studied law under Judge John S. Davis, and began the practice in 1868 or 1869. He is a fair speaker but relies more upon his thorough knowledge of the law than upon his forensic powers.

THOMAS L. COLLINS and ALFRED B. COLLINS about the same time, having studied law under their father, James Collins, were admitted to practice. They soon after removed to Salem, the county seat of the adjoining county of Washington, where A. B. Collins was twice elected to the Legislature, and in 1877 Thomas L. Collins was appointed judge of the circuit composed of the counties of Washington and Jackson.

JAMES GHORMLEY was a student in the office

of Hon. M. C. Kerr, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was a young man of promise, but after a few years' practice died of consumption.

SIMEON K. WOLF, son of George I. Wolf, one of the first settlers of the county, and who twice represented the county in the Legislature, studied law in Corydon, and was elected to the Legislature from Harrison county. In 1870 he removed to New Albany, and entered into partnership in the practice of law with James V. Kelso and Alanson Stephens. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and after serving one term settled down to the practice of his profession.

WILLIAM W. TULEY is a native of New Albany, and among its best lawyers. The name Tuley has long been a familiar one in the place, the family being among the earliest settlers. Mr. Tuley's father was one of the first sheriffs of the county, and represented the county in the State Senate from 1837 to 1840. Colonel W. W. Tuley was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1863, and retained that office eight years, when he began the practice of law with Judge Howk. When the latter was made judge, he formed a partnership with Judge LaFollette, where he is found to-day in the successful practice of his profession.

JUDGE CYRUS L. DUNHAM was a colonel in the late war, and at its close settled in New Albany, where he practiced until elected judge of the criminal court. During his term of office he removed to Jeffersonville, where he died in 1874. Judge Dunham was very popular with the people, and was sent to Congress three terms. He was kind-hearted and generous in his disposition, but at one time yielded to his appetite for drink to such an extent as to lose his popularity, although he reformed and continued steadfast to the end.

JAMES V. KELSO, when a small boy, came with his father to New Albany from Madison, Indiana. He has, by perseverance and close study, secured a prominent position among the attorneys of the city.

JACOB HERTER came to this city during the war, and became a student in the office of Judge Dunham. He began practice with his preceptor and continued in this connection a few years, when he was elected to the office of city judge, which position he filled very satisfactorily to the

people and with credit to himself. At present he is deputy city attorney.

THOMAS J. JACKSON is not a native of the city, but studied his profession here. He is a young man of social habits and kind disposition.

EDWIN G. HENRY, an educated and studious young man, located here about 1870, and is steadily working his way to a practice.

JACOB HISEY came to the city from Corydon; studied law with Hon. M. C. Kerr; was admitted to practice a few years since, and is building up a profitable business.

SAMUEL B. KERR, son of the late M. C. Kerr, began the practice of law here since his father's death. He was elected to the Legislature in 1880, and made an industrious and promising member of that body.

SETH WOODRUFF, one of A. Dowling's pupils, and son of Israel C. Woodruff, of this city, after a short term of practice here removed to Texas, where he is building up a lucrative practice.

GEORGE B. CARDWELL studied under John H. Stottsenberg, and has been practicing three or four years. He promises a successful career.

Many other lawyers located here from time to time, but remaining only a short time they did not become identified with the interests of the city. In every city there is a floating population representing every trade and profession, whose doings cannot properly be entered in the city's history.

MURDER TRIALS.

Quite a number of trials for murder have occurred in the county, and a number of convictions have been secured, but only three persons have been hung, the others escaping the extreme penalty of the law by means only known to the parties most directly interested.

Dahman was the first person hung after the formation of the county. A Norwegian named Notte had established himself in the bakery business on the southeast corner of Upper High and First streets, where he was frequently visited by Dahman, who was also a Norwegian. They were on intimate and friendly terms. One night they remained together until a late hour, and when the world outside and in were asleep Dahman murdered the baker for some reason known only to himself, probably for money and the little property he possessed, and putting the

body in a large coffee-sack sunk it in the river. The next day Dahman asserted that Notte had gone over the river (which was true in one sense) and began removing Notte's goods and effects from the room he had occupied.

A few days after some fishermen were hauling in their lines and drew to the surface the sack and body of Notte. This led to an investigation, and Dahman was arrested. He made his escape, however, and for some time nothing could be heard of him. In an incautious moment he attempted to communicate with his family, and his whereabouts was discovered. He had made his way to Canada. James Besse was then sheriff of the county, and he and John Eastburn went to the Canada border to try to arrest him. Arriving there they ascertained that Dahman was in the neighborhood, but how to get him across the river and within the jurisdiction of the United States, was the problem. As the Norwegian had communicated with his wife, and might reasonably expect a visit from her, Besse dressed himself in women's clothes and walked up and down the river bank in plain view of the opposite shore, while Eastburn went across and informed the murderer that his wife was waiting to see him. Dahman, seeing a woman on the opposite shore, as he supposed, fell into the trap, made his way across, was arrested, brought to New Albany, tried in May, 1821, and sentenced to be hung July 6th following. He was accordingly executed near the site of the present jail. His wife subsequently married a colored man named Joshua Wilson, who owned a fine farm on the river bank about three miles below the city. This place is now occupied by Cecilia B. Stoy. The jury in the trial of Dahman were John Chew, Joseph Kirk, Charles Berkshire, John Hickman, Elihu Tharp, Levi Brown, Hubertus Schmidt, Joseph Thackery, Henry Weber, Thomas Burns, Patrick Burns, and Thomas Thomas. Mason C. Fitch was the prosecuting attorney, and William P. Thomasson attorney for the prisoner. This was before they had any court-house in New Albany, and the trial was held in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

The execution of Lamb was the second in the county. He lived in the neighborhood of Greenville in this county, and was making his way home one hot summer day when he overtook a man about two miles from Greenville and the

two traveled together some distance when they sat down to rest in the shade of some trees at the roadside, about one mile from where the toll-gate now stands, on what is known as the Shirley road. While here they began playing cards, apparently for amusement, but soon got into a quarrel which resulted in blows during which Lamb seized a club and striking the man a heavy blow on the head felled him to the earth, and he did not rise again. After a little while Lamb started to go away when hearing the man groan he returned and taking off his coat put it under the man's head for a pillow and left him. The man died and when the body was discovered Lamb's coat was recognized and led to his arrest. He was sent to Charlestown for safe keeping, but with three other prisoners broke jail and escaped. Instead of going away, however, he returned immediately to his home, where he was recaptured and returned to jail. At the next term of court he was tried, found guilty, sentenced, and subsequently hung. Nothing is at present known of his family.

The next case in which capital punishment was administered in the county was that of Peter Gross for killing a man in Clarke county. He was brought here for trial on change of venue. The trial lasted but a short time, the evidence being conclusive; he was condemned and hung in 1849 near the turnpike bridge on the Vincennes road.

In the earlier days of the court some of the best legal talent in the State were found in attendance; among them such men as Charles Dewey, Isaac Howk, father of Judge Howk, of the supreme court; John W. Payne, Jeremiah Sullivan, Samuel Judah, William P. and John H. Thomasson, and others of note both from this State and Kentucky.

CHAPTER XII.

NEW ALBANY—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Regarding the mercantile, manufacturing, and other business of New Albany much has been written; and very much more may be said than space can be found for in a work like this. It

has proved itself by far the largest manufacturing city in the State and its capacities in this direction are unlimited. From the day the town was laid out in 1813 to the present the fact of its excellent situation for a manufacturing city has been kept continually before the people, and this has, in a great measure, perhaps, determined the location of some of its largest manufacturing establishments. The shrewd, far-seeing Yankee who laid it out and settled it knew that the immense commerce of the "Beautiful river" would, in a great measure, divide at the falls, and that a city located below the falls would, to a certain extent, become a natural terminal point. Upon this subject Mr. Cottom writes as follows, in 1873:

For at least seven months in the year New Albany is the head of navigation on the lower Ohio river. The falls are a barrier to navigation during all seasons of the year except that of high or ordinarily high water, and steamboats are unable to pass over them. With the grand railroad system that centers here (of which particular mention is made elsewhere), New Albany is bound to become, within a very short time, the most important shipping point on the Ohio river below the falls; and this fact, and the existence of the obstruction of the falls above referred to, must compel all steamers, except those running in the local packet trade (and those, too, to some extent,) to make New Albany the port at which they receive all southern bound cargoes and discharge for re-shipment all eastern and northern bound freights. The high rates of toll upon steamboats charged by the Louisville and Portland canal around the falls precludes all, or nearly all, steamboats from the use of that improvement. Freights from the East, southward bound, are brought here by rail for re-shipment by boat southward, while freights from the South, the great staples of tobacco, cotton, sugar, and molasses, in particular, are brought here by boat for re-shipment East and North. This gives to New Albany an immense commercial advantage, which will continue to increase each year as the prosperity of the South becomes more fully developed and permanently established. It will add, too, very largely to the wealth and importance of New Albany, as this city will not only become noted as a re-shipping point, but by the very force of circumstances, not to mention the well known enterprise and energy of her citizens, will become equally noted as a place for the interchange, the purchase and sale of the commodities, agricultural and manufactured, of the two sections of the Union. The city is located upon the verge of both sections, and will become a great *entrepot* to the trade of both.

The river trade of New Albany will compare favorably with that of any western city of equal population. The Secretary of the United States Treasury gives the river trade of the city for 1869 as twelve millions of dollars; for 1870, as thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars; for 1871, as fifteen millions of dollars. This, we are told, does not include the local packet business, which, if added, would swell the aggregate for 1871, to not far from sixteen millions of dollars, while the value of the trade for 1872 will reach not far from seventeen millions. Here, of itself, is an immense trade; but to this is to be added the railroad, manufacturing,

mechanical, mercantile, live stock, and produce, and general trade of the city, and not least, by any means, its coal and other mineral trade.

EARLY BUSINESS MATTERS.

Like every other city, in its infancy New Albany struggled through many years of hardship and adversity before it developed into a business town, and its struggles did not end even with its development into a business city. It was fortunate at the start in securing a class of settlers that were educated business men, who came here because they found an opening on the highway to wealth and prosperity. There is little doubt that its first merchants and traders were Messrs. Paxson & Eastburn, both from the East and both influential and highly honored citizens, and always taking part in every movement for the development of the place. Eastburn was a young man from Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Charles Paxson was from Philadelphia, where he had been engaged in merchandising. He purchased some lots in the new town and settled here in 1817 with his family, the children being Catharine, Stephen, Phoebe, and Anna Maria, who are all living at this time except Stephen. One of the daughters married Mason C. Fitch, a prominent lawyer of the place, elsewhere mentioned, and is yet residing in New Albany. This family journeyed to Pittsburgh and thence down the Ohio in a pirogue to New Albany. They were accompanied by a German with his two sons, the boys having been bound to the service of Mr. Paxson for three years in consideration of his having paid their passage to America. In coming over the falls their "dug-out" became unmanageable and the Dutchman, father of the boys, fell overboard and was drowned. Mr. Paxson purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Pearl streets, southwest corner, where he built a combined brick store-room and dwelling house. When he began this brick building there was no structure of that character in the town, but before it was completed Stroud, the ferryman, had erected a small brick building, the first in town. The Paxson building is yet standing; the family lived in the upper part of the building while the lower was occupied as a store. Paxson & Eastburn continued business here several years, trading largely with New Orleans, shipping furs, peltry and whatever produce the country afforded, and bringing back goods for exchange, as money

in those days was very scarce and exchange was the rule with the merchants. On one of his business trips to New Orleans Mr. Paxson died of yellow fever in that place. Mr. Eastburn's health at this time was in a delicate condition and the business was closed up, the goods being disposed of at auction, the son-in-law of Mr. Paxson, Mason C. Fitch, being administrator. At the sale while Mr. Eastburn was bidding on a book against Fitch, he became so much excited that he dropped down in the room and died in a few minutes. He had been sick some time with chills and fever, and was much reduced in strength. He was about thirty-five years of age, with no family. This ended the first mercantile venture in New Albany.

Elias Ayers was also one of the first merchants of the place, and came here from Louisville, where he had been in the same business. His store was located on Main street near that of Messrs. Paxson & Eastburn. Mr. Ayers was here in the mercantile business many years, and became wealthy, very influential, was identified with all the material interests of the place, and was considered a large-minded, liberal-hearted gentleman; being much associated in later years with educational matters, and a liberal contributor to all educational and benevolent institutions, not only in New Albany but other places.

Mr. Oliver Cassell, who came to New Albany in 1826, and who is yet a resident, says at that date New Albany was not much of a town. It consisted of a cluster of houses on Lower Fourth street and in that neighborhood—the bulk of the town being below State street. Straggling houses, however, extended as far as east as Upper Fourth street, beyond which point it was all woods; the woods including all the eastern part of the city, now the most beautiful part. The business was mostly on Main street, between Lower First and Upper Second streets. There was also a little business on State street. The principal business firms at that time were Elias Ayers, James R. Shields & Brother, Alexander S. Burnett, afterwards mayor of the city, and James Brooks, all on Main street. These all kept what was then known as country stores; that is, they carried general stocks—everything needed by a miscellaneous community.

Steamboat building was also largely engaged in for that early date. Peter Tolone and Martin

Himes were the principal men in the business. Morton & Cox, from Cincinnati, established the first foundry here some time prior to 1826, as it was in full blast at that time, though, as a matter of course, not doing a large business. This establishment was the pioneer of a business that has since been much extended, and which at present gives employment to a large number of hands and a large amount of capital. They erected a building for their purpose on the corner of Front (River) and Bank streets. It was a frame building about 40 x 60 feet in size. They manufactured castings and machinery and did a repairing business.

Mr. Thomas Collins, who came to the city in 1827, says the merchants at that time were Elias Ayers, near the corner of Pearl and Main, on Main street; William Drysdale, on Main, below Upper Second; William and Jefferson Conner, on north side of Main, between Upper First and Second; Alexander S. Burnett, on the north side of Main, between State and Upper First; Henry B. Shields, north side Main, between State and Upper First; Hale & Fitch, southwest corner of Pearl and Main; James R. Shields, south side of Main, between Upper First and Second. These were all engaged in the dry goods and general merchandising business. The only drug store was kept by Robert Downey on the northeast corner of Pearl and Main streets. Those engaged in a general grocery and produce business were James Comby, on Pearl, between Main and Market streets; Dorsey & Stephenson, on the south side of Main, between Lower First and State streets; James Lyons, on the southwest corner of Market and Pearl, and Henry B. Wilson on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. Charles Woodruff was engaged in the hardware business on the south side of Main, between Lower First and Second streets, and Bartlett Hardy kept stoves and iron castings next door to Woodruff's. These were about all that were engaged in the mercantile business at that time, and all these carried more or less mixed stocks.

A year later Ralph and Crovel Richards established a dry goods store at the southeast corner of Upper Second and Main streets, and James Conner one of the same character on the south side of Main, between Upper First and Second streets.

Henry Bogert was among the first business men of the place, settling here in 1814. His daughter, Mrs. Waring, still resides here.

STAR GLASS WORKS.

John B. Ford probably has the honor of originating the manufacture of glass in New Albany. Prior to his appearance in New Albany Mr. Ford was a resident of Greenville, in Greenville township, where he was prominently connected with various enterprises for the building up of that village. His residence there being in close proximity to the great sand bed that lies in Washington county near the Floyd county line, probably led to inquiries by him concerning the manufacture of glass from this sand, and culminated finally in the establishment of the glass works of John B. Ford & Co. in 1865. He was a good talker and succeeded in persuading some capitalists in New Albany that this sand bed should be utilized, and that New Albany was a most excellent point for the manufacture of glass. They secured a block of ground on the river bank between Upper Ninth and Tenth streets, upon which they erected a frame building and began the manufacture of window glass. The works were soon disposed of for some reason to Messrs. Samuel Montgomery and Henry Hennegan in whose hands they burnt down in 1866. This firm soon rebuilt the works and resold them to Mr. Ford, taking the steamer Dexter in the trade. The manufacture of glass at this time was not a success, however, owing probably to lack of both experience and capital, and the works were soon abandoned.

In February, 1867, Mr. Ford having secured help in the way of capital again established the works on a very much larger scale than before. These works were known as the New Albany Glass works. John B. Ford & Co. purchased ground on the river bank between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, where the firm erected some very extensive buildings. The following extract from a directory of New Albany, published in 1868, gives a fair idea of the extent of these works:

New Albany Glass works, John B. Ford & Son, proprietors, were established in February, 1867, and occupy six buildings, three of which are brick. The one used in the manufacture of window glass is sixty-five by eighty-five feet; another for cutting the same is fifty by one hundred and fifty-four feet; then there are two buildings each twenty by one hundred feet, one used for a warehouse, and the other for

silvering and finishing plate-glass mirrors; then another warehouse forty by one hundred feet, and a bottle-house sixty-five by eighty feet, which is entirely new. The firm employs one hundred and twenty hands, four teams, and consumes in their year's work (ten months) one hundred and sixty-five thousand bushels of coal; five hundred tons of soda ash; one thousand five hundred tons of sand; nine thousand bushels of lime, and six hundred barrels of salt. This does not include the stock in use in the manufacture of hollow ware. Value of manufactured goods \$300,000 per annum.

It will be seen from the above that the New Albany Glass works were established on a somewhat extensive scale. In 1873 Mr. Cottom thus writes of these works:

The New Albany Glass works have suspended, and part of the buildings converted to the use of other manufacturing companies. They were upon an extensive scale, and the last year operated employed a capital of \$100,000, gave employment to one hundred and sixty-five workmen, paid in yearly wages \$75,000, and turned out an annual product of the value of \$250,000.

In 1872 the buildings and grounds of the New Albany Glass works passed into the hands of W. C. De Pauw, and became a part of the Star Glass works, which had been established by Mr. De Pauw. The Star works thus became the only glass manufacturing establishment in the city, and so remains to-day. With the addition of the grounds and buildings of Messrs. Ford & Co. it became one of the most extensive establishments of this character in America. In 1873 Mr. Cottom thus writes of these works:

They cover an area of fifteen acres with their buildings and necessary grounds, and manufacture the best quality of plate-glass, in all respects equal to the very best French and English plate, and also window glass, fruit jars, and bottles. The manufacture of plate-glass in America is yet an experiment so far as it relates to profitable returns upon the very large investment of capital it requires to operate such works. There can, however, be little doubt that the experiment now making in New Albany in the manufacture of first quality of plate-glass will prove successful, inasmuch as the capital employed, the extent of the buildings, and the amount and superiority of machinery used, will compare favorably with the like conditions in the extensive plate-glass works of Europe.

The buildings of the Star Glass works are as follows: Main building 580 by 115 feet in dimensions, containing eight smoothers and eight polishers, twenty-one furnaces and ovens, cutting and picking-rooms and offices; one building (in the course of erection) 300 by 125 feet in size, for a casting-house; one building 40 by 50 for ovens for roasting and calcining gypsum, and for crushing and pulverizing emery and limestone, and a warehouse 260 by 40 feet. The Plate-glass works have a capacity for the production of 1,000 feet per day of the finest quality of polished plate, 92 by 120 inches in size. The window glass houses, two in number, are 60 by 50 feet in size. There are two bottle and fruit jar houses, each 60 by 50 feet; one flattening-house, 80 by 150 feet; cutting-house, 20 by 80 feet; pot-house, 40 by 100 feet; mixing-house, 40 by 40 feet; sand-house, 50 by 50 feet;

house for grinding fruit jars, 20 by 30 feet; warehouse, 30 by 110 feet; steam box factory, 70 by 130 feet; store-house, 16 by 17 feet; office, 20 by 40 feet.

Four large steam engines, receiving power from eight large boilers, are required to run the machinery for this vast establishment. These extensive works have a capital \$550,000; employ 250 operatives; annually pay \$125,000 in wages, and the value of their products the past year was \$720,000, and will probably considerably exceed \$1,000,000 for the year 1873. These works are the only ones of importance in America at present engaged in the manufacture of polished plate-glass. W. C. DePauw, the wealthiest and most enterprising capitalist in Indiana, is president of the company.

Regarding the manufacture of glass at these works the following is taken from the *Ledger, Standard of 1877*:

The Star Plate-glass works of New Albany, Indiana, are the most extensive and elaborate on the American continent, embracing three divisions of glass-making, viz: Polished plate, window glass, and fruit jars.

The works are established on what was originally supposed to be an abundantly large property upon the bank of the river, but which has since been added to, until the present area—which is as completely covered with buildings as is safe—includes about fifteen acres and even this has not proved sufficient, but to use a common expression is still growing.

The plate-glass department, which includes the melting furnaces and annealing ovens, the beds on which the glass is formed into plates, the ovens for re-calcining the plaster of Paris, the ovens for calcining and preparing the polishing material, the rooms for grinding and preparing the emery, the grinding, smoothing and polishing rooms, the cutting rooms and the plate-glass warerooms, are all contained in one building.

Glass is the result of the combination by fusion of silex, pure sand with an alkali, and some ingredients for purifying, coloring, or tempering. These materials are subjected to an intense heat in fire-clay vessels called pots, which are placed in huge furnaces, where they can be closely watched. When the fusion is complete the glass-blower inserts the lower end of a straight hollow iron rod into the molten mass, to which a portion of the waxy material adheres. Now withdrawing the rod, he blows a huge bubble of glass. By constantly twirling the rod and other manipulations only understood by the blowers, such as inverting it in the air, swinging in a circle, etc., the brittle bubble assumes the shape of a long evenly formed cylinder, or huge bottle, the neck being fast to the rod. Now, by heating the other end, while the thumb closes the mouth-piece, the bottom of the bottle is softened, the air in the cylinder is expanded, and the glass opens at the other end. A few more twirls and the cylinder is ready to be separated from the rod. This is accomplished by rubbing the junction of the glass and rod with a small bar of cold iron, the sudden, uneven contraction breaking the glass at that point. Another separation is made at the shoulder or neck, by encircling the cylinder with melted glass. A perfect cylinder or tube of glass is thus left, from ten to fourteen inches in diameter, and from sixty to seventy-two inches in length. This is now split from end to end on the top, and carried to the flattening oven, when it is placed upon a revolving table. The heat softens the glass, which soon assumes the form of a flattened sheet, and is carefully smoothed down by means of a long-handled block of wood. It is then placed in a cooling oven or "leer," where it gradually cools, and it is

then cut with diamonds into the required sizes for window panes.

The fruit jars are handled similar to window glass, except that it is blown into iron moulds. When the bubble is of the proper size, the blower places it within the open mould, closes the latter by stepping upon a lever, and blows with sufficient force to perfectly fill all the indentations of the mould, at the same time withdrawing the pipe sufficiently to weaken its hold upon the jar. Removing the foot the mould opens, and the jar is raised by the pipe. A V shaped receptacle lies near by, with an iron edge at its farthest extremity, into which, with a dexterous movement, the jar is dropped, the thin glass being broken by the iron edge. The assistant now steps forward with a rod, attached to which is a metallic case, and this is slipped over the jar. The jar is now ready for the annealing oven, and from thence is taken to the filers, who rasp off the rough edges from the top, when they are wheeled to the grinding room and run through the grinders, then washed, and are ready for packing, preparatory to shipment.

Plate-glass is properly poured, or cast glass. A smooth iron table with adaptable guides for size and thickness receives the melted glass, as it is poured in mass from the pot. A high, heavy roller then travels the length of the table, and the mass is uniformly spread like dough under a rolling pin. It is now pushed upon a traveling table, wheeled to and slid into the annealing oven, to remain until properly cooled. It is now "rough plate." It then goes through the process of grinding, smoothing, polishing, cutting, etc. This completes it as polished plate. Many similar establishments started in this country have failed in attempting the manufacture of polished plate-glass. Men of large means and possessed of abundant brains, have experimented for a number of years and lost fabulous sums of money, and after all were obliged to abandon the enterprise. The science is new in this country; but it has been left to W. C. DePauw to demonstrate the fact that polished plate-glass can be made equally successful here as in Europe. Mr. DePauw has invested fully a million dollars in his enterprise and it is generally understood that he has at least succeeded after years of incessant toil and investment, to make as good plate-glass as may be found in the world.

His employees are the most experienced men that can be found, his machinery and appliances the very best, and with the same facilities (and in some instances better) that European manufacturers have to make their polished plate, Mr. DePauw duplicates their glass and sells it to the American market at a cheaper rate than the imported glass is offered. The reward that the gentleman so richly deserves is certainly not far off if it has not already arrived.

Important improvements are constantly going on about the glass works. A new dock has been built to admit the large coal and sand barges that are being constantly unloaded to supply the furnaces. Over two hundred and fifty men are employed about the different departments, each person moving under the direction of experienced directors, a hive of industry that is seldom seen, even in cities of large metropolitan proportions.

The following from the *Courier-Journal of August 24, 1881*, gives a picture of the present Star Glass works:

DePauw's American Plate-glass works of 1881 is not what it was a year ago. It has been increased from year to year until now the buildings cover twenty-five acres of ground.

The greatest manufactory in New Albany, or in Indiana, is DePauw's American Plate-glass works, owned and operated by W. C. DePauw. Take the glass works out of New Albany and every man, woman, and child who works for a living would feel its loss. The merchant who sells his goods to the workman, and the farmer who sells to the merchant would all feel it sensibly. But it is hard to tell whether this loss would be greater than that of Mr. DePauw himself, whose money and business tact are used in every great enterprise in this city. Constantly improving his manufactories, never curtailing their capacity, he is, beyond doubt, a great benefactor to New Albany, and the nerviest business man in Indiana. Always helping to start some public improvement, or great enterprise, he invests his money as fast as he earns it, giving the workman employment and remuneration for his services. Mr. DePauw has stock in every manufactory in New Albany, and he has frequently invested in enterprises which other men would dare not touch, and in most instances has made money.

The largest of his enterprises is the New Albany Star Glass works, which annually pays out more money than any institution around the Falls, keeping hundreds of men employed, and distributing its wares to all parts of the world. The class of workmen engaged are mostly mechanics, who do much to build up a city, erecting neat little homes here and there.

Although Mr. DePauw has an interest in all the great manufactories of New Albany, he takes particular interest in the glass works, this property being his own. The works employ from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The capacity is 1,400,000 feet of polished plate-glass per annum, 150,000 boxes of window glass, and 30,000 gross of fruit jars.

MILLS.

The early mills of New Albany have been mentioned in another chapter, Trublood's "little log mill" on Falling run being the first. Water-power mills being the only ones that could be brought into use during the very early days of New Albany, not many were erected in its immediate vicinity on account of the want of good water power. True, the falls would furnish good power of this kind, but the cost of utilizing them was too great for the limited purses of the pioneers. Silver creek and Falling run both furnished sufficient water for running a mill a portion of the year, and upon these streams the earliest mills were built. Abner Scribner was the first to introduce steam for milling purposes, but his first mill was not a success, as will be seen elsewhere.

A steam flouring mill was erected in 1847 in the city, which is still running, and is known as the

STATE STREET MILL,

now owned and conducted by Augustus Bradley and I. P. Leyden, who purchased it two or three years ago of J. F. Leyden & Co. The mill is a

large three-and-a-half-story brick, and cost, with all necessary machinery, about \$75,000. It is 80 x 120 feet in size, and was erected by Marshall & McHarvy. It has four run of buhrs and a capacity of turning out about two hundred barrels of flour in every twenty-four hours.

The next mill erected in the city was the

PHOENIX MILL,

in 1848, Lee & Hoyle proprietors. Its dimensions were 80 x 80 feet, four stories in height, with four run of buhrs and capacity about the same as the State Street mill. The third mill was erected in 1856, and is yet in successful operation. It is known as the

CITY MILL,

Peter Mann proprietor. This mill is located on State street, between Market and Spring, and when first erected was a very fine brick mill with three run of stone. It was destroyed by fire December 4, 1870, but Mr. Mann immediately built in its place the present fine brick mill, four stories and a basement in height, and again began operations in August, 1871. The present mill has five run of buhrs. The machinery was remodelled and reconstructed in 1881, and it is now one of the finest mills in the city. It turns out about one hundred and ninety barrels of what is known as general reduction, patent process flour every twenty-four hours. It has three pairs of rolls, one porcelain roll, one chilled iron roll, and one corrugated brand roll.

THE NEW PROCESS MILL

of McDonald & Co. was established in 1877, by Morris McDonald, Lewis Hartman, and F. W. Armstrong. This is a frame mill located one block west of the present depot of the New Albany & Salem railroad. Warehouses for this mill have been established at 169 and 171 Pearl street, where its products are on sale. The mill was formerly a slate mill, but this business becoming unprofitable the building was furnished with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of flour. It has four run of buhrs, and turns out about one hundred barrels of flour daily. The dimensions of the building are 50 x 60 feet on the ground, and three stories in height.

Mr. Cotton writes as follows regarding the milling interests in 1873:

The Louisville, New Albany, & St. Louis Air Line road passes through the very best wheat and corn growing counties

of Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois; the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad passes entirely through the State, from north to south, penetrating a famous wheat growing country; the Jeffersonville, Madison, & Indianapolis road and its branches reach into the central, eastern, and northern counties of the State, all excellent wheat growing counties; while the Ohio river taps every county on the lower borders of Kentucky, Indiana, and a portion of Tennessee, and its tributaries reach far up the valleys of the Wabash, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Thus New Albany is placed in speedy and cheap communication with the best wheat and corn growing sections of the West. There are already five large mills in New Albany—three flour and two corn mills. The flour mills have a capacity as follows: Phoenix mill, R. P. Main proprietor, 212 barrels in twenty-four hours, consuming 1,050 bushels of wheat, and operating a capital of \$50,000. State Street mill, of J. F. Leyden & Co., with a capacity of 200 barrels in twenty-four hours, consuming 1,000 bushels of wheat, and operating a capital of \$50,000. The City mill of Peter Mann, with a capacity of 250 barrels in twenty-four hours, consuming 1,250 bushels of wheat to the twenty-four hours, and operating a capital of \$70,000. If these mills were run to their full capacity six days in the week for fifty weeks in the year, it would give an annual product of 202,600 barrels of flour, which at \$7 per barrel would amount to \$1,418,200 as the value of the product, aside from offal; and to manufacture this would require 990,000 bushels of wheat per year, allowing five bushels to the barrel of flour, which at \$1.25 per bushel would cost \$1,272,500, leaving a profit (not counting the offal) of \$145,700, or an equal average to each mill of \$48,566.66. The two corn mills turn out an annual product of not far from \$25,000. With the advantages in favor of the milling business at New Albany, that interest must largely increase.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

The first cotton mills in New Albany was started in 1820 by Messrs. Badger & Jarvis, both from the East. A man named Garside was the practical man about this mill, but the business was not a success at that time. This mill was located at the corner of West First and Market streets, on ground afterwards covered by Wesley Chapel, and at present occupied by Dr. August Knoefel's drug store, and Mr. Frank Smith's clothing store. The mill was, in its day, the pride and boast of the New Albanians, and the manufacture of cotton fabrics, it was thought, would become an immense business in New Albany. The machinery for cotton manufacture in those days was very crude as compared with that of the present day, but that of this New Albany pioneer mill was sufficient for the production of cotton cloth and cotton yarns. The machinery was propelled by bull power. A large inclined wheel known a tread wheel, and elsewhere described, was used in place of the steam power of to-day. Upon this wheel a pair of bulls or oxen were tied to an upright post, and furnished

the power by constantly trying to walk up the wheel.

But two persons are now resident of this city who worked in this mill. One of these is Mr. John B. Winstandy, the other a lady residing on East Elm street. The wages paid were not extravagant. Mr. Winstandy, then a boy, received one dozen of spun cotton per week, the value of which was thirty-seven and a half cents. This cotton yarn he and his brother—who also worked at the mill—allowed to accumulate until they had enough to work up into cloth, and this cloth they had made into clothing. Even at the very low wages paid to employees and the economical manner in which the business was conducted the mill did not pay at New Albany, and was, after a few years trial, moved to Doe run, Kentucky. The building in which the business was done is yet standing, having been moved to the corner of Upper First and Main streets, where it is used as a dwelling by Mrs. Waring.

THE MC'DCORD AND BRADLEY WOOLEN MILL COMPANY

was incorporated in 1866, and the main building erected in the following year. Its dimensions were 65x180 feet, and subsequently an addition was built 30x40 feet. It is three stories in height, and cost, with machinery, about one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cottom speaks as follows regarding the manufacture of woolen and cotton fabrics in 1873:

The wool and cotton, and woolen and cotton fabric interests of New Albany are of very considerable importance. Not less than three hundred thousand pounds of wool are annually purchased here. This was the amount for 1871, and the average price per pound paid was sixty cents. This would give the total yearly business, in this one staple alone, at \$180,000. Probably as large a woolen mill as there is in the West is located at New Albany. It has a capital of \$250,000, employs one hundred and seventy operatives, annually pays out \$75,000 in wages, and produces goods valued at \$450,000. This would give the total annual value of the wool and woolen fabric business of the city as \$639,000. There is also in the city, owned by the Woolen Mill company, an extensive cotton mill. This mill has a capital of \$150,000, and annually produces cotton warps and sheetings of the value of \$275,000. The yearly consumption of raw cotton is 600,000 pounds, which, at twenty cents per pound, would cost \$120,000, thus giving the annual value of the business in cotton fabrics and cotton at \$395,000. The mill employs one hundred and ten operatives, and pays out in wages to operatives \$32,000 per annum. The aggregate of the annual business in wool and woolen fabrics, and cotton and cotton fabrics, reaches the large sum of \$1,034,000. These interests, by the employment of capital and the use of discreet enterprise, could be indefinitely extended. Both the

woolen and cotton mills enjoy a most satisfactory prosperity. Mr. J. F. Gebhart, a thoroughly competent and most enterprising gentleman, is superintendent of both the woolen and cotton mills.

The following regarding the manufacture of woolen goods in the city is from the Ledger-Standard of 1877:

The manufacture of woolen goods at this city was inaugurated by Mr. J. T. Creed & Co., in the building now owned by the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad company, corner of State street and Railroad avenue. Mr. J. F. Gebhart, the present superintendent, was the other member of the firm forming the company. Mr. Creed was a native of this city and had a small amount of capital, but indomitable energy and pluck. Mr. Gebhart was a stranger here, coming from the East, where he had a large debt hanging over him, but which he had resolved to liquidate, if industry and economy could accomplish it. The writer of this sketch formed his acquaintance at that time, and calls to mind the assiduity with which he labored. The factory had but fairly been put in operation, when the interest of Mr. Creed was seized and sold to liquidate debts contracted while engaged in another line of business. This left Mr. Gebhart to struggle alone against old and new debts, compelling him to borrow money from day to day on the streets. But he met these difficulties bravely, convinced that success must finally crown his efforts. This condition of affairs continued until one of New Albany's noblest men, one of capital, seeing the unequal struggle of the proprietor, and having confidence in his integrity, came to the relief of the establishment. From that period may be dated the days of prosperity which have since been the lot of the concern. The firm having established itself on a firm basis, it began to attract the attention of capitalists, and the present company was organized, the machinery purchased, and buildings erected, which they now occupy. Its growth since that time has been almost marvellous, and it is now one of the largest and most prosperous woolen mills in the West or South, fully justifying the faith of the original proprietor of the enterprise, that here was one of the best points in the country for manufactory of this character.

A few years ago the company resolved to erect and put in operation a cotton-mill upon their capacious grounds. This was almost a necessity, to furnish yarns for the manufactory. This enterprise proved as remunerative as the woolen-mill. The capacity of this mill when first erected, was two thousand five hundred spindles. But this soon proved inadequate to supply the demand for their own use and the market, and a large addition was made, increasing its capacity to more than double the original requirements. The yarns manufactured are chiefly made into jeans warp, and it is but justice to the establishment to state that they rank among the best in America. Mr. W. H. Dillingham, of Louisville, Kentucky, is the sole selling agent for these yarns, and he has at no time since their introduction into the market been able to supply the demand for them in his trade. A portion of this cotton yarn is woven into brown sheetings, which is equal to the best and most popular brands in the market.

The unbounded success which has attended this enterprise, when the embarrassments and difficulties which surrounded it at its inception are considered, has demonstrated most clearly that New Albany possesses excellent facilities for the manufacturing of woolen and cotton goods. The city is favorably located, both in regard to the raw material, and

the procurement of fuel. The wool crop of southern Indiana and a large portion of Kentucky, finds a market at these mills, and the company has the immense territory west and north to draw upon in addition to the home supply. Coal is to be procured cheaply and abundantly, while cotton can be laid at the doors of the mills at less prices than in the Eastern cities.

These mills are situated in the eastern portion of the city, and occupy a large space in that locality, one of the most pleasant in the city, as though the proprietors were studying the personal comfort and health of their employes in the selection of the grounds for their buildings. The buildings were erected with special reference to convenience in the various processes in the production of woolen and cotton goods. They are all of brick, and substantially built. The machinery is first-class in every particular, and was selected and erected under the careful supervision of Mr. J. F. Gebhart, who has had large experience and possesses such skill as makes him the "right man in the right place." The chief products of the mill are flannel and jeans, but there is complete machinery for the manufacture of blankets, fancy coverlets, cassimeres, and stocking yarns. All the goods bearing the brand of these mills are appreciated and command the highest prices among dealers from New York to California. The capacity of the mill aggregates ten complete sets, which the intelligent reader will readily comprehend enables the company to turn out large quantities of their various products. The machinery is all of the best employed in any manufactory in the world.

The paid up capital of the company is \$350,000, which will give the public some idea of the character of the works. Upon this capital the company is enabled to pay fair annual dividends, probably the largest dividends paid by any similar institution in the country. The present officers of the company are L. Bradley, president; J. M. Haines, secretary; and J. F. Gebhart, superintendent. It is hardly necessary to speak of these gentlemen as they are all well and favorably known among the people and in a wide district of the country as thorough-going and enterprising men, who are fully equal to manage the affairs of this great mill. The board of directors is composed of the following named gentlemen: W. C. DePauw, R. G. McCord, J. M. Haines, and J. F. Gebhart, under whose direction the affairs of the company are managed. This is the present status of the New Albany woolen and cotton mills.

The woolen mills mentioned in the above extract were first firmly established in 1861, under the firm name of J. F. Gebhart & Co., and located on Vincennes street. The main building then erected was brick, 50x120 feet in size, and three stories in height. A twenty-five horse-power engine was put in, and the machinery cost \$35,000. The present officers are: Lawrence Bradley, president; J. M. Haines, secretary and treasurer; and J. F. Gebhart, superintendent.

BANKING.

This business in New Albany dates back about half a century; even prior to this time some little miscellaneous banking was done by the earlier merchants of the place. In 1832 the New Al-

bany Insurance company was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, which for those days was a very large capital. Although organized for the purpose of carrying on a general insurance business, it was an independent corporation, and included other legitimate business in its transactions, among which was the business of banking.

The original incorporators of the New Albany Insurance company were James R. Shields, Matthew Robinson, Charles Woodruff, Ashel Clapp, Harvey Scribner, Elias Ayers, and Robert Downey. Elias Ayers was president and Harvey Scribner secretary. The charter was granted for seventy-five years. The powers of this company were much greater, probably, than companies incorporated at a later day; it not only was authorized to insure against loss by fire, lightning, or any other destroying element or agent, but could also insure the life of a man, dog, cow, horse, ox, or any other living creature or thing. Its charter also gave it other powers and liberties not now granted to corporations, among which was the privilege of loaning money at whatever rate of interest could be agreed upon between the parties.

The business was successful, and gradually grew in the direction of banking until, in 1857, the Bank of Salem was organized, its charter having twenty years to run. It was at this time that Mr. John B. Windstandley became connected with the institution, and has remained its leading spirit from that time to the present. He was made assistant cashier January 1, 1857, and subsequently cashier, which position he held until the expiration of the charter in 1877, when he, with others, organized the present bank known as the New Albany Banking company. The first location of this institution, in 1832, was at the corner of State and Main streets, in the old Bently building, yet standing. The bank was removed to its present location, on the corner of Pearl and Market streets, about 1870. It is only during the last four or five years that this institution has done an exclusive banking business. Its present officers are J. B. Winstandley, president; Isaac S. Winstandley, secretary and cashier; Alexander Dowling, W. W. Tuley, Louis Vernia, Paul Reising, J. B. Winstandley, and G. C. Cannon, directors. The present cash capital is \$100,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This was the first regular banking institution organized in New Albany. It began business in 1834, as a branch of the State bank of Indiana. Its first location was on the south side of Main street, between Bank and Pearl streets, where Conner & Sackett's insurance office is at present located. The first officers were: James R. Shields, cashier; Mason C. Fitch, president; General Alexander Burnett, Mason C. Fitch, John Brown, Frank Warren, and —— Franklin, directors. The present substantial stone bank building on the corner of Main and Bank streets was erected in 1837 by the above named parties, at a cost of about \$40,000 the stone being taken from the knobs. To this building the bank was transferred in the latter part of the year 1837 and early in 1838; its capital stock was \$200,000 and its charter had twenty years to run. After the expiration of the charter in 1854, the bank was merged into the Bank of the State with the same capital as before. It settled with the stockholders paying to them a handsome dividend, and began business anew with the same officers and managers.

In 1863 the bank was merged into the First National bank of New Albany, and again a satisfactory settlement of its affairs was made. In the new bank Walter Mann was cashier, and John J. Brown, president. The directors were: J. J. Brown, William S. Culbertson, Peter R. Stoy, Walter Mann, and John S. McDonald. The present officers are: J. J. Brown, Morris McDonald, W. S. Culbertson, P. R. Stoy, Alexander Dowling, directors; J. J. Brown, president; W. N. Mahon, cashier; Ben B. Stewart, teller. Dividends for 1881 twelve per cent. The capital stock is \$300,000; surplus \$85,000. This bank has always been largely successful, its stock being worth at present \$1.35.

About the close of the war in 1865, two banks were organized here; one, the

NEW ALBANY NATIONAL BANK,

was organized January 4, 1865, its location at that time being on the corner of Pearl and Main streets, where the Merchants bank is now located. The officers were—James M. Hains, president; Harvey A. Scribner, cashier; and W. C. DePauw, James M. Hains, Randall Crawford, Clark

Devol, and John Briggs, directors. The present directors are W. C. DePauw, James M. Hains, John Briggs, John McCulloch, Silas C. Day, Moses Irwin, and N. T. DePauw. The other officers are unchanged. This bank did business at their first location until 1869, when, having purchased the brick block on Main, between Pearl and State streets, the bank was moved to its present location. The capital stock of this bank was at first \$300,000, but in July, 1874, was increased to \$400,000. This was found, however, to be more capital than could be profitably employed, and in January, 1880, the capital stock was reduced to \$200,000.

It is a safe and successful institution. Dividends for 1881 twelve per cent.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

was established three days after the New Albany National above mentioned—that is, January 7, 1865—its officers being A. S. Burnett, president, and James R. Shields, cashier; and the directors A. S. Burnett, James R. Shields, Lawrence Bradley, J. Hangary, and Robert G. McCord. Mr. Shields is a son of Patrick Shields, the first settler of Georgetown township, and one of the first in the county. James R. Shields had been connected with the bank at Corydon for several years, of which Judge Thomas C. Slaughter was president. The Merchants National bank was first located on Main street, between Pearl and Upper First streets, and remained there until they purchased the present location on the corner of Pearl and Main streets. The brick building on this corner was destroyed by fire in 1868, and the bank erected the present brick at a cost of \$12,500. The capital stock was then \$200,000, but February 23, 1878, it was reduced to \$100,000. Directors—J. H. Butler, N. T. DePauw, C. H. Fawcett, J. K. Woodward, Jr., Edward C. Hangary. Officers—President, John H. Butler; cashier, Edward C. Hangary; teller, Charles E. Jones. The total dividends of the current twelve months' business will aggregate twelve per cent. The surplus fund is \$48,000.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

was chartered August 12, 1874, and began business in the basement of the Merchants' National bank building. Lawrence Bradley was president, M. A. Wier cashier, and Lawrence Bradley, M. A. Wier, R. P. Main, Robert G. McCord,

and S. W. Waltz, directors. There has been no change in these officers up to the present time. About two years after starting in business the bank purchased its present location on the north side of Main street, between Pearl and State streets. The building is a substantial brick, and the bank is doing a safe and paying business, a regular semi-annual dividend being paid to its stockholders. Its surplus is \$20,000, and its capital \$100,000. The directors at present are: Lawrence Bradley, M. A. Weir, R. P. Main, R. G. McCord, S. W. Waltz. Officers: President, Lawrence Bradley; cashier, Merrill A. Weir; teller, Edward B. Lapping. Total dividends of the year twelve per cent, or six per cent. semi-annually.

The following from Mr. Cottom's pamphlet shows the number and condition of the banks of New Albany in 1873, just before the panic:

New Albany has five regular banks, three of them National banks, and therefore banks of issue. These banks have a united capital of \$1,300,000, as follows: First National bank, capital \$300,000; New Albany National bank, capital \$300,000; Merchants' National bank, capital \$200,000; Bank of Salem, capital \$200,000; Savings bank of Brown, Culbertson & Co., capital and deposits \$300,000. The last regular quarterly report of the First National bank showed its total resources to be \$337,512.03, showing the very large business transacted. The quarterly report of the Merchants' National bank shows its assets to be \$483,528.35. The quarterly report of the New Albany National bank gives its entire resources at \$813,357.38. The total resources of the Bank of Salem foot up \$450,000; while the total resources of the banking house of Brown, Culbertson & Co. are \$300,000. The total circulation of the New Albany banks is as follows: First National bank, \$522,400; Merchants' National bank, \$178,422; New Albany National bank, \$268,500. Total circulation of the three National banks, \$969,322. Total resources of all the banks of New Albany, \$2,984,397.76. The individual and United States deposits of the National banks of the city are as follows: First National bank, \$189,898; New Albany National bank, \$141,842.50; Merchants National bank, \$52,263.65. From these figures it will be observed that the banks of New Albany are not only upon a most solid and substantial basis, but that their resources are sufficiently ample to enable them to meet all the demands of business, and aid in those manufacturing enterprises that are so rapidly giving this city reputation abroad. Every banker in New Albany of any note, whether a large shareholder or officer (except two officers), is also a large stockholder in one or more of the manufactories, and the money of the banks is liberally furnished in loans to aid these industrial establishments and build them up.

MEDICAL

Probably no city in the State or among the river cities of the West has less use for physicians than New Albany. The health of its inhabitants is proverbial; and this is without

doubt owing in a great measure to the very excellent water that the people of New Albany use. As a general thing the river towns and cities of the West are supplied with water from the stream upon which they are located, which, with all its impurities, would seem to be a sufficient cause of disease, as water enters so largely into the component parts of the human system. Not so with New Albany; her people are as free from the destructive influences of river water as any interior town; and not only this, but the water they use is exceptionally pure and wholesome. It is a soft spring water resting upon beds of limestone, and is found under every part of the city. This of itself is enough to discourage the medical fraternity; yet there are doctors here as elsewhere, and no doubt they find something to do, for even the good water and pure air is not proof against old age, abuse and ignorance.

The place has been considered a healthy one ever since it was established in the woods, in 1813, yet in those earlier years there was considerable sickness arising from the swampy, and therefore malarial nature of the adjoining grounds; from the fogs that rested on the river; from the great amount of decaying vegetation prior to the clearing up and draining of the country, and probably from some other causes. Contagious diseases have occasionally made their appearance, and although, probably, not as malignant or fatal as in other places, have caused considerable distress.

One of the most notable and best remembered periods of this character was in 1822, when the little town was nearly depopulated by a severe and, it seemed, almost uncontrollable fever. The same disease would probably make but little impression to-day with the greater experience of the doctors and their better insight into the nature and causes of disease, but the disease was at that time illy understood and it became very fatal. Louisville was likewise afflicted, and people who could get away from these places left and went into the interior, or into the country, until the disease should subside. This disease disappeared with the disappearance of the hot weather, but while it lasted it was probably the severest season of sickness ever experienced by New Albany.

The cholera which swept over the entire country in 1832-35, taking almost every city and

town in its course, and depopulating many, did comparatively little damage in New Albany. It visited the place but did not get the firm hold that it did in other places, especially on the river, as the river towns generally suffered exceedingly with this scourge. Again in 1850 and 1851, when the river cities and towns suffered exceedingly from diseases, mostly of a bilious and intermittent character, New Albany was comparatively free and healthy. The mortuary statistics of the city will compare favorably with those of any other city of the West.

The first resident physician of New Albany was Dr. Ashel Clapp, who made his appearance in 1818. He was a young man of ability and energy and came to the then backwoods village to stay. He secured boarding in the family of one of the proprietors of the town, Joel Scribner, and was not long in making up his mind to marry one of the Scribner girls. He soon became a prominent, influential, and much respected citizen, and a successful practitioner. He identified himself with the material interests of the town and city, built up a large practice, and remained in the place until his death. He reared a family, and his son, the present Dr. William A. Clapp, succeeded him, and has maintained the reputation of his father to the present time. William A. is now a gray haired man with a large practice. Dr. Ashel Clapp's first office was opened on Main street, between State and Pearl, where the New Albany National bank is at present located, and his son's office is at present but a few doors from this same place.

Of the physicians who successively located in New Albany and became permanent and successful practitioners may be mentioned Dr. P. S. Shields, Dr. S. E. Leonard, Dr. W. C. Cooper, Dr. Stewart, Dr. C. L. Hoover, and Dr. Dowling, father of Alexander Dowling, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, all of whom are dead. These were all men of superior ability, culture, and attainments.

Of those living who have been residents long enough to indicate permanency, there are Drs. John Sloan, a gentleman of much skill and large practice; W. A. Clapp, S. J. Alexander, John Lemon, E. P. Easley, S. C. Wilcox, C. N. Nutt, H. B. Lang, and George H. Cannon, all of the allopathic school and all thorough practitioners, though the two first named are the oldest in the

profession in New Albany. Dr. Burney, a colored physician, is also of this school. He has established a fair practice and is much respected by the members of the profession.

As a matter of course the eclectic and homeopathic schools are also represented in New Albany, Dr. W. M. Wilcox being a prominent and permanent representative of the former, and Dr. T. Meurer of the latter. These gentlemen have established a successful practice. There are several other practitioners in these two divisions of medical science who have yet a business and a reputation to make, though some of them are becoming popular and are on the highway to future success.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

W. C. DE PAUW.

Washington Charles De Pauw, of New Albany, was born at Salem, Washington county, Indiana, on the 4th of January, 1822. As the name indicates, Mr. De Pauw is a descendant from a noble French family, his great-grandfather, Cornelius, having been private reader to Frederick III., of Prussia, and author of several works of note. Charles De Pauw, the grandfather of W. C. De Pauw, was born in the city of Ghent, in French Flanders; when he arrived at the proper age he was sent to Paris to complete his education, and there became acquainted with Lafayette. At that time the struggle for American independence was just beginning. He became infatuated with the American cause, joined his fortunes to those of Lafayette and started with that renowned commander to this country. He served throughout the war and by the close became so thoroughly imbued with the love of America, he sought a wife in Virginia. Thence he moved with the first tide of emigration to the Blue-grass region of Kentucky. In that State General John De Pauw, father of W. C. De Pauw, was born. On arriving at man's estate he removed from Kentucky to Washington county,

Indiana. As agent for the county he surveyed, platted, and sold the lots in Salem and purchased four acres of the high ground on the west side upon which the family mansion was erected.

He was by profession an attorney at law, and became a judge. He was also a general of militia. No man in his day enjoyed more of the confidence and good-will of his fellow-men than General John De Pauw. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Batist (the mother of W. C. De Pauw), was a woman of superior mind, and a strong and vigorous constitution. She died in 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

At the age of sixteen Mr. De Pauw was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father. He had only the meagre education which that period and the surrounding circumstances would allow his parents to give. But though young he desired to be independent of relatives and friends and accordingly set to work. He worked for two dollars a week, and when that was wanting worked for nothing rather than be idle.

That energy and industry allied with character and ability bring friends proved true in his case. Major Eli W. Malott, the leading merchant of Salem, became interested in the young man. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of the county clerk, and by his energy and faithfulness he gained confidence, and soon had virtual control of the office. When he attained his majority he was elected clerk of Washington county without opposition. To this office was joined, by an act of the Legislature, that of auditor. Mr. DePauw filled both of these positions until close application and the consequent severe mental strain impaired his health. After several prostrations, and through fear of apoplexy, he acted on the advice of his physicians and gave up his sedentary pursuits.

His extraordinary memory, quick but accurate judgment and clear mental faculties fitted him for a successful life. His early business career was like his political one. He was true and faithful, and constantly gained friends. His first investment was in a saw- and grist-mill. With this business he combined farming, merchandising, and banking, at the same time investing largely in the grain trade. It is hardly necessary to state that he was fortunate in each investment,



and his means rapidly increased until on the breaking out of the war he had a large mercantile interest and a well-established bank. He was at the same time one of the largest grain dealers in the State of Indiana, and his knowledge of his trade and his command of means, rendered him able to materially assist in furnishing the Government with supplies. His patriotism and confidence in the success of the Union armies were such that he also invested a large amount in Government securities. Here again he was successful, and at the close of the war had materially augmented his already large fortune. Mr. DePauw has used his wealth freely to encourage manufactoryes and to build up the city of New Albany. He has made many improvements, and is largely interested in the rolling mills and iron foundries of that city. He is now the proprietor of DePauw's American Plate-glass works. This is a new and valuable industry, and the interest of our country requires that it should be carried to success. It is a matter of national concern that American glass should surpass in quality and take the place of the French article in the markets of the world. Mr. DePauw is now doing all in his power to promote this great end, and at present everything points to the success of the undertaking. He has about two millions of dollars invested in manufacturing enterprises in the city of New Albany.

Mr. DePauw has taken but a small part in State affairs for many years, having devoted his time to his business, and to his home interests, to the advancement of education, and to religion. He has been often forced to decline positions which his party were ready to give him, and in 1872 he was assured by many prominent Democrats that the nomination for Governor was at his disposal. In the convention he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor. In order to show the purpose and character of the man, let us quote a few words from his letter declining the nomination:

My early business life was spent in an intensely earnest struggle for success as a manufacturer, grain dealer, and banker. Since then I have found full work endeavoring to assist in promoting the religious, benevolent, and educational interests of Indiana, and in helping to extend those advantages to the South and West. Hence I have neither time nor inclination for politics. In these chosen fields of labor I find congenial spirits whom I love and understand. My long experience gives me hope that I may accomplish something, perhaps much, for religion and humanity.

These are noble words and a true index of Mr. DePauw's character. He has expended thousands of dollars in building churches and in endowing benevolent institutions throughout this and neighboring States. He has assisted many worthy young men to obtain an education, and has founded and kept in operation DePauw college, a seminary of a high order for young ladies, at New Albany.

Mr. DePauw was for years a trustee of the State university at Bloomington, Indiana, and is at present a trustee of the Indiana Asbury university, the leading Methodist college of the West. He is a member of the Methodist church and has served as a delegate of the church in 1872 and 1876. He is a member of the Masonic and the Odd Fellows orders, and is beloved and respected in both. The part of his life most satisfactory to himself is that spent in his work for Christ in the church, in the Sunday-school, in the prayer-meeting, and in the every day walks of life.

He has been throughout life a thorough business man, full of honesty and integrity. He sought a fortune within himself and found it in an earnest will and vast industry. He is eminently a self-made man, and stands out prominently to-day as one who amid the cares of business has ever preserved his reputation for honesty, integrity and morality; who has never neglected the cause of religion but has valued it and still values it above all others.

CHAPTER XIII.

NOTICES OF NEW ALBANY.

It may reasonably be supposed that this flourishing village, and afterwards city, received a full share of attention from visitors to the Falls of the Ohio, and in the gazetteers as well as books of travel. The first printed observation we have found concerning it is embraced in Mr. Palmer's *Journal of Travels in the United States*, published in 1817, and is not over-complimentary. It is merely the following:

New Albany, a short distance below Clarksville, has been puffed through the Union, but has not yet realized the anticipations of the proprietors.

Two years afterwards many and better things were said of New Albany. Morse's American Universal Geography of 1819 says: "It has had a rapid growth, and is still increasing." Its front "commands a most beautiful view of the river."

The Geographical Sketches of the Western Country, published by Mr. E. Dana the same year, gives New Albany a good notice, from which we extract only the following:

From the first settlement of this town, its progress was rather slow, until within two or three of the last years, since which period it has flourished greatly. The front street is more than three-fourths of a mile in length, the number of houses, of which several are spacious and elegant, are supposed to exceed one hundred and fifty; a steam grist- and saw-mill, each of which performs extensive business, are a great advantage to the town and surrounding country. A spirit of enterprise and industry seems generally to animate the inhabitants, and to exhibit the appearance of a brisk, business-doing place.

Mr. W. Faux, who wrote his book of Memorial Days in America as "an English farmer," turned a disgusted back upon the opposite shore more than sixty years ago, but had some good things to say of this point:

27th [October, 1819].—At sunrise I left Louisville, in Colonel Johnson's carriage and pair, for Vincennes, in Indiana, well pleased to turn my back on all the spitting, gouging, dirking, dueling, swearing, and starving of old Kentucky.

I crossed the Ohio at Portland, and landed at New Albion [Albany], a young rising village, to breakfast, where, for the first time in America I found fine, sweet, white, home-baked bread. The staff of life is generally sour, and, though light and spongy, very ill-favored, either from bad leaven or the flour sweating and turning sour in the barrel.

He had previously mentioned this place, which he mistakenly calls "Albion," as a flourishing new town on the other side.

Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville was also published this year, and he takes the opportunity to give the following kindly notice to the rising young rival on the other shore, below the falls:

It is built upon the second bank of the river, from which it presents a very interesting appearance, many of the houses being whitened, and one, belong to Mr. Paxson, built of brick and designed with considerable taste, meeting the eye in a most conspicuous situation. The bottom, or first bank, is rarely overflowed, and the one on which the town stands being twenty feet higher, there hardly exists the possibility of its ever meeting that fate.

For some time after it was laid out, New Albany, like other places in the neighborhood, increased but slowly, conflicting opinions and clashing interests retarding its growth. The many natural advantages it possesses, however, have at length surmounted every difficulty, and its progress of late has been unequalled by any town on the Ohio of so modern a date. The good health generally enjoyed by the inhabitants (which I think is partly owing to excellent water made

use of which is found in natural springs, to the number of fifteen or twenty, within the town-plat, and which can anywhere be obtained at the depth of twenty-five feet), the great road from this State to Vincennes passing through it, and the quantity and quality of the ship timber which abounds in the neighborhood, are the principal causes which have contributed to its advancement.

It contains at present one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, which are generally of wood, it being impossible to procure brick in quantities suited to the demand. The number of inhabitants amounts to one thousand, and, from the influx of population occasioned by the demand for workmen at the ship-yards, etc., it must necessarily increase in a much greater ratio than heretofore. The only public works of any description that are worth notice, is the steam grist- and saw-mill belonging to Messrs. Paxton & Smith. Three steam-boats have been launched from the yards, and there are three more on the stocks. The inhabitants are all either Methodists or Presbyterians, the former having a meeting-house, and the latter have contracted for a church, which is to be built immediately. There is a free school in this place, which has been partially supported by the interest of \$5,000, a donation from the original proprietors for that purpose; but increasing population requiring more extensive modes of education, other institutions are projected. Upon the whole, New Albany bids fair to be a wealthy and important town, as it is becoming a depot wherein the inhabitants of the interior of Indiana draw their supplies of dry goods and groceries, and consequently to which they send their produce in return.

A Massachusetts traveler, Mr. George W. Ogdenden, who was here in the late summer of 1821, left this memorandum in his book of Letters from the West:

The town of New Albany, at the foot of the rapids, on the west side of the river, is in Indiana, and bids fair to become a place of some importance.

The thriving village seems to have deserved a place in Darby's edition of Brooks' Universal Gazetteer, published at Philadelphia in 1823, which included the following notice:

New Albany—handsomely situated town, and seat of justice of Floyd county, Indiana. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, four miles below Louisville and two below Shippingport in Kentucky. It contains about two hundred houses and one thousand inhabitants, a steam saw- and grist-mill, and a ship-yard.

Five years later Mr. Flint's second volume of Geography and History of the Western States, added this notice:

New Albany is the seat of justice for Floyd county, and is four and one-half miles below Jeffersonville. The front street is three-quarters of a mile in length, and makes a respectable appearance from the river. Many steam-boats that cannot pass the falls are laid up for repair at this place during the

* Dr. McMurtrie's foot-note: At a little distance from the town, issuing from under a stratum of greenstone, is a spring of water containing a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which inflames on being brought into contact with a candle, and if the spring be covered with a close box, furnished with a pipe and stopcock, so as to condense the gas, it continues to burn until it is purposely extinguished.



Robert Redman was born in Louisville, Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 5, 1822. He located with his parents in Floyd county, Indiana, when he was but four years old. His father, Isaac Redman, was a farmer of note, and owned one of the finest farms in Floyd county; he also owned a tannery and grist-mill at Greenville, Floyd county. Robert Redman entered college at Greenville, Indiana, at the age of fifteen years. After taking a thorough course, he returned to Greenville and commenced his apprenticeship with Captain John B. Ford, as a saddler. After learning his trade he went to Salem, Indiana, and was there employed as a journeyman in a large establishment. Then going to Mount Vernon he worked at the same business for Mr. Floyd. He afterwards

gave up this business and was employed at different times as clerk on some of the largest steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. Redman loved to travel, and was very fond of fishing and hunting. He visited the East and West Indies. In 1854 his father died, leaving him sole manager of his affairs.

Mr. Redman married Miss America Avery, July 5, 1860. In politics Mr. Redman was a Republican, and well posted on the issues of the day, being a highly cultivated and well-read man.

Mr. Redman, after being an invalid for ten years, died September 7, 1878, at Greenville, Indiana.

summer. It has a convenient ship-yard for building boats. It is a thriving and busy village.

The second edition of Flint, in 1832, adds, "containing nineteen hundred inhabitants."

In Flint's Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley, published in 1832, the following paragraph is devoted to this place:

New Albany, the seat of justice for Floyd county, is four and one-half miles below Jeffersonville. The front street is three-quarters of a mile in length, and makes a respectable appearance from the river. Many steamboats that cannot pass the falls are laid up for repair at this place during the summer. It has a convenient ship yard for building steamboats, and is a thriving and busy village, containing nineteen hundred inhabitants.

The State Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary, for 1833, says of this place:

NEW ALBANY, a large and flourishing post-town, and the seat of justice of Floyd county. This town contains about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, and has been, for some years past, increasing in population at the rate of about one hundred and fifty annually. It has a printing office, sixteen dry goods stores, nine grocery stores, a ship chandlery store, two drug-stores, a hardware store, twenty liquor stores, an ashery, a rope-walk, three ship-yards, two boat-yards, two iron-foundries, a brass-foundry, a steam engine manufactory and finishing shop, and a merchant mill, on an extensive plan, propelled by steam-power, capable of manufacturing one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. A public school is established in this town, to which a donation was made by the original proprietors of \$5,000, the annual interest of which is applied to the support of the school; in addition to which there are five private schools, designed to be permanent establishments. A charter for a college has recently been procured at this place, which is designated by the name of University college. A lyceum is established and in operation, consisting of about sixty members, with a library of one hundred volumes of valuable books, and the necessary apparatus for illustrating the different sciences. There are also in the town three meeting-houses, which are regularly attended by the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

New Albany has a good paragraph upon its location and conditions of health in Dr. Daniel Drake's Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America. He says:

The position of this town is below the falls, nearly opposite Portland. Silver creek enters the river between New Albany and Jeffersonville, which are about six miles apart. Of this stream Doctor Clapp (by whom I have been favored with facts for this description) says: "It presents no ponds or marshes within ten miles of New Albany, except mill-ponds, and they cause but little overflow of the surface." As to the town site, a narrow strip near the river, not very much built upon, it has been entirely overflowed but twice in thirty years. The upper terrace is fifteen feet above the highest freshets, and four hundred and twenty-six above the sea. Immediately to its west is a small stream called Falling run, up which the back-water of the river ascends a short distance and about once in four or five years overflows a few acres. The bed of this stream is rocky and its descent rapid. It

flows at the base of the bold rampart called Silver creek hills, which rises to an altitude of nine hundred feet over the sea, and four hundred and eighty feet above the terrace on which the town is built. This terrace consists of a bed of alluvion thirty feet deep, resting on black or Devonian slate, which emerges from underneath the hills.

Of all the towns around the falls, New Albany is the least exposed to the topographical causes of autumnal fever, and from the best data I have been able to collect it suffers least. From 1817 to 1822, the first five years of Dr. Clapp's residence in it, those fevers prevailed extensively, but have ever since been diminishing.

In 1848 the first directory of New Albany was published by Gabriel Collins, of Louisville, in connection with the directory of that city. About fifteen hundred names appear in it, which, at the estimate made by the compiler in calculating the population of Louisville, of five persons to each name, would give a population this year of 7,500. The churches of the city were the Baptist, Rev. George Webster, Lower Third street, between Main and Market, with 196 members; Methodist Wesley chapel, Market, between State and Lower First, Rev. James Hill, 390 members; Methodist Episcopal church Centenary, on Spring street, between Upper Third and Fourth, Rev. Thomas H. Rucker, 404 members; Presbyterian, State, between Market and Spring, Rev. Daniel Stewart, 150 members; Presbyterian, Upper Third, between Main and Market, Rev. J. M. Bishop, 140 members; Episcopalian, Market, between Upper Third and Fourth, Rev. Francis Laird, 46 members; Christian, Lower Third, corner Market, Rev. E. Noyes and Dr. Stewart, 180 members; Lutheran, State, corner Oak street, Rev. C. H. Bleeken, 75 members; Catholic, Upper Seventh, between Market and Spring, Rev. Edward Nixon, membership not enumerated. The Masons had a lodge, with Stephen Bear as master; the Odd Fellows, New Albany lodge, No. 1, meeting at their hall on the north side of Main, between State and Pearl, Alexander McCarty, N. G.; and the Sons of Temperance had two divisions, with a Temple of Honor and a Union of the Daughters of Temperance. The branch of the State Bank of Indiana had Mason C. Fitch for president, and James R. Shields cashier; the New Albany Insurance company, William Plummer, president, and T. Danforth, secretary; and the New Albany & Salem Railroad company, James Brooks, president, George Lyman secretary, and L. B. Wilson, resident engineer.

Later notices of New Albany in general possess too little interest to make their insertion here desirable.

CHAPTER XIV.

NEW ALBANY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

The following appears on record as part of the business of the first meeting of the county commissioners, February 8, 1819:

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for the County of Floyd, began and held at New Albany, State of Indiana, at the House of Mr. Seth Woodruff, agreeably to law, this the 8th day of February, 1819. Present

Clement Nance, Jr.,
Jacob Piersol.

ORDERED, that all that part of Floyd County, beginning at the mouth of Falling Run, running with the line which formerly divided the counties of Harrison and Clark to the top of the Knobs, thence northeasterly with the meanders of the same to the line which divides Floyd and Clark Counties, thence with said line southeast to Silver creek, thence with said creek to the Ohio river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, be set apart for one township in said county, to be known and designated by the name of New Albany Township; and that the elections in said township be held at the house of Seth Woodruff, Esq.

At the same meeting it was

ORDERED, that Seth Woodruff, Esq., be appointed Inspector of Elections for New Albany township for the term of one year.

Mr. Woodruff thus became one of the first officers in the new county, after the commissioners, and the first inspector of elections.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

It seems to be proper here to give the first proceedings of the commissioners, who appeared for some time to be the only lawgivers of the new county. They seem to have been clothed with considerable power and discretion, and went rapidly forward putting the machinery of the new county in motion. Fortunately, the records of the commissioners for several of the first years of the existence of the county are legibly and beautifully written in clear cut characters by Joel Scribner, and in language of unusual excellence. He seems to have been a gentleman of education, and able to express his meaning clearly and forcibly in the records.

At the first meeting of the commissioners the county was divided into three townships, after which appears the following:

ORDERED, that the Sheriff of Floyd County issue writs of election to be held on the 22d day of this month in the several townships of the county, for the purpose of electing Justices of the Peace as follows, to wit: Three in New Albany Township, two in Greenville Township, and two in the township of Franklin.

ORDERED, that James Scribner be appointed Treasurer for the County of Floyd, by his complying with the law in that case made and provided.

This ends the first day's proceedings. The next day, February 9, 1819, the following business was transacted:

ORDERED, that Isaac Stewart, of Greenville, be appointed Lister for the County of Floyd, by complying with the law in that case made and provided.

ORDERED, that Caleb Newman be appointed Superintendent of the school section numbered sixteen, in township number three south of range number five east, for the term of two years, and that he take the oath required by law.

ORDERED, that Thomas Pierce be appointed Superintendent of school section numbered sixteen, in township number two, south of Range — East for the term of two years, and that he take the oath required by law previous to entering upon the duties of the office.

ORDERED, that Stephen Beers and Charles Woodruff be appointed Overseers of the Poor for the County of Floyd for the term of one year, for New Albany township.

ORDERED, that Samuel Kendall and Frederick Leatherman be appointed Overseers of the Poor for Greenville township.

ORDERED, that Josiah Akin, Gabriel Poindexter, and Jeremiah Jacobs be appointed fence viewers for the township of New Albany, in said County, for one year.

The next entry appoints Jacob Yenawine, Thomas Smith, and Joseph Benton fence viewers for Franklin township, and John Irvin, David Edwards, and Isaac Wood for Greenville township.

ORDERED, that Samuel Kendall be appointed Supervisor, until the May term, of all the public roads passing through Floyd county, beginning at the line dividing townships one and two, at the corner of Harrison County east of Greenville, thence north to the County line, including all the roads westwardly in said County; and that all hands in said County in the above-mentioned bounds assist the said supervisor in keeping said roads under repair.

This ends the second day's proceedings. On the third day (February 10th) rates were established for the observation of tavern-keepers throughout the county. Joseph Green was appointed constable for New Albany township for one year, and Jacob Garretson, Jr., was appointed supervisor for the State road from Gutford, on Silver creek, to the top of the knobs.

Thus ends the business of the first session of

the first commissioners of Floyd county. The next regular meeting was held on the 4th of March, 1819, and Charles Paxson's name appears on the records as commissioner in addition to the other two. This meeting was mostly taken up with matters relating to the establishment of a seat of justice.

MORE LEGISLATION FOR NEW ALBANY.

April 19, 1819, there was a special meeting of the commissioners for the purpose of changing the boundaries of townships, and New Albany township was bounded and described as follows:

It is ordered that all that part of Floyd county beginning at the Ohio river on the line which divides fractional sections numbered twenty-nine and thirty-two, in town Three south of range Six east, running thence west to the corners of sections numbered twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, and thirty in town Two, south of range Six east; thence east to the corners of sections numbered twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered sixteen, seventeen, twenty, and twenty-one, in said town; thence east to the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered nine, ten, fifteen, and sixteen, in said town; thence east to the corners of sections numbered ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in said town; thence north to the corners of sections numbered two, three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in said town; thence east with the section line to the Grant line; thence up the Grant line to the line that divides the counties of Floyd and Clark; thence down the county line of Floyd to Silver creek; thence down said creek to the Ohio river; thence down, with the meanders of said river, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby made one township, to be known and designated as New Albany township; and it is further ordered that the bounds of said township called by the name of New Albany township, which was made an order at the session in February last, be and the same is hereby made void and of no effect.

As thus described, this territory forms one of the most irregularly shaped townships in the county, being some twelve miles in length and five in its greatest width. Its edges are indented on all sides by the Ohio river, Silver creek, and the various townships bounding it on the west. Its boundaries have been changed slightly from time to time, but its western boundary line has generally followed the knobs, and it may be said to include all the territory in the county east of this range of hills. The object of the commissioners was to create a territory, all parts of which would be within easy reach of the city of New Albany, which was a matter somewhat difficult, on account of the location of the city, the

latter being, from the necessities of the case, located on the Ohio river, and thus at one edge of the township and county.

TOWNSHIP APPOINTERS.

The following from the commissioners' records continues the names of some of the first officers appointed by the board to perfect the machinery of organization: For the year 1820 Seth Woodruff was re-appointed inspector of elections for New Albany township, and Moses Kirkpatrick for Greenville township. The fence viewers for the same years were Henry Sigler, Sr., James Akers, and Robert Brown, for Greenville, and David M. Hale and Ashel Clapp for this township. John B. Howard was appointed constable for Greenville, and David H. Allison lister. Absalom Littell was appointed lister for New Albany township. At the May session of the same year Thomas Kurtz was appointed constable for this township; and John Quackenbush and John R. Kendall for Greenville. Absalom Littell is allowed \$25 for his services as lister of this township for the year. At the February session of 1821 Paul Hoye is appointed constable of this township.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Like nearly or quite all of the county of Floyd, this township was found to be heavily timbered at the date of the first white occupation. The bottom lands along the Ohio were especially noted for the immense size and vigorous growth of the timber. Giant sycamores, black walnut, hickory, and all other varieties of hard wood, except oak and chestnut, grew luxuriantly and wonderfully large on the rich, broad bottoms where are now cultivated farms and gardens, and the city of New Albany. Oak and chestnut grew abundantly on the high ground and upon the knobs.

There is more level land in this township than in any other in the county. In fact, nearly all of the township, lying as it does at the foot of the "Silver hills" (the musical name given the knobs by the Indians), is level or "second bottom" land. That part of the township which lies south and southwest of New Albany extends beyond this range of hills, and includes within its limits a beautiful tract of comparatively level country west of the hills and joining Franklin township. By climbing the knobs north and

west of the city, the larger part of the township—all of the northern part—comes into view. A beautifully undulating country spreads out in every direction as far as the eye can reach, and the view is grand. The cities of New Albany and Louisville are in view, and a great expanse of country far beyond these. Silver creek, the eastern boundary line of the township, winds like a silver thread through the cultivated farms, lost here and there behind green patches of woodland, and reappearing again and again until it touches the horizon and is gone. The Ohio makes a broad sweep and disappears beyond the city of Louisville. Bald knob, referred to in the history of Lafayette township, is the usual place of resort for an extensive view in that direction; but there is a knob near it, known as "Big knob," that is superior to it as a lookout station to the east, being higher by fifteen or twenty feet and standing in a rather isolated position east of the main range of hills. For a view westward, however, Bald knob is probably superior.

Prior to the date of the first white settlement the bottom land in the neighborhood of the present city was an almost impenetrable wilderness. Along the banks of the Ohio was a rank growth of canebrake and willows, and these, mingled with drift-wood and fallen timber, rendered a landing almost impossible. Were it possible to reach the bottom and second bottom upon which the city stands, the bold explorer would find himself stopped by the dense growth of underbrush, interlaced over every portion of this bottom with wild pea-vines. Great numbers of fallen trees, some of them of immense size, blocked his way. The forest was dark, the sunlight being almost obscured by the density of the foliage above his head. Grape-vines of great size were here and found their way to the tops of the highest trees, often spreading over many of them, and at the proper season were loaded with rich clusters, that had perchance for centuries been dropping and wasting. Other wild fruits and nuts were very abundant. Wild animals of every variety known to the American forest at that date, roamed through these silent woods undisturbed. The foot of the hunter or explorer was in continual peril of being bitten by venomous reptiles creeping under the wild pea-vines, wild flowers, and other abundant and luxuriant vegetation.

Rapidly, indeed, this condition of things disappeared before the axe of the pioneer and the steady encroachments of civilization, about the beginning of this century, until in a few years the transformation was complete, and beautiful farms, villages, cities, and homes took the place of the wilderness. The southern part of the township, between the river and the knobs, presented the same densely wooded and wild appearance; but in the northern part the woods were more open and more easily penetrated. Perhaps this is the reason why the old Indian trail from the Falls to Vincennes passed northward along Silver creek and through the northern part of the township, instead of taking the more direct route immediately west from Fort Clarke; and this, too, may be the reason why the northern part of the township contained the earliest settlers—they dreaded the miasmatic bottoms and the long and fearful struggle that must ensue before a home could be hewn out of this dense forest. The Indian trail cannot be definitely located by description, but it passed up the east side of Silver creek after leaving the Falls, crossing that creek at what was called by the first white settlers "Gut ford," and crossing the level bottom land between that and the knobs, through the more open woods, passed up north along the foot of the knobs, crossing them somewhere in the northern part of the township. It is stated by some of the oldest settlers who are yet living—among them David Lewis—that the main trail did not pass over Bald knob, but passed near the foot of it, and crossed further north.

SILVER CREEK

is a rapid, beautiful little stream, rising in the northern and western part of Clarke county and pursuing generally a southward course to the Ohio. It forms about one half of the boundary line between Floyd and Clarke, and generally runs over a hard rock-bed. In places it seems to have cut it way through solid layers of lime and sandstone, so that its banks form solid walls of stone and are often nearly perpendicular. At the point known as the Gut ford the land on the Clarke county side slopes gradually to the water, but on the Floyd county side there appears to have been a solid wall of rock, through which, however, was cut by natural causes a narrow gorge, or cut, or ravine, about wide enough for a

wagon to pass, which the emigrants denominated a "gut." This "gut" had a natural slope for sixty or seventy yards to the water's edge, and hence assisted in forming an excellent ford. Here the old Indian trail crossed, and here the earliest settlers, following the trail, crossed into what is now Floyd county, and in later years the trail grew into a great State road, which continued to cross at the "gut."

"SPRINGER'S GUT."

There was in an early day another "gut" or narrow cut in the rocks by the action of the water, in this township, which came to be known as "Springer's gut." Its location was within the present limits of the city of New Albany. There was a beautiful spring at the head of this cut (now on ground owned by the Star Glass works), and the latter seemed to form an outlet to the river for the surplus waters of the spring. What caused this washout or gully is unknown, as it appeared to have been cut through layers of soft slate and sand rocks; but there was probably a break in the rocks which was filled with loam or soil, and this was gradually washed out by the action of the waters of the spring, assisted by the rainfall.

David Lewis is authority for the following statement as to the manner in which this gut received its name: A man named Moses McCann owned and operated the ferry across the river from the somewhat ancient town of Clarksville—probably the first ferry established at the falls, as it was in operation some time prior to the beginning of the present century. It was his daughter, Sarah McCann, who made the statement to David Lewis that a man named Springer was killed by the Indians in the gut. Springer, who lived at the fort at Clarksville, was out hunting on the west side of Silver creek, in the dense thicket where New Albany now stands. It was in the days when the Indians were hostile, and Springer was discovered and pursued by a party of them. In his flight toward the fort he came suddenly to this ditch, and either fell into it accidentally or fell into it in the attempt to leap across it, and was here overtaken by the savages, killed, and scalped. McCann was one of the party that went in search of Springer's body, and assisted in bringing it to the fort, where it was buried. The place has since been known as Springer's gut. It is now mostly filled up.

This is probably the only known instance of the killing of a white man by the Indians within the limits of this township, though others may have been slaughtered on its soil, and doubtless were, as it was in close proximity to the fort, toward which the Indians were very hostile for many years prior to the first settlement. This, and the killing of the white hunters in what is now Greenville township, are the only known instances of Indian barbarity in Floyd county.

OTHER WATERS IN NEW ALBANY.

The whole northern part of this township is watered by the tributaries of Silver creek, the two principal ones being little brooks, each known as Slate run. They rise in the knobs, and crossing the township in a general course southeast, empty their waters into Silver creek about a mile apart.

The principal streams in this township are Falling run and Middle creek, the former passing through the western and central portion, and the latter and its tributaries watering the southern part. Middle creek, rising in a spur which the knobs throw out to the westward from near the city of New Albany, runs eastward until it reaches the Ohio river bottoms, then hugs the foot of the knobs, running parallel with the Ohio southward until it passes out of the township.

Falling run also hugs the foot of the knobs in the greater part of its course from north to south through the township, receiving nearly all its waters from the eastern slope of this range of hills. Near New Albany it makes a bend sweeping around the principal part of the city. Its waters fall rapidly over a rocky bed—hence the name. In an early day there was very near the bank of this creek, and within the present limits of New Albany, a spring known as Boiling spring, which issued from a stratum of greenish-colored rock. This spring emitted a gas which, when confined, would readily burn until extinguished by artificial means. The young town received considerable free advertising on account of this spring; but if it contained properties of any value they have never been utilized. It is not unlikely that gas in considerable quantities might be obtained here at little expense, and this ground may yet become valuable.

LOOP ISLAND.

Near the mouth of the Silver creek is a small island, known as "Loop island," formed by the

waters of the creek, which here make a bend in the form of a loop before reaching the Ohio.

Numerous springs are found all over the township, but more especially along the knobs, while the city of New Albany is favored in every part of it with as fine drinking water as any in the world. It is underlaid with limestone, in which is found an inexhaustible supply of the purest spring water, which may be had at any point in the city by digging from twenty to thirty feet. Prior to the clearing of this ground this water came to the surface in a score of places, and the whole tract of John Paul, the first owner, was covered with these springs.

This very excellent water was an inducement for the Indians to encamp in the vicinity and make this their hunting ground; and in the days of peace, about the beginning of this century, their camps might be seen all along Falling run and Silver creek. Here they hunted the bear, wolf, wildcat, buffalo, and elk in the bottoms, and the deer among the oaks on the higher ground and on the knobs. It must have been a very paradise for the Indian hunter. Numerous beaver dams were found on Falling run and Silver creek, and the trapping was excellent along all the little streams, while the great river afforded an excellent means of getting their furs to market up the river at Fort Washington or Fort Pitt. The Indians were numerous until the war of 1812, when they disappeared from this region forever.

THE CLARKE GRANT.

This township occupies nearly all the territory in this county that once belonged to Clarke county, and more than one-half of all the township lying north of New Albany was originally in the Clarke Grant. As the larger part of this Grant lies in Clarke county, it is more properly considered in the history of that county found in another part of this work. It may be said here, however, that the western line of the Grant passes north and south through the entire length of this township. The line may be found on nearly all of the present maps. Entering the city from the northeast, it makes a sharp bend beyond the cemetery and crosses the city in a diagonal direction to the southeast, striking the Ohio river at the foot of Upper Ninth street. This being the first of the surveyors' lines in this county, it formed a base-line for the continuance of sur-

veys; hence there are many three-cornered and curiously-shaped tracts of land in the township. The township has a gradual slope to the southeast from the knobs to the Ohio river and Silver creek.

ANTIQUITIES.

There do not appear to be any archaeological remains in the township, unless a few of the stone implements frequently found may be considered such. There is a bench running for a mile, perhaps, along the side of the knobs, and bending around their face overlooking the Ohio, that has a suspicious look, as if it might have been an ancient roadway. There seems to be no explanation of it, except that it might have been caused by a land-slide; but this seems improbable, from the regularity of the depression. It averages about twenty feet in width, and passes with great regularity along the side of these hills, gradually nearing their tops as it approaches the bluffs overlooking the river, until it finally ends near the top of the hills, where they again begin to recede from the river. Part of this bench has been utilized as a public highway.

AREA.

The township contains a little more than fifteen thousand acres of land outside the city of New Albany.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT.

The question of the first white occupation of this territory is one difficult of solution at this late day. No authentic records have been preserved and there is no possible means of verifying the statements of the "oldest inhabitant." Authentic history rests upon a very slim foundation indeed, when it rests upon a memory decayed and broken by the "disintegrating tooth of time;" therefore statements as to who was the first permanent white settler, either of this township or county, cannot be positively made. The best that is left for the historian is to place upon record the traditions that have been handed down.

Much has been written regarding the early settlement of the whites around the falls of the Ohio, and much more regarding the military expeditions sent to conquer this then savage wilderness; yet details regarding the exact spot upon which any of these pioneers settled are somewhat meager and unreliable.

Captain Thomas Bullitt is said to have been the first pioneer at the falls. This was in 1773, about a quarter of a century before a permanent settlement is thought to have been made within the present limits of Floyd county.

The six families who settled on Corn island in 1778, formed a nucleus around which gathered the rapidly advancing tide of immigration which finally overspread this entire region and settled the great cities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany. The details of this settlement will be found elsewhere in this work.

About the beginning of the century this settlement began to make explorations down the river, and a few of them landed in what is now Harrison county and made locations perhaps prior to any settlement of Floyd county.

The following extract regarding the settlement of Floyd county is taken from a Directory of the Falls Cities published in 1868. Part of it appears to have been gleaned from Dr. McMurtrie's Sketches of Louisville, published in 1819:

The first settlements made in the neighborhood of the Falls on the Indiana side, were made in what is now Clarke county, at Clarksville (the first county seat of Clarke county), Jeffersonville, and Charlestown. No settlements were made below Clarksville, or on the west side of Silver creek, in what is now Floyd county, until November 5, 1804. Prior to this time, however, several families had moved from Kentucky into what is now Harrison county, settling below Knob creek, and in the neighborhood of Corydon.

The first resident white woman to cross the knobs below New Albany, was the daughter of Clement Nance, afterwards the wife of Patrick Shields, an Irish pioneer settler, in what is now Georgetown township.

In considering the question of first settlement, it is important to know what routes were open by which settlers could enter the township with their families, baggage, cattle, etc., and, secondly, the proximity and location of the settlements from which the first white settlers undoubtedly came. As to the first, then, the Ohio river was the great route, or highway of travel; and as this township touches the river for many miles, it would be reasonable to suppose that the first settlers came by that route. The next great highway was the old Indian trail from the Falls to Vincennes, which crossed this township, and it is also reasonable to presume the first settlers might have followed this trail. The very earliest pioneers in this township advanced by both of these routes, and it is a question whether, as between the two, the Oatman family on the Ohio

were the first settlers, or the Lewis family and others, who settled in the northern part of the township on the Indian trail.

As to the proximity of the white settlements, the nearest was at Clarksville, situated at the mouth of Silver creek on the east side of that stream, and consequently within a stone's throw of the line between Clarke and Floyd counties, as subsequently established. Not only did Clarke's Grant include a large portion of this township, but the village of Clarksville, itself, as laid out within the Grant, extended across Silver creek into this township. From this fact it is also reasonable to argue that the first settlement may have been made in the neighborhood of Clarksville. It is not only reasonable, but probable, that such was the case, though there are no written records to establish the fact. It is argued by those who believe that no settlement was made here prior to that made by Mr. Lafollette in 1804, in Franklin township, that the fort at Clarksville was surrounded by hostile bands of Indians up to that time, and that consequently no settler ventured to establish himself on the west side of Silver creek. This is plausible, and may be true; but such evidence as has been obtainable to offset this theory is here given, that the reader may be able to judge as to the facts.

Mr. John Aston is now a resident of New Albany, and upon his memory alone rests the tradition, handed down by his ancestors, that his grandfather, John Carson, was not only the first settler of this township, but of Floyd county. He says that his mother was Mary Carson, daughter of John Carson, and was born in 1786; that she came with her father from Kentucky to Clarksville, either in the fall of 1799 or the winter of 1800, settling or "squatting" immediately at the mouth of Silver creek on the west side, where Mr. Carson erected the first cabin in Floyd county. This cabin was not so far away but that it was under the guns of the fort. Mr. Carson was a "squatter," and brought with him a good-sized family, among them a son, Jonathan, who afterwards settled in a cabin that had been erected by a non-resident named Shanty, who owned the land, upon which there was a fine spring ever since known as Shanty spring. John Carson died in 1804 in this cabin, which stood on a rise of ground overlooking the Ohio and near the creek. He made it his business while

here to keep a boat, not only for his own use in crossing the creek to the fort, but also for the purpose of ferrying the Indians over the creek when the waters were too high for them to cross at the Gut ford. In 1806, when his mother was twenty years of age, she married Richard Aston, Jr., and the young couple immediately took up their residence with the widow Carson. The Aston family was from England, but came to this place from North Carolina.

David Lewis so far confirms the story of John Aston as to say that when he came to this Territory in 1809, he remembers seeing the Carson cabin at the mouth of Silver creek, and that Richard Aston occupied it at the time. It is true that Mr. Lewis was at the time his father came here only three years of age; but Mr. Aston lived in the cabin several years, and long enough to enable Mr. Lewis to remember the fact. The recollection he has of the cabin is that it was an old one when he first knew it, and he knew of it some years later when it was going rapidly into decay. As neither Mr. Carson nor Mr. Aston owned the land there, the cabin was probably abandoned between 1815 and 1820, and both Mr. Aston and the Carson family settled on other land which they had entered.

Mrs. Mary Aston, who, it thus appears, was the pioneer woman of Floyd county, died a few years ago in New Albany. The Carson children were: Jonathan, Jane (who married a Mr. Lynn) Sarah, and Elizabeth. Jonathan, while living in the Shanty cabin, followed boating. He resided in this neighborhood several years, then moved into an adjoining county.

In October, 1811, while Mr. Aston was one day absent from the cabin, and Mrs. Aston was alone with the children, she suddenly heard a strange noise that had never before greeted her ears. She was very much alarmed, as she could not make out what it meant, or whence it came. She thought it might be some signal made by the Indians who were about to make an attack upon the infant settlement, as the Indians were then inclined to hostility. She immediately bolted and barred her door and windows, and put the cabin in a state of defence; then tremblingly awaited the result. The noise continued for some time; and as there was no window in the cabin on the side from which it came, she was

unable to make out anything. She soon learned, however, the cause of her fear to be the little steamer "Orleans," on its first trip down the Ohio. The steam whistle produced the noise that had alarmed her. "It went very slowly down the river," says Mr. Aston, "and was at New Madrid when the great earthquake shock came." One of the Carsons was at New Madrid at the time, and saw the boat lying in the river while the earth was being rent by the earthquake. A very interesting account of this voyage of the Orleans will be found in the general introduction to this work.

A PIONEER DOCKET.

Mr. Aston has in his possession an old docket, kept by his father, which is undoubtedly the first docket in the territory now embraced in Floyd county, and there is little doubt that Richard Aston was the first justice of the peace in the territory now occupied by both Clarke and Floyd counties. He was appointed by the State of Virginia or by the United States—probably the former—and held the office when this was yet Indiana Territory. He seems to have kept in some measure a Federal court—nowadays a high-grade sort of tribunal. Many cases on his docket begin with "The United States vs.," etc. The first date is in 1812; whether his official services dated further back than that is not known. It appears from this docket that Richard Aston, Jr., was not an educated man, though it is said his father, Richard Aston, Sr., was not only well educated, but a highly cultivated gentleman, and one of the first teachers, if not the first school teacher, in this part of the country. From this old docket something may be gleaned regarding the early settlement, and the names of many of the earliest settlers are recorded on its worn and faded pages. A few entries from it are here given as specimens of the manner of doing business in early days. It is probable that the greater amount of the business, as shown by this docket, was transacted while Mr. Aston occupied the old cabin at the mouth of Silver creek:

August 11, 1812. Be it Remembered that this day I have Joined together in the honerable State of Matrimony Wm Arnold & Sally Trublood

RHD ASTON, J. P. C. C.

"Sally" Trublood was the daughter of Mr. Trublood, a well-remembered early settler on

ground now occupied by the city of New Albany, and the owner of the first mill.

Oct. 15th, 1812.

Be it Remembered that this day I Joined togeather in honera-ble State of Matrimony Jonathan Carson & Jane Lewis.

RHD ASTON, J. P. C. C.

The old record continues in the same style to join "togeather" other parties, as follows: "John Scott & Persilla Lewis," February 12, 1813; "Stevon Strong & Pheby Warring," February 27, 1814; "Hugh Carey & Nancy Freeman," March 1, 1814; "Joseph Turner & Polly Withers," March 11, 1814; "Thomas Davis & Elizabeth Trublood," March 20, 1814; "William Smith & Catrene Hoke," October 2, 1814; "Jeremiah Sanders & Prissilla Samuell," April 14, 1815; "Jeremiah Boshers & Marget O. Strout," April 2, 1815; "John Wood & Susanna Whitker," May 10, 1815; "Ezekiel Cannaday & Leannah Davis," June 15, 1815; "John Aston & Prisilah Hoke," June 25, 1815; "Abraham Romine & Liddy Rizaly," July 2, 1815.

Performing a very brief marriage ceremony according to the above form is about all the business Esquire Aston seems to have been called upon to do during the first few years of his official career; then comes a break in the monotony of marriages by the following:

Nov. 12, 1814. Taken up by Benjamin Sprout one Bay mare 7 years old, 14 hands high, a few whight hairs on hear weathers, a long switch Tail, appraised to Twenty Six Dollars, no other marks or Brands, & one Colt of the same Collour no whight a Bout it, supposed to be one year old Last spring, appraised to Eight Dollars By Anthony Lewis & And. Long.

Nov. 12, 1814. Taken up by Gab Poindexter one Brown mare 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, Branded on the Near shoulder thus J. P. & on the of shoulder thus f, some few saddle spots, a star left Ere out, appraised to Thirty-five Dollars, supposed to be Ten years old, apprased By Jas Shannon & Elige Green.

The above are specimens of a score or more of similar ones. Philip Beamgard "takes up a Bay horse," which is appraised "to 25 dollars" by Benjamin Sproat and John Aston; Jonathan Lewis takes up a gray horse, appraised by John Conner and Elnathan Jennings; Daniel Nicholson takes up a sorrel mare, appraised by Alexander Richards and Jacob Burkhardt, etc., etc.

The following entries give an inside view of Esquire Aston's court:

"Sept 21 1813	James Taylor vs. Charles Boyles	Summons ishd Cunstable Returns Ex Cuted
		Subpeno ishued for Josiah & Rebekey Taylor after hearing the Alle gations on both sides
		judgment for the Plentif for 2.65
		Justis fees, 43
		Cunstable fees 77
		3.85
		the Plantif aenoledge him Self security Pd. 95
		Repleven 2.90
		Execution Ishued for 2.90
		Satisfide by B. Sproatt to the Plantif on the 21 DecembeR.
Jan'y 20 1815	the U. S. vs Ezekiel — on complaint of Henry Hoke su'd for Hog Stealing—warrant Ish'd	
	Const. Returns Executed. Anthony Denning George Hoke and Philip Beam gard was sworn and after hearing the Proof and alle gations Bound the Defendant to our Next Cirket Cort to be held in Charlestown.	
	just fees 93	
	Const Do 138	
1813 May 25	United States By James Taylor vs James McFall	Warrant ishued
		suminons ished for John munnyhan & Jane Gibson & for Rebekey Taylor for the U. States.
		the Cunstable Returns Executed Jane Gibson & James Taylor was sworn in Behalf of the united states & Gabriel Rive & Rachel Aston & ElizaBeth aston for the Defendant.
		After hearing the Evidence on Both sides it Is judged that the Deft. is fined in one dollar & fifty sints for breach of the Peace 1.50
		justis fees ..... .81
		Cunstable fees 1.46
		3.77
		Satis fied this 11 day of June.

This docket is quite voluminous, and space cannot be given for further quotations. There is much similarity in them, and the above will serve to show how justice was administered among the pioneers, and give something of an insight into the character of the "court."

The administration of justice by Mr. Aston seemed to have given satisfaction, as he con-tinued in the office many years, and solemnized a majority of the early marriages of this and Clarke counties. The names of other old set-tlers appear in the history of this township and the city of New Albany.

A ROLL OF PIONEERS.

In the following list of names, taken from this old docket, will probably be found those of a majority of the earlier settlers of this county:

John Scott, Bartholomew Jenkins, Levi Jenkins, Gabriel Poindexter, Benjamin Sproat, Elijah Green, Jacob Pearson, Isaac Mise, George Livers, *Susannah Cannady, Philip Beagland, Charles London, Richard Lewis, Nathaniel Eivers, Joseph Cunningham, Jonathan Lewis, Allen Richards, George Long, Jacob Brockhart, William Smith, Anthony Denning, Abraham Romaine, Isarth Kimble, Thomas R. Johnston, *Mary Thompson, Alcinda Kazer (or Kazer), *Jane Mawning, William Coezen, *Deborah Edwards, Andrew Gilwick, Andersen Long, Josiah Taylor, Benjamin Fields, William Brown, Landon Rich, William Wood, Robert Lewis, James Mise, John W. Fisher, R. Bennet, James Haldeman, *Matilda Dobson, John Conner, Harvey Swift, John Allen, James Shannon, Daniel Jackson, Richard Yenawine, Johnston Yenawine, G. Carson, Wilson Weaver, Joseph Gipson, John Noles, J. T. Breman, Abraham Narington, *Darkis Elbany, James Demster, Jeremiah Clark, — Jennings, George Slater, *Sarah Roberts, David Lewis, George W. Wells, *Maria Blackwell, Frederick Hobner, *Frances Neat, Henry Hawkins, *Mary Ann Clark, Josiah DeWitt, *Sarah Hickman, William Duncan, *Ellen Edwards, John Nicholson, Joseph Linn, John Kearns, Silas Kearns, Gasper Pope, William Roberts, Wyatt P. Tuley, John McCrindly, Lewis B. Cattle, Robert Stewart, Carey Rich, Nathaniel Heath, *Elizabeth Brown, Robert Graysom, James Blair, Thomas Taylor, *Hetty Smith, David Boyles, *Margaret Landerbach, Thomas Harrison, William B. Thompson, Lewis Wicks, Felix Lane, John Yates, William Harvey, Joseph Mulany, David Kelley, Adam Peck, Edward Prince, George W. Garrison, Severn Watwick, Joseph Green, James A. Palmer, *Mary Linn, Daniel Lane, *Rachel Taylor, John White, John Ball, Joseph Gibson, William Craig, John Runnels, Richard Boyles, John Boyles, Robert Raney, William Druesdell, Nathaniel Case, Alexander Dunn, Henry Aborn, Henry Self, Asa Smith, M. Bloom, Samuel Bates, Hugh McCulloch, John Eldridge, S. T. Beaman, E. Shelby, Samuel Marsh, George Baird, El Nathaniel Gilbert, John Williams, Charles Shirley, Jacob Leiss, Garrison Vincent, Jeremiah Sanders, Joel Scribner, Abner Scribner, Nathaniel Scribner, Elihu Marsh, Alexander Marsh, D. P. Underwood, John Pate, William Griffith, Alexander Martin, Harvey S. Elliott, Daniel Lippegeut, Jesse Michum, John Poindexter, Charles McGrew, Benjamin Chamberlain, Joseph Hite, Thomas Dougla's, Wayne Brown, Albert Bogert, William B. Sumner, Robert Woodward, Joseph Turner, George Oatman, Henry Hoke, Asher Cook, Joseph Pearson, James Demster, David Irvin, Josiah Trublood, Joseph White, Daniel Picket, James Ferguson, Peter Thompson, John Freed.

The above were all settlers in this region prior to 1817, and a majority of them were here as early as 1812. County lines in this State were then few and far apart, and Richard Aston acted as justice of the peace for a large scope of country, his jurisdiction extending, no doubt, over several of the present counties. It is not, therefore, claimed that these were all settlers in what is now Floyd county, but no doubt a majority of them were settlers in what are now Floyd and Clarke counties, and most of the names will be recognized by the older inhabitants.

*This lady was married by Squire Aston to the gentleman whose name immediately precedes hers.

THE PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

About the beginning of this century a number of hunters and squatters resided for a time in what is now New Albany township. Settlements were rapidly increasing along the Ohio at various points, and numerous trading-posts were established, so that a market was created for the products of the chase. These hunters built temporary dwellings, or "hunter's cabins," wherever they desired to locate, but traveled about from place to place, never remaining long in one spot. They cannot, therefore, be called settlers, though some of them afterwards became such. One of these hunters was William Lewis, in the northern part of the township; another was John Aldrich, Sr., whose pole cabin was erected on Falling run, within the present limits of the city of New Albany. This pole shanty may have been the first white habitation upon the plat of the future city. McGrew's cabin was erected on "McGrew's point" in those early days, and it is impossible to tell at this late period which was the first to erect a cabin, Aldrich or McGrew. But it matters little; both were in the wilderness where no white man lived, probably, at that time but themselves. Aldrich's cabin or tent was made almost wholly of bark. Four forks were driven into the ground, or a convenient tree probably answered for one or two of the forks; poles were laid on, and upon these other poles were laid, supporting a covering of bark. The sides were formed by setting up sticks and bark against the poles, one end of these pieces resting on the ground. Three sides only were closed; the fourth side was left open, and in front of it was always a log heap fire for cooking and other purposes.

Here John Aldrich lived for a time with his family. How much of a family he had is not known; but his wife was with him, and his son, John Aldrich, Jr., was born here, being, without much doubt, the first white child born in Floyd county, and the first born upon the plat of the future city, within whose limits children may now be numbered by thousands. John Aldrich's "tent" stood near a fine spring, of which there were a number in the immediate neighborhood, about where Lower First street intersects Elm, not far from the present flouring mill. How long Aldrich lived here is not known, but not probably longer than was necessary to enable his wife and

child to follow him to some other hunting ground. He lived and died, it is said, a hunter and trapper.

John McGrew's cabin stood at the foot of Lower First street, on a point of land that then jutted into the river, and very close to the water's edge. A considerable ravine (now filled up) then ran down to the river bank coming out at McGrew's cabin and making something of a point of land ever since known as "McGrew's Point." It is very probable that McGrew's cabin was the first regularly built cabin upon the site of New Albany. It was a little log pen, regularly built and enclosed, but covered, like Aldrich's, with bark. It had, however, a door and greased paper windows. McGrew was a squatter, hunter, trapper, and fisherman, and had no family. A negro man named William Morrison lived with him—probably a slave he had brought over from Kentucky. McGrew did not live long after the settlers began to arrive; but Morrison occupied the old cabin many years, and after New Albany began to be settled he went about among the people, doing washing wherever he could get work.

It is impossible to tell who was the next settler in this territory, after Carson and McGrew, whether it was Mr. Trublood, Richard Aston, Sr., George Oatman, William Lewis, or some other person, but the above named were all here very early, less, probably, than half a dozen years after the beginning of the present century. John Aston says his grandfather, Richard Aston, Sr., came here in 1804 or 1805, but is not certain about the date. Others, whose names are unknown, may have been here equally early. Where so many were passing and repassing up and down the river, and trappers and hunters continually coming and going, and no record kept of any event, all must be more or less veiled in uncertainty.

Richard Aston came from England and reared here a large and influential family of children. He first settled in North Carolina, or, at least, came from that State to this wilderness, settling in what subsequently became the town of Maxville, now within the limits of the city of New Albany. His sons were Jesse, John, Samuel, Richard Jr., and David. The old gentleman cultivated a little land, and besides school-teaching he added to his occupations that of making splint-bottomed chairs. He also assisted John

K. Graham in surveying, and traveled over nearly all of Floyd county and some of the adjoining counties in this work, while all was yet in a wilderness state. Richard, Jr., after a residence of some years in the Carson cabin, purchased what was known as the London property, and moved upon it after Charles London died.

The latter was among the earliest settlers. He had been a soldier under General George Rogers Clarke, and was granted the land upon which he settled. Just what time he settled here is unknown, but it was prior to 1809, and at that date he was living in a little cabin not far from where the county infirmary now stands. He built a cooper-shop near his cabin—probably the first shop of this kind in the township or county—and worked at his trade whenever he could get anything to do. At other times he cleared and cultivated a little piece of land, raising corn, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. He was a bachelor and came from Virginia, and nearly all the time he occupied this place he had a family living in his cabin, with whom he boarded. It is believed he left his property to this family upon his death. He was buried upon his own land, which subsequently passed into the hands of Richard Aston, Jr.

“SQUATTERS.”

The eight thousand acres of land now occupied by the city of New Albany joined “the Grant” (as the land given to Clarke and his soldiers is known), on the west, and occupied all that portion of the bottom land within this township between the knobs and the western line of the Grant. Consequently any persons who settled on the river below the fort in an early day were “squatters,” as the whole of the tract then belonged to John Paul, of Madison, Indiana, who purchased it of the Government. The consequence was that those who sought permanent homes were compelled to settle away from the river, as John Paul's land does not appear to have been for sale in small quantities—at least it was not for sale at figures that pioneers could afford to pay, or cared to pay, when land all around it could be had at Government price.

PERMANENT SETTLERS.

One of the first to settle permanently just outside of the John Paul tract was old Mr. Trublood. He purchased at the first tax sale in

Indiana Territory the forty acres upon Falling run, immediately north of and adjoining the John Paul tract, for sixty-two and a half cents an acre. He subsequently sold this lot to the Scribners, and it is all now far within the city limits, and worth thousands of dollars per acre. Here, upon Falling run, Trublood erected his cabin and the first mill within the present limits of this township, if not in this county. Falling run was then a much larger stream than at present, and the little log-mill was kept busy from the start, except when the stream was frozen over or the dam washed away by a flood.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE AND HOTEL.

Not far from the cabin and mill was a spring, near which a Mrs. Roberts lived with her family some years later. Her boys supported the family mostly by hunting. After a time, when the mill was in operation and a few settlers gathered in the neighborhood, a mail-route was established through here, and Mrs. Roberts kept the first post-office on the site of New Albany. She also opened a "tavern," where she accommodated the traveling public and boarded the first mail contractor. No doubt Mrs. Roberts' tavern was the first on the site of the future city. The mail was then carried from the falls to Vincennes, and the mail-carrier usually stopped over night at Mr. Roberts' tavern on the first night out from the falls.

The neighborhood of this tavern was an important one in those early days, and became almost a village. Dense woods then covered all the bottom land where the city now stands, and Mrs. Roberts' tavern and Trublood's mill were the last of the white settlements on the road west for a score or more miles at least. It was long a resort for the Indians and white hunters and traders. The bar was, of course, the principal attraction, and the strolling Indians and hunters from the fort found here a place to drink and lounge away their few leisure hours.

LATER SETTLEMENTS.

Naturally the white settlements extended north and west along the Indian trail beyond the tavern and the mill; though before any permanent settlers had located some hunters and trappers had squatted along the base of the knobs. But few of these are now remembered; but William Lewis was among them.

In the southern part of the township the Oatmans were probably the first settlers. About 1805 they came floating down the Ohio from Virginia, hunting for a place to land and locate. Reaching the fort at Clarksville, they remained a few days, then went on down the river, finding no Government land until they had passed the John Paul tract. After passing this tract they landed in what is now the southern part of New Albany township, on a beautiful level bottom which stretched away from the river bank for a short distance, until stopped by the picturesque Silver hills. This bottom was not so extensive as that further up the river upon which the city stands, but, like it, was covered with the rankest growth of timber and wild pea-vines. The river bank was lined with canebrake. In this dense wilderness the family landed and erected a temporary bark and brush cabin, until they could hew out a better home. They entered some land here, and the three boys, George, Jesse, and John, immediately began clearing. They were shortly followed by the Nances, Sniders, Wilsons, Hickmans, Hursts, and others. The Nances and Sniders settled in what is now Franklin township.

OATMAN'S FERRY.

The Oatmans were hunters and spent a good part of their time in the woods. After working here two or three years, living meanwhile near the river bank, they found that they were so frequently called upon to carry people across the river that they concluded to establish a ferry; and thus "Oatman's ferry" came into existence. People frequently appeared on the Kentucky side of the river and desired to cross; and as the settlers began to arrive in the new country they frequently desired to bring over cattle and other domestic animals. The Oatmans for a long time carried settlers, their families, and goods over free; but the demand upon them finally became so great that they constructed a flat-boat, which they used for wagons and heavier freight, and used a skiff for passengers, charging a small fee for the work. After the county was established in 1816, they obtained a ferry-right; and Oatman's ferry is frequently mentioned in the early records of the county.

From this point the first roads in the county started, after that which clung to the Indian trail before mentioned; and it was at Oatman's ferry that a large majority of the early settlers of

Franklin, Georgetown, and Greenville townships crossed the river. The flat-boat would hold two wagons with the oxen attached, and the load carried by the wagons, besides a number of people, and was worked across by a stern paddle.

Jacob, John, and Anthony Snider settled in Oatman's neighborhood, and after some years purchased and conducted the ferry. Jesse and John Oatman became tanners.

Oatman's ferry was the only one on the river below the falls, except that of Moses McCann at Clarksville, for many years. The next one was probably that of Martin Trublood, established just before the laying out of the city of New Albany.

AN INTERESTING EXTRACT.

The following, regarding the early settlement of this township, especially the southern part of it—referring also to other early matters of importance—is taken from the before mentioned Directory, published in 1868 :

The settlements now rapidly increased along the river bottom below the city, and in what are now Georgetown and Greenville township. In March, 1812, Samuel Miller crossed the ferry which landed in the woods at the foot of what is now Upper Fifth street, and settled on the Miller farm one mile below the city, on the Budd road.

At this time the only persons who lived within the present limits of New Albany were James Mitchell and Martin Trublood, the ferryman, whose cabin stood where the Conner house now stands, at the foot of Upper Fifth street; the old man Trublood, the father of Martin, who had a small log mill on Falling run, near he present depot of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad; a man named Magrue [McGrew], whose cabin stood at the corner of Lower First and Water street, on the site of the large warehouse of Captain J. H. Reamer; and a man named Marsh, whose cabin occupied a place near Trublood's mill. Marsh left soon after, and did not return.

Trublood's little mill did not last long to grind the corn for the few settlers, as a flood in the creek in 1812 washed away the dam, and it was never repaired. A few of the logs of the old dam may yet be seen sticking out of the bank of the creek, in which they were imbedded over fifty-five years ago.

When Mr. Miller arrived in 1812 the following persons lived on the bottom—that is, on the road been Middle creek and New Albany: John Hickman, George Oatman, Widow Oatman, John Oatman, Beverly Hurst, Joshua Wilson, and Jesse Wilson.

George Oatman lived on what is known as the Stoy farm; John Oatman on the Mrs. South farm; Beverly Hurst on the Collins farm; and the two Wilsons below, not far from Middle creek. Joshua Wilson afterward bought George and John Oatman's farms. Jesse Wilson bought Beverly Hurd's farm, and the two Wilsons built the brick house on the Stoy farm and the one on the Collins farm, both being commenced in 1817 and completed in 1820. These were the first brick houses built in

Floyd county, and both are now occupied and in excellent repair, though over fifty years old.

The news of the Pigeon Roost massacre, which occurred September 3, 1812, was received in this section of what was then Clarke county, some thirty hours after its occurrence, and created much consternation among the settlers. All those who resided between Falling run and Silver creek, those who lived back toward the present sites of Greenville and Galena, and some of the settlers on the river below the mouth of Falling run, fled into Kentucky. There were a number of others, however, who had become accustomed to "Indian scares," as they were called, and refused to run. Among these were the Lafollettes, the Millers, the Hickmans, the Nances, and the Oatmans. These determined to fight it out with the savages, if such they proved to be, if they visited the settlements in the vicinity. Some of them did not believe they were Indians, but white horse-thieves and robbers painted and disguised as Indians. Most of the men belonging to the families we have named accordingly set off for Jeffersonville, the rendezvous of the Clarke county militia, to join in pursuit of the murderers. The men and women left at home barricaded their houses as securely as possible, gathered in groups, and prepared for defense.

There was, however, one woman in the neighborhood, Mrs. John Hickman, whose husband was away from home some twenty miles to mill. Mrs. Hickman was not willing to leave her house unprotected in case of a raid, and yet feared to stay alone. There was but one room in the cabin, as in most other cabins in those days; and deeming it therefore immodest for her to remain alone all night in the cabin with a man in no way related to her, she went to the cabin of Samuel Miller, and asked Nancy Miller to come and stay all night with her and help guard the house.

It was now dark, but the brave woman agreed to go, and setting out they both soon reached Mrs. Hickman's cabin. The door and window were each closed and securely barricaded, and then Mrs. Hickman proceeded to the rifle-rack, that necessary and always provided article of pioneer furniture. It was dark in the house, and when she reached up for the rifle she found it gone, which frightened her very much. Her husband had taken it with him to mill. She did not, however, faint or scream, but armed herself with the iron flax-hackle and a butcher-knife. She gave the knife to Nancy Miller, and during all that long night these two brave women sat in the darkened cabin in the woods, not knowing what moment the yells of the savage foe would call them to action. Few men would have shown more courage; for in those days it was not an uncommon thing for wandering bands of savages to sneak into a neighborhood and commit deeds of violence, and even bloodshed. The savages did not make their appearance, however; but the bravery displayed by these pioneer women made them the heroines of the neighborhood.

HORSE-STEALING AND LYNCHING.

From the same source comes the following, regarding the depredations of horse-thieves in this township and county:

Horse-stealing from about 1810 to 1817 was followed in this part of Indiana by a band of men regularly and well organized. They made an occupation of this species of robbery, and came to be a terror to the settlers. In 1810 two of these horse-thieves were caught near the present upper limits of the city of New Albany, by a party of settlers from Clarke county, whom they had robbed. As the courts were

seldom held, and the few laws existing were not very operative, a council was held by the captors to determine what should be done with the prisoners. The proof of their guilt was positive, for the stolen horses were found in their possession, and a verdict was soon reached that they should suffer death.

The names of these thieves were Aveline and Morris. They begged pitifully for their lives; but so many horses had been stolen and the settlers had become so exasperated at their losses,—for they were all poor,—that no appeal moved them from their purpose. The prisoners were accordingly taken to a point on the west side of Silver creek, opposite the site of the old Very mill, allowed one hour in which to prepare for death by prayer, then shot and their bodies thrown into the stream, which at that time was very high.

This was the first execution by lynch law in the territory now included in Floyd county. It had a most salutary effect upon the horse-stealing fraternity.

At another time, in 1813, a youth aged about seventeen years stole a horse from the Lafollette settlement, near the Harrison county line. He was pursued and captured near Greenville. His captors stripped him and informed him that in consideration of his youth they would only give him a little whipping. He was tied to a small tree with a bridle-rein, his face toward the tree. His captors then cut a dozen or more stout switches, and with these laid one hundred and ten lashes upon his bare back. The boy's name was Parrish, and he lived at Louisville. After the whipping he was unable to stand on his feet, and was therefore lifted upon a horse, upon which he was held until the party reached the ferry at New Albany, where he was placed upon the boat and sent over to the Kentucky side. He died before reaching Louisville.

A new plan of operations was subsequently adopted by the horse-thieves. They would swing a bridle on their arms, and wrap a rope or two around their bodies, and start out hunting what they claimed to be their own estrayed horses. Whenever they found a horse running at large they would "take him up," and if pursuit were made and they were overtaken, they would declare that they thought the horse their own, as he answered exactly the description of the animal they were seeking. This plan worked well but a short time, however, when the settlers began to wreak vengeance upon these "horse-hunters" to such an extent that it became absolutely dangerous for a man to go into a strange neighborhood with a bridle on his arm, even in search of his own horses, unless he could bring some one to identify him as an honest man.

Instances of lynch law by the most summary and speedy processes were not uncommon in the pioneer days of Indiana. Many may form harsh opinions of the character of the early settlers on this account; but when it is remembered that there were but few laws then in force, and but few officers to enforce even these; when not a dozen courts in the entire Indiana Territory, embracing now several States, within the year, and those most frequently at remote points from the settlements; when there were no jails, and but three or four organized counties in the Territory; when it is remembered, too, that the few

officers of the law were frequently in league with the thieves, and that it was consequently almost impossible to capture the latter and compel them to suffer the penalty of the law;—there is little wonder, indeed, that the thieves were thus summarily dealt with. Frequently the thieves were handed together, and so overawed the settlers by their numbers, audacity, and boldness, that they were enabled to carry on their nefarious calling for years with but little disturbance; the law and law officers failed to reach them. But the day of reckoning would finally come, and the outraged and long-suffering settlers would rise in their wrath, and woe be to the man or clique that stood in their way! The thieves were caught and summarily shot or hung; and any community, however, civilized, would to-day follow the same course under the same conditions.

MORE OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

Those who followed up the old Indian trail and settled first in the northern part of this township, were mostly from Kentucky and the Carolinas, though a few were from Pennsylvania and further east. Among them were Richard Lewis, John Scott, John K. Graham, Joseph Day (the blacksmith), Jeremiah Jacobs, — Leech, James Hey, a colored man named Goins, the Turners, Green Neal, and others whose names are not now recollected.

Richard Lewis was from North Carolina, and brought with him a considerable family. His sons were—Jonathan, Richard, Jr., David, John, Crawford, and William; and the daughters were Priscilla, Lovina, Jane, and Lydia. William, who was a great hunter, preceded the remainder of the family several years. He seemed to have followed the business of hunting and trapping, and erected his lodge in the northern part of this township, at the foot of the knobs, to the left of and not far from the Indian trail, on land now owned by his brother David. William was, no doubt, influential in inducing his father to come here and settle, which he did in 1809. William was only a squatter, but cleared a small patch of ground near his hunter's cabin, and raised a crop or perhaps several of them, then "pulled up stakes" and moved to Washington county after white settlers became more plentiful around him than he considered advantageous to his business. David is the only one of the Lewis children now living, and is one of the few surviving pioneers

of the township. He has labored as a farmer all his life, and now in his declining years is a large land owner, with his children settled around him.

THE FLOYD OF FLOYD COUNTY.

The spot of ground upon which William settled passed into the hands of Davis Floyd, and was by him transferred to Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis says that this county was named for this man Davis Floyd.

Regarding the naming of the county Mr. C. W. Cotton says, in his pamphlet regarding the interests of Floyd county, that "the county was named in honor of Colonel John Floyd, of a distinguished Virginia family of that name, who was killed by the Indians on the Kentucky side of the river, nearly opposite the present site of New Albany." Mr. Lewis, Mr. Thomas Collins, and other old pioneers believe the above to be an error, and that the county took its name from the above-mentioned Davis Floyd, who was a noted character in his day. He was a lawyer, and Mr. Lewis says that when they lived in a log hut in the woods Mr. Floyd frequently stopped over night at their cabin, while on his way from Charlestown to Corydon, to attend court. He lived at Charlestown, but frequently traveled on horseback through the woods to Corydon, having considerable legal business in both places. He describes him as a very remarkable man, and one who could have made a considerable mark in the world had he felt disposed. He was a bold, daring fellow, considerably above the medium height, "very dark for a white man," full of fun, anecdote, and good sense, always ready for anything that promised excitement or adventure, full of fight in his chosen profession, and able to cope with the best intellects of his time or of any time. He was the first judge of the county, and was influential and prominent in the affairs of the county until his death.

OTHER PIONEERS.

John K. Graham, who settled in the northern part of this township at a very early date, will be longer remembered than most of his contemporaries. He was probably more widely known than any other man in the county, having been a surveyor for many years, when surveying meant continued application and hard work. He surveyed most of the lands in this county and a good

deal in Clarke and other counties. He came from Pennsylvania, was a man of education and good sense, and soon wielded a great influence in his neighborhood. He settled first on the east side of Silver creek, in what is now Clarke county; but soon moved across and purchased a farm in the woods on the extensive bottoms, about a mile from the foot of the knobs and four or five miles north of the site of New Albany. Here he lived until his death, rearing a large family. Many of his descendants yet reside in the county. He was a member of the Legislature, and also a member of the convention that framed the first constitution for the State.

Joseph Day was a blacksmith, probably the first one in the township, and settled at the foot of the knobs, three or four miles north of New Albany, where he built a cabin for a dwelling and one for a shop, and carried on his business many years, getting considerable work to do from the travelers on the great highway from the Falls to Vincennes, and from the settlers who gradually gathered around him.

Jonathan Rominé was one of the first settlers in the central part of the township. He built a little cabin of round beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them about where the fair-ground gate is located. He was a squatter from North Carolina, and subsequently removed to Washington county.

One of his neighbors, who came about the same time, was Archibald O'Neal, an Irishman, and also a squatter. His family consisted of his wife, three boys, Samuel, Jonathan, and John, and one girl, Nancy. Samuel enlisted for the campaign against the Indians, and was with Harrison at Tippecanoe. O'Neal subsequently moved further west, and settled on Whiskey run.

David Goss was also in the battle of Tippecanoe. He came from North Carolina, entering land and settling with his family on Elk run, in the northern part of the township. This stream rises in this township, but soon passes into Clarke county. Goss' land was on the line between what are now Floyd and Clarke counties. Below him on the run, at the time of his settlement, were the widow Jenkins, Morris, her son-in-law, and a man named Nugent; but the last three were within the limits of what is now Clarke county.

All the above-mentioned settlers, and prob-

ably some others, were in this part of the township in 1809,—how long before this date cannot be ascertained; hence it is impossible to fix exactly the date of the first settlement of the township or county. Some of these settlers may have been here even prior to the beginning of this century, though it is not likely, as the Indians were so hostile that settlers kept pretty close to the fort. There were, however, a few hardy pioneers and hunters that were not afraid of the Indians and managed to live in peace with them, even when they were in a hostile attitude toward the Government.

THE BLOCK-HOUSE.

When the massacre at Pigeon roost occurred, most of the settlers in this part of the township became greatly alarmed for their safety, and a little block-house was erected on Elk run, in which Mr. Goss and family, the Nugents, and others living in this neighborhood, sought safety. Mr. Lewis had at this time lived some years on the farm where the family yet reside, and although urged by his neighbors to go to the block-house, refused to do so; at the same time preparing his cabin for defense by barricading and chaining the doors and windows, and making loop-holes for guns, etc. His son Richard was then a man grown, and his oldest daughter, Jane, could handle a rifle equal to almost any one. Accordingly they determined that, with the help of the dogs as sentinels, they would fight it out with the savages if they came that way; and without doubt they could have made a vigorous defense. They had no occasion, however, for a further display of their combative faculties.

Mr. Lewis' cabin was not the only one that was thus transformed into a temporary fort upon that occasion. Dozens of them all along the frontier, in this and Clarke counties, were thus prepared; though many of the settlers gathered into the block-houses, and others fled across the Ohio river, remaining until the scare was over.

GAME

was wonderfully plenty here in those early days. Mr. Lewis says he has stood in his father's cabin door and seen deer, bears, and turkeys all at one time. Hardly a day passed without seeing bears. These animals were in great numbers on the knobs, where there were annually large amounts

of chestnuts, of which they are very fond. They would get very fat on these; but at certain seasons of the year, when there were no chestnuts to be found, the animals would descend to the bottom lands in search of pigs and other provisions that might be picked up in the vicinity of the settlers' cabins.

One of the most celebrated hunters in the northern part of the township, or in all this part of the country, was one Thomas Hopper, who lived in the edge of what is now Clarke county. He even outrivaled William Lewis, probably because he lived here more years. He was an inveterate hunter, keeping his dogs, guns, and horses for the sole purpose of securing game, which he found market for at Clarksville, and other places on the river. His favorite hunting-ground was in the knobs, and to get to it he was compelled to cross the northern part of this township. In his journeys back and forth for years he made a clear-cut, deep path which may be seen in places even yet, and has always been known as "Hopper's trace." He had a brush cabin, or temporary abode on the knobs about the headwaters of Indian creek, where he would remain for days at a time hunting in the vicinity, generally or always alone. He took two horses with him, and when he secured game enough to load them, would return to his cabin in Clarke county. It was not an unusual thing, it is said, for him to kill from thirty to fifty bears during the winter and several hundred deer. Settlements finally ruined his hunting-grounds, and he followed the game further west, as did most of the hunters and squatters of that time.

THE FIRST ELECTION

within the limits of this county was held in Richard Lewis's house. This was in 1816, and there was only one other voting place in this part of the country—at Corydon. To these two places all the voters in the tract occupied by the present counties of Clarke, Floyd, and Harrison repaired. Slavery was then the main issue, and the election was an exciting one, as it was well known that the parties were very evenly divided. A majority of the settlers through the country were from the South, and these were largely in favor of slavery; but in New Albany, then three years old, were many New Englanders and other Eastern settlers brought there through the influ-

ence of the Scribners. The latter were strong anti-slavery people, and used all their influence; which was not inconsiderable, at this election. They came up to Lewis's to vote, and brought with them all their own party in the neighborhood. Few elections were more exciting or more closely contested; but the anti-slavery party were victors by one vote.

PIONEER MILLS.

Few if any mills were erected in the northern part of the township, except here and there a small saw-mill. The streams were not of sufficient strength for successful milling. The settlers generally went to Trublood's mill, on Falling run, or to Bullitt's mill above the falls, or to a little mill in Clarke county, on Muddy fork, erected at an early day by a Mr. Hoagland.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

in the northern part of the township and, in fact, in this part of the country, was on Elk run, within what is now Clarke county, in the Goss neighborhood. The school-house was a strange one, even for that day, not many of the same pattern being in existence. It was built of round logs and was eight square, or had eight corners and eight sides. It contained two large fire-places, located at each end in the angles, the end corners being made on purpose to accommodate the fire-places. The pupils in the winter sat on rude benches between two huge log-heap fires, and were thus enabled to keep from freezing, even if they did not succeed in getting ahead in their studies. Very few books were used—the A B C class having paddles upon which the letters were pasted, and which were occasionally used advantageously by the teacher for other purposes, supposed in those days to be connected with school-teaching.

Jonathan McCoy, an Irishman, was the first teacher here, and it is said spent most of his time during school hours in pacing the floor with a long hickory "gad" across his shoulder as if he was engaged in driving oxen. His whip was so long that he could stand in the middle of the room and reach any pupil under his guardianship, and he managed to keep good order; hence his school is said to have been a success.

The principal qualification of a teacher in those days was physical strength, and the ability to "wollop" the largest scholar in his school.

He was never known as "teacher," but as "master." This school-building had greased-paper windows, and was often used for a church, the first religious meetings in the neighborhood being held here.

Richard Aston, Sr., also taught one of the first schools in the township, a few miles north of the site of New Albany, in a deserted cabin that had been used by lumbermen. It was a "select" school, and said to have been very successful. The school on Elk run, Mr. Aston's school, and that over on the west side of the knobs, in what is now Lafayette township, in the English settlement, were the first three schools in this part of the county. Mr. Lewis first attended school at the latter place, the distance being about two miles.

GRAYSVILLE.

No towns or villages of consequence exist in the township, although many villages were started and grew rapidly around the present city of New Albany; but most of them were so near that city that they have become absorbed in it. A small cluster of houses, about a dozen, stands at the junction of the State road from Jeffersonville west, and that from Charlestown to New Albany. The hamlet is locally known as Graysville. A blacksmith named Gray built a shop at this point about 1831, and tried to build up a town, but it never came to anything, though he induced a few people to come and settle there. A Mr. Stiles started a shoe-shop there soon after Gray's advent, and these two shops, with the two dwellings, constituted the town for some time. At present the business of the place consists of a wagon and blacksmith shop and a grocery. It may never have had large expectations, but came naturally to be called Graysville, from its leading spirit.

SMITH'S MILL,

or Six Mile Switch, is a station in the northern part of the township, on the New Albany & Salem railroad, being the first stopping place north of New Albany. When the railroad was in course of erection a man named Barney had a contract for leveling the road-bed and laying the ties on this part of the road. He purchased at this point one hundred and twenty-five acres of land—good timber land—for the purpose of getting the ties from it, and to facilitate matters he erected a saw mill at what is now Six Mile

Switch for the purpose of sawing the ties. A switch was also constructed here at the same time, for convenience in loading cars at the mill. After completing his contract he sold the land, all but ten acres, to David Lewis, and Messrs. Smith & Searles purchased the mill and ten acres of ground, concluding that it would be a good point to continue the business. It never paid, however, and was taken away after a time.

Peter Worley bought a little ground there, and for a time kept a grocery, but this business did not pay, and was abandoned. The trains, or some of them, stop here for the convenience of passengers, but there is no station house.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Five churches have an existence at present in this township outside of the city, viz: Two Methodist, one United Brethren, one Disciple or Christian, and one Presbyterian. It will be noticed that no New Light or Baptist societies now exist in the township, although these were among the first religious denominations to organize when the country was new. The earliest religious teachers were here, as elsewhere in the county, Clement Nance and the Rev. Mr. Gunn, subsequently of Franklin township, and Rev. Mr. Schrader, the founder of Schrader's Chapel, in Lafayette township. When they first began preaching here Nance was a New Light, Gunn a Baptist, and Schrader a Methodist; and their meetings were, as was usual in those times, held in the cabins of the settlers and in the log school-houses. A religious sentiment was a prominent characteristic of a large portion of the early settlers here, and a preacher of the gospel was always welcome, no matter to what denomination he belonged; and the settlers all turned out to "meeting," whether believers or not. It is not unlikely that the first religious meetings for the people of the northern part of the township was held at the eight-cornered school-house before-mentioned. After the establishment of New Albany, the churches which soon grew up in that city drew to them the greater portion of the people of the township, so that churches outside of that city have not flourished as they would probably have done, but for this influence.

If any of the earliest preachers succeeded in organizing a permanent society, the fact does not appear at present.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

Jacob and John Wright were also among the first ministers of the Gospel through this part of the county, and left permanent foot-prints behind them by organizing a church, which has at least a nominal existence to-day. The Wrights were known in those days as "Campbellites." They lived in Washington county, and came through here preaching, generally in the cabins of the settlers, as early as 1825. They established the church at Mooresville, and probably exerted the strongest influence in the establishment of the Disciple church in this township, which is located at present on section sixty-three.

The first regular preacher to this society, however, and one who did more, perhaps, than any other person to infuse life into the infant society, was Absalom Little, one of the first settlers of Clarke county. He was a man of fair ability, it is said, and drew large crowds to his preaching during the summer, when he was in the habit of preaching in the woods near the old Very mill, on Slate run.

The church was organized about 1832, but has had a hard struggle for existence, and may be said to be practically dead at present. Among its earliest converts were Mr. Mulliken, Thomas Hutchison, William Stites, and others of the neighborhood. The building of the church edifice, a frame building, was coeval with the organization of the society, and was largely accomplished by voluntary labor, with the help of about \$500 in cash, raised in exceedingly small amounts among the settlers. The society has apparently perished several times, and has generally led a sickly existence. A Sabbath-school has been held here at various times, but had also a fickle existence. They have had no preaching in the church for several years, except occasionally. The Rev. Dr. Fields, of Jeffersonville, was the last regular minister. The church has a lone, deserted appearance, answering only the purpose of a monument to the inconstancy and fickleness of humanity.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

One of the earliest churches in this part of the township was the old Methodist Episcopal church, known as "Jacobs chapel," from its chief promoter, Nelson Jacobs, long since dead. There were living in this neighborhood (now sec-

oon eighty-six) at that time Nelson Jacobs, two brothers named Leech --Bowman and Joshua-- James Walker, the Youngs, Joseph Ashabraner, John Smith, and perhaps some others, who determined to unite their capital and labor, and build up a church. Joshua Leech is yet living, a very old man; all the others are dead. His brother Bowman gave the ground upon which the church edifice was erected about 1840. The old building, a frame, is yet standing.

Rev. Messrs. Snyder, Kinnear, and Sinex were among the early ministers here. They first organized in a school-house about 1835, where services were continued some years. The church flourished more than a generation, and probably exerted considerable influence in shaping the character of the people of the neighborhood; but finally, like its neighbor, the Disciple church, broke down, and no regular preaching is now maintained. The Sunday-school, however, which was organized here soon after the church was erected, yet has a healthy existence, the membership at present being sixty or more.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

early succeeded in organizing a church in the northern part of the township, and have maintained it to the present time. It was first brought into existence, probably, through the zeal and ministerial labors of the Rev. Mr. Snead, a gentleman whose name will be found connected with the early Presbyterian organizations of New Albany. The Mount Tabor Presbyterian church was organized by Mr. Snead about 1830, and the church edifice erected, on what is now section sixty-two, a year or so later.

The place was at that time surrounded by a dense forest. A few Presbyterian families had moved into this neighborhood; among them the Hands were prominent and were among the founders of this church. Lewis Mann, Jacob and Thomas Hand, and Jacob Straw and their families, with a few others, constituted the first membership of this church. It has had a continued existence, with very little interruption, for more than half a century, and now numbers about twenty members. A Sunday-school has been maintained almost uninterruptedly during the summer months from the organization of the church to the present time.

THE UNITED BRETHREN.

Probably the last church organized in the township is known as "Friendship," a United Brethren church, which stands on section eleven, in the northern part of the township. Quite a number of people of this faith were scattered through the northern part of the township and in Lafayette township adjoining on the west; and among them was a local preacher, Mr. Abraham Ashabraner, who was the principal promoter and organizer of the church. The first organization was effected in 1870, in a school-house near the present church edifice; and the building was erected two or three years later, at a cost of \$500, exclusive of the voluntary labor bestowed upon it by the members. The ground was donated by Mr. John Smith, one of the prominent members. Joseph Smith, a brother of John, Mr. John Waite, with their families and many others, were members of the first organization.

The Rev. Henry Jackson, from Jackson county, was the first regular preacher. Jacob White was also among the first who ministered to the church. Mr. Ashabraner preaches frequently, in the absence of the regular pastor. The church building is beautifully located on a rise of ground, in the midst of a fine grove of young oaks near the railroad, and with the picturesque Silver hills immediately in its rear as a back-ground.

The corner-stone of this denomination seems to be, in this county at least, the suppression of secret societies. It wages a ceaseless war upon Masons, Odd Fellows, and kindred societies.

THE M'KINDRY CHAPEL.

In the southern part of the township there is but one church outside the city of New Albany; this is the Methodist Episcopal church, known as McKindry chapel, located two miles south of the city, on the river road. Religious matters received considerable attention in this neighborhood from a very early date. From the time of the advent of the Oatmans, Nances, Sniders, and other settlers, some kind of religious worship has been conducted in the neighborhood; at first in the cabins of these settlers, afterwards in the old log school-house, and then in the church. Several religious societies flourished in the neighborhood at an early day, but went down in the progress of time, except the Methodists, who, though

falling occasionally, have regained their foothold, and now own and occupy the only church building in the neighborhood.

The first church building erected was of logs, and being put up by the voluntary labor of all the citizens of the neighborhood without regard to creed, it was known as the Union church, and was used as occasion required by all denominations—at first, however, mostly by the Baptists and New Lights.

There were for a long time two Baptist societies in the neighborhood, differing somewhat in matters of minor importance, and holding meetings at different times in the old church. These two societies finally ceased to exist; but the Methodists held their organization intact, and erected the present church building just prior to the war on the site of the old log structure. A colored man named Wilson, one of the early settlers in the neighborhood, was one of the first members of this church, and made a gift of the land upon which the old building stood. Samuel Angel was also among the prominent early members.

This church is well sustained at the present time, the membership being about fifty. A Sunday-school has been maintained here since the early days of the church, and still continues in a flourishing condition.

VALEDICTORY.

Much that is interesting regarding the early settlement and other matters connected with the growth and development of this township, will be found in the chapter on the city of New Albany.

CHAPTER XIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

At the first meeting of the county commissioners, February 8, 1819, that body divided the county into townships, and after designating the boundaries of New Albany and Greenville townships, the record reads as follows:

Ordered, That the residue or remainder of said county, which has not been heretofore laid off, form one other township, to be known and designated as Franklin township; and that the elections for said township be and the same are here-

by ordered to be held at the house of Mr. John Bowman, in said township.

The territory embraced in this township, and also that in Greenville township, prior to the formation of this county, had belonged to Harrison county, the east line of the latter county then extending along the knobs, beginning at the mouth of Falling run. That part of Floyd county west of the knobs was divided into two townships, Greenville and Franklin.

At a special meeting of the commissioners, held April 19, 1819, the boundaries of this township were changed somewhat, and were more specially defined as follows:

Ordered, that all that part of Floyd county beginning on the line which divides the counties of Harrison and Floyd, at the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in township No. 2, south of range No. 5 east, thence east with the sectional line to the corners of sections numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in township No. 2, south of range No. 6 east; thence south with the sectional line to the corners of sections numbered twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in township No. 2, south of range No. 6 east; thence with the sectional line to the corners of sections numbered twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, in Town 2, Range 6 east; thence east to the Ohio river; thence with the meanders of said river to the line which divides the counties of Harrison and Floyd, thence with said line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby made one township, to be known and designated by the name of Franklin township.

And it is further ordered, that the bounds of the township called Franklin township, which was made an order at the session in February last, be and the same is hereby made void and of no effect.

The next month, at the regular meeting (May 17, 1819), the following appears on the record:

Ordered, That fractional sections number twenty-eight and twenty-nine, in township No. 3 south of range number Six east, now in New Albany township, be attached to Franklin township.

At the May session of the commissioners, in 1821, it was further

Ordered, That the west half of section five, of township No. 3 (New Albany township), south of range Six east, be and the same is hereby attached to Franklin township.

At the same session it was still further

Ordered, That the north half of section twenty-two, township No. 2 (Franklin), south of range Five east, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-three, in said town, be taken from Franklin township and attached to Greenville township.

Other but unimportant changes in the boundary lines of this township occurred from time to time until 1837, when Georgetown township was created from its northern part, thus reducing it to its present dimensions.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This township forms the southern part of the county, and touches the Ohio river below New Albany township. The surface is generally broken and hilly, in places the hills assuming the altitude of small mountains; it is therefore not good farming land, except along the Ohio river and the narrow bottoms of Knob creek, where may be found some of the finest farming tracts in the county, or even in the State. These valleys are, however, comparatively narrow, that along the Ohio being from half a mile to a mile wide, though opening out in places and extending back among the knobs for a mile and a half or more, while the valley of Knob creek is very narrow and enclosed by lofty, precipitous hills. Six miles' front of the township is washed by the waters of the Ohio; and here gardening and farming are carried on extensively and successfully. This beautiful bottom is enclosed by the knobs on the northeast and the river on the southwest, the former extending in all their wild and rugged beauty from northeast to southwest across the township. Nature seems to have taken special delight here in presenting to the astonished gaze her most rugged aspects. But these hills do not appear as one continuous chain, as they do further north, along the borders of New Albany township; but are much broken by little streams that find their way into the Ohio, and by deep, dark gorges and canyons, making them appear sometimes in groups. It is

Where the hills huddle up in disorder,
Like a fold in mortal fear,
And the mountains are out at the elbow.

Some of these groups or hills have received distinct names, such as "Rock House hill," "Sampson's hill," "Blunk knob," etc.

When the first settler crossed the Ohio and landed in this township, he found along the river bank a dense jungle, such as might be met with in the wilds of Africa. Along the immediate bank of the river was a heavy growth of canebrake that could only be penetrated with difficulty, and in the rear of this a rank growth of the heaviest of timber—all hard wood of many varieties, though sycamore, the different varieties of ash, black walnut, and sugar-tree probably predominated. The undergrowth was so dense as to be almost impenetrable to man until the axe was brought into requisition. Great

tree-trunks which a man could not see over, were lying upon the ground, and smaller trees were piled promiscuously in every direction, while still smaller ones and bushes growing up among them made of this beautiful bottom one vast thicket, which was filled with wild animals and venomous reptiles. Beyond this bottom the character of the soil and timber suddenly changed; the knobs sprang suddenly out of this level, and some of them reached away up into the clouds, as if saying to the beautiful river that once, no doubt, washed their very feet, "Thus far and no farther." These hills were then, as they are to-day, covered principally with the different varieties of oak, together with much chestnut, and a few of the evergreen varieties of wood. In places the rock formation comes to the surface, and the face of the hills is rugged and bare. To the north and northwest beyond this line of hills, the country stretched away in hills and valleys, often broken and abrupt, and at other times undulating; but the soil was thin, clayey, and not particularly desirable for agricultural purposes, while the timber was of smaller growth, and consisted of scrub oak and bitter hickory, with some beech, sugar and other varieties of hard wood.

The township is well watered by numerous running streams and springs. Middle creek, coming out of New Albany township, crosses a small portion of this township before it reaches the Ohio. Knob creek is the principal stream in the township, and has its source in a little spring that bursts from the side of the hill, so near to the little village of Edwardsville that the people there resort to it for water when their wells and cisterns fail, as was the case during the great drouth of the summer of 1881. From a little rivulet at this spring Knob creek goes along, gathering strength from the numerous springs and brooks among the hills, until it becomes a considerable stream by the time it gets through Franklin township and reaches the Ohio. It tumbles down in a winding, tortuous course through a wild and rugged country, passing through the central and eastern part of the township. The hills hug it pretty closely until it nears the knobs, where there is a comparatively wide, free opening to the river. The Ohio river bottom here spreads out to its greatest width, and extends some distance up Knob creek. After passing the knobs and

entering the river bottom, Knob creek seems to be undecided whether to lose its identity immediately in the Ohio or cling to its native hills, and pursues a tortuous course in a very tantalizing manner between the two until it passes beyond the boundaries of this township into Harrison county, where it soon joins *la Belle Riviere*. The hills of Knob creek form a distinct range by themselves, running directly north, and uniting again at Edwardsville with the main range of knobs, thus leaving a beautiful and fertile little valley to the east of them, and between them and the main range that follows the Ohio. This valley, however, is mostly in New Albany township, though extending occasionally for short distances into this township. Beyond the range of hills that bound Knob creek on the west there is a ridge extending parallel with these hills, beyond which the waters fall off to the westward; and here are found the headwaters of Buck creek and some of the numerous tributaries of Indian creek that quickly pass into Harrison county.

Nearly one-half of this township yet remains in timber, and probably will so remain for many years to come as a great part of it is untilable. Much that is now in timber may, however, in the distant future be utilized for vineyards and pasture. The whole number of acres in the township is 14,469; and the products are principally the same as those of other counties in the State, viz: wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes, and fruit of different varieties.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

No traces of the mound builders at this time appear in this township. If they ever occupied its soil, as most likely they did; temporarily at least, they disappeared without leaving behind them monuments sufficiently enduring to withstand the ravages of time during the centuries that have intervened since their occupancy. Very few evidences of the red men also appear; but they were upon this soil, as is well remembered by the oldest inhabitant, and many of their implements of war and the chase, in the shape of stone-hatchets and arrow-heads have been found and even yet the plow now and then turns up a curious stone that had long years ago been deftly fashioned by the red-handed warrior.

The Indians were known to have occupied this territory for hunting purposes, having tem-

porary camps along Knob creek and near the many beautiful springs that burst from the hill-sides. They came from further north, along the Wabash, where their principal villages were situated, and where they engaged in raising corn; at least this was the occupation of the female portion and the prisoners, while the young warriors were absent hunting or marauding. They do not appear to have encamped even temporarily along the Ohio, but kept well back among the knobs. This is probably accounted for by the malarious and marshy condition of the Ohio bottoms at that time. These bottoms, however, formed an excellent retreat for wild game, and were no doubt much visited by the Indians while temporarily encamped on Knob creek.

No murders are known to have been committed by them within the limits of this township, but the earliest settlers lived in continual fear and dread of them, and some of these settlers are known to have fled to Kentucky for safety on one or two occasions when an Indian raid was feared. The raid never came, however, and the settlers lived to see their red neighbors all disappear toward the setting sun.

FIRST WHITE OCCUPATION.

The following list embraces most of the early settlers in what is now Franklin township: Robert LaFollette, Clement Nance, Thomas Gwin, Thomas Smith, Gilbert Budd, Caleb Newman, Michael Swartz, Frederick Mosar, John Merriwether, John Flickner, John Welch, Captain William Wright, George Lidikay, Frederick Hanger, Joseph Walden, Joseph Decker, David Gunn, John Bowman, John Snider, James Tabler, William and Jerry Clark, Joseph Blunk, William Sampson, and no doubt others whose names are not recalled.

A few of these early settlers squatted on the river bank in what is now New Albany township, near Oatman's ferry, but subsequently became settlers of Franklin.

The following, regarding the first settlement of this township, and also of this county, is taken from a Directory of New Albany, published by Bailey & Co. in 1868:

The first white settler in what is now Floyd county was Robert Lafollette, father of Judge D. W. Lafollette, of New Albany. Robert Lafollette was a Kentuckian, and on the 4th day of November, 1804, was married in that State. On the next day after his marriage, accompanied by his young wife, he crossed the Ohio river into the then Indiana Terri-

try, and the same night pitched his camp about three-quarters of a mile east of the mouth of Knob creek, a location he had selected prior to his marriage.

Here he remained, living in his camp until he had chopped down the trees, cut the logs into proper lengths, cleared off a small spot of ground, and erected his humble log cabin—the first house built within the present limits of Floyd county—and then removed from this temporary tent into the cabin.

This house was built in the most primitive style. It was one story high, and contained but one room. The cracks between the logs were "chinked" with small slabs of wood split from logs, and then daubed with mortar made of clay and water. There was no window in it, for at that time a pane of eight-by-ten window glass, that now sells at five cents could not be bought for less than seventy-five cents, and the early settlers were too poor to indulge in so costly a luxury. A large fire-place, extending half the width of one end of the house, and from which a chimney made of sticks and daubed with mud conducted the smoke, supplied the place now usurped by our modern health-destroying stoves, and answered the double purpose of furnishing heat by day and heat and light by night. Even tallow candles could not be afforded, except by a few, in those early days. The roof was of clapboards, split from the oak timber that composed the principal growth with which our hardy pioneers were surrounded; and as nails were then worth sixty-two and a half cents per pound, their purchase was impossible, and heavy poles were laid upon the clapboards and pinned with wooden pins into the house-log, at either end. This made an excellent roof.

In the way of furniture Mr. Lafollette had nothing besides some bedding, a few rude cooking utensils, and a scanty supply of cupboard-ware. For a bedstead holes were bored into the logs on the inside of the house, and long wooden pins driven into them. Upon these pins were placed two or three puncheons hewn out by Mr. Lafollette, and on these puncheons the bed was placed. This rude bedstead, thus improvised, was quite common among the early settlers of Indiana, and upon such bedsteads have our fathers and mothers passed hundreds of nights in the sweetest and most invigorating repose after a hard day's labor. Thus slept Robert Lafollette and his wife many a time and oft; and on such a bed their first-born was ushered into existence, and though his birthplace was so humble, he now lives honored and respected by all who know him. For a table plain boards were fastened upon wooden legs with wooden pins. No leaves were required, and but two or three narrow and short boards were necessary for a top, and the table was complete. Wooden benches supplied the place of chairs, and a few wooden shelves placed upon wooden pins driven in the logs answered for cupboard, bureau, and clothes-press. The floor was of puncheons. This was the home and furnishings of the first settler within the present limits of Floyd county. It was finished and first occupied in December, 1804.

Mr. Lafollette's nearest neighbors at this time lived about ten miles below him in Harrison county, and twelve miles above him at Clarksville, opposite the Falls. He brought with him from Kentucky a few sacks of corn, and getting out of meal about Christmas he took a small sack of the grain in a canoe and paddled his little vessel and grist up to Tatasccon's mill at the falls. But a few hours after arriving at the mill, and before his corn could be ground an immense field of ice from above began moving down the river over the falls. The ice continued to increase in amount, and for twelve days completely blockaded the river and rendered it

impossible to cross. All this time Mr. Lafollette was detained at the mill.

During his absence Mrs. Lafollette's scanty store of provisions gave out and for five or six days the only food she had to subsist upon was parched corn. In those days the only meats used were what was afforded by the wild game, and this was generally easily killed as it was required. Mr. Lafollette has frequently stated that he could almost any morning kill all the game he needed in half an hour, within fifty yards of his house. Bears, deer, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats were numerous in the woods around him, and the hills back of Knob creek seemed to be a favorite resort for these wild animals. Bears and wolves not unfrequently came within his enclosure and close up to his cabin door; and so plenty were wild turkeys, and so tame, that he often shot them from his own door-yard.

This section of the State was, at that early day, frequently visited by wandering gangs of Shawnee and Miami Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lafollette had for their nearest neighbors a small party of Shawnee. They lived on the most amicable terms with these Indians; and whenever the marauding Miamis and Shawnee came from White river and the Wabash into the white settlements along the Ohio, for purposes of robbery and murder, Mr. Lafollette was at once informed of the danger by his friendly Indian neighbors, and his wife would be sent over the river into Kentucky for safety, while he would join the expeditions of the settlers above and below him to aid in driving back the savage foe.

Mr. Lafollette continued to reside where he first settled until the division lines between the counties of Harrison and Clarke had been definitely run, and Charlestown fixed as the county seat of Clarke county. He resided within the limits of Clarke county, and paid his proportion of the special tax levied to build the first court-house at Charlestown. A few years later he removed to Harrison county, and there paid a special tax levied to build the court-house at Corydon. When Floyd county was organized in 1819, he was thrown into this county, and when the court-house was built at New Albany he paid his proportion of the tax levied to build it. He thus, in the period of fourteen years, paid special taxes to build three court-houses.

Mr. Lafollette continued to reside on the farm to which he removed from the vicinity of Knob creek until his death, which occurred in January, 1867. At the time of his death he was eighty-nine years old, and had resided within the territory of what is now Floyd county sixty-two years and two months. His wife died about one year earlier, at the age of seventy-nine, and sixty-one years after her settlement here.

In all the relations of life Robert Lafollette was a good man. He was conscientiously religious; his house was for many years a preaching place for the Regular Baptists, and the pioneer ministers of that denomination, as well as of all others, always made his home a stopping-place, and ever found there a cordial welcome. He subscribed for the first newspaper ever published in Floyd county, and continued to take a paper up to the day of his death. He is now with the companion of his youth's pioneer life, enjoying the rewards of a well-spent life in that house not made with hands—eternal in the heavens.

Mr. Lafollette's family was followed into this section by Clement Nance, Sr., and his family, who settled on what is known as the Oatman farm, a few miles below New Albany, on the river road. It was his daughter, afterward married to Patrick Shields, who was the first white woman who ever crossed the Knobs. Mr. Nance lived to a ripe old age, and was always identified with the interests of the

county, holding a number of important and responsible offices, all of which he filled with honor.

The Oatman family followed that of Nance, from the best information we can glean, shortly after. An old settler tells us a little love affair between Oatman and one of Mr. Nance's daughters, and what came of it. Oatman fell in love with Miss Nance, but for some reason his suit did not meet the favor of her father, and his visits to the young lady ceased. Now Nance had not taken the precaution to preempt his land when he "squatted" upon it, because he had to go to Vincennes through an almost unbroken forest to do so. Settlers were coming in slowly, and he did not fear that his claim would be "jumped." Oatman found out that the land was not entered, and so determined, if he could not get the girl, he would have the land. Accordingly, in company with John Paul, he quietly left for Vincennes one fine morning early in 1807, entered the land and received the patent for it. At the same time John Paul entered and received the patent for all the land upon which the present city of New Albany stands, except that lying above the "Grant line."

On returning home Oatman produced his patent for the "Oatman farm," and took possession of it. In consequence of this an ill feeling always existed between Mr. Oatman and Mr. Nance. To say the least of it, Oatman's act was not a very gallant one.

This matter of "jumping" a claim, or possessing a squatter of his rights, was considered a very serious matter among the pioneers, and often led to the bitterest of feuds which continued many years among neighbors, and was often continued by the children for several generations, breaking out occasionally in bloodshed and murder. From this fact and the further fact that land was plenty—there was enough for all—it was seldom resorted to, unless for spite, as appears to have been the case in this instance. Sometimes, however, when a squatter had occupied and partially cleared a piece of desirable land, the temptation to possess it was too strong, and it was entered by some stranger, regardless of consequences. Such was the case with Mr. Lafollette, probably the first settler of the county. After toiling upon his farm in the woods for several years, building the cabin, clearing off fifteen or twenty acres of the heaviest of woodland, and otherwise improving it, he suddenly became aware that some other person had entered it and was owner of it, and all his years of labor were going for naught. The distance to Vincennes being great, and having no way to get there, except on foot, he had neglected going, not thinking any one would be mean enough to dispossess him, or hoping that the fact of his not having entered it would remain unknown until he could go to Vincennes and perform that duty. He was disappointed, and was accordingly compelled

to start anew on another farm in the wilderness, leaving all his improvements behind.

There is a dispute regarding the first settlement of this county, as there may easily be, and generally is about the first settlement of any particular territory. So many circumstances are to be considered; and when it is taken into account that the counties and townships of to-day had no existence at the time of the first settlement, that all surveyors' lines were few and far apart, that no one at that time seems to have been thoughtful enough or public spirited enough to keep a record of events, and that, consequently, such matters as the first settlement must depend entirely upon tradition, the difficulties and doubts in the matter will be understood.

There is little doubt that Robert Lafollette was the first settler on the territory now embraced in Franklin township, and may have been—he probably was—the first settler of Floyd county, though it is believed by some that John Carson, who is said to have settled at the mouth of Silver creek, on the west side of that stream, as early as 1800, was the first settler. The settlement of Mr. Carson cannot, however, at this late date be verified, while the settlement of Robert Lafollette comes pretty straight, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the settlement was made in this township at the date stated. As the history of New Albany township contains some additional notes regarding the settlement of John Carson, the subject will not receive further attention here.

There is another statement in the foregoing extract that may be taken with some grains of allowance, considering all the circumstances—that is, that Mrs. Patrick Shields, the daughter of Clement Nance, was the first white woman to cross the knobs. She may have been, and doubtless was, the first resident white woman to accomplish that journey; but it must be borne in mind that a settlement had existed at Clarksville, within four miles of the foot of the knobs, for more than twenty-five years prior to the advent of the Nance family. There were many families in this settlement; is it possible that none of the females ventured beyond the knobs during all those years. Again, there was a great Indian trail from the falls of the Ohio to Vincennes, passing over the knobs. This trail had been a great thoroughfare for the Indians and white

traders about Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and other points in the West, for perhaps a century or more. Is it possible that no white woman, either captive or otherwise, passed over this trail during all those years? It is impossible to say, and therefore impossible to state as a positive fact, that Mrs. Shields was the first white woman to cross the knobs.

The Nance family became residents of this township after being dispossessed of their land, as stated in the foregoing extract, and the Oatmans took possession of their old place, which is now within the limits of New Albany township.

Clement Nance came from Virginia and settled here about 1805 or 1806, with a family of six sons and five daughters. The sons were William, Mathias, Clement, Jr., James, Giles, and John Wesley. The daughters were Dorothy, Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane. The place where the family first settled, near Oatman's ferry, was so heavily timbered that the larger part of an ordinary lifetime would be required to clear it, and the family suffered much from fever and ague, as was the case with all the early settlers who settled near the river. After losing this place they removed to the western part of this township, not far from the village of Lanesville, where Clement Nance continued to reside until he died, his death occurring at the age of seventy-two years. He was a man of considerable force of character, and wielded not a little influence among the settlers in his immediate neighborhood. He joined the Methodist church when seventeen years of age, but seems to have changed his belief quite often, as he appears at different times as a Methodist, Campbellite or "Christian," and New-light believer. He became a local preacher, and occupied the pulpits of the neighboring churches pretty regularly for many years. He enjoyed a high Christian character, and is spoken of as a "good man, without fault."

Mrs. Welch, a granddaughter of Clement Nance, yet living in the township, says it was about the first of March, 1805, when they reached the south bank of the Ohio, on the way to their new home. The weather was cold, with almost continual storms of rain and snow. When Mr. Nance first came from Virginia he settled on the Kentucky river, where he re-

mained about eighteen months. He then constructed a flat-boat (having determined to push on to Indiana Territory), upon which he placed a part of his family—all the women and small children—and all his household effects. Upon this boat they floated down the Kentucky and Ohio, landing near that part of the river where the Oatman ferry was afterwards established. A portion of the family came overland with their cattle and horses, they being possessed of quite a number of cattle, which, by browsing upon the canebrake and the wild grasses that grew abundantly, kept fat.

Clement Nance had a large family, which he thus landed in the wilderness, without house or even shelter. It is said the mother cried pitifully when she found herself, surrounded by a helpless family of children, brought to this dreary, desolate region, and landed in a cold March storm of sleet and snow, without shelter of any kind. They soon, with strong arms and brave hearts, erected a three-sided pole shanty, with the open end from the storm, and soon had a log-heap fire in front of it; and in this little eight-by-ten open camp, covered only with bark and brush, the family lived many days, until a permanent cabin could be erected. The cattle were ferried over on the flat-boat, and allowed to roam at large in the woods. Fortunately they did not suffer for provisions, as the cows furnished milk and the woods were full of game that could be had almost without hunting for it. One of the boys, Giles, was the great hunter of the Nance family, though all the family, even the girls, were expert with the rifle. Giles Nance probably killed more deer than any other of the early settlers in this part of the county. In later years he kept a tame doe that he was in the habit of using successfully as a decoy, the doe frequently going into the woods and returning in company with several of the wilder animals of the same species, which thus became victims to Giles' unerring rifle.

The boys nearly all became farmers and hunters. Mr. Nance entered a large tract of land where he finally settled, enough to give his children each a farm. In after years James and Mathias were engaged in distilling, a very common and respectable business in those days. Giles and William went to Illinois. Clement, Jr., became a prominent and influential citizen,

was one of the first board of county commissioners, became associate judge, and held other offices of trust and profit in the county. He was one of the judges when Dahlman was tried and found guilty of murder, an account of which appears elsewhere. Notwithstanding the feud between the families, Nancy Nance seems to have married John Oatman, son of the old ferryman, a tanner by trade, and a preacher by profession. They moved West.

Dorothy Nance married Joseph Burton, also a Virginian, who with Patrick Shields came here about the time or immediately after Clement Nance. Shields and Burton, however, settled further north in what is now Georgetown township.

But little is known of the Gwin family, who came to this township soon after Clement Nance. They certainly arrived prior to the establishment of the Oatman ferry; for upon their arrival on the opposite side of the river, they called over to the Nances to come and ferry them over. The river was full of ice at the time, and it was a dangerous and difficult task; but the solid flat-boat belonging to the Nance family, driven by strong, practiced arms, was probably equal to the emergency. No doubt this flat-boat was the foundation of what shortly afterward became Oatman's ferry, which appears on the earliest records of the county, and continues to be mentioned for some years. Thomas Gwin was the school-teacher, and probably taught the first school in what is now Franklin township. He taught several years at what is known as "Sycamore corners" (so called from a number of large sycamore trees that grew there). It was near the line of Harrison county, in the southern part of this township. A log school-house was built at this place, it being near the center of a thriving neighborhood. Four influential pioneers, Joseph Decker, Thomas Smith, Captain Wright, and another whose name is forgotten, put up this house where their farms cornered, and supplied, for a time, a majority of the children that were taught here. Next after Gwin, the pioneer pedagogue in this part of the county, was Joseph Walden, a Connecticut Yankee, who taught here many years. He was a single man. One of the first school-houses was also erected on the Nance farm, and Gwin taught here also. Both of these log school-

houses have long since disappeared; schools and teachers have scattered, grown old, reared families, and mostly passed away, and the world has moved forward nearly three-fourths of a century since they were built.

Thomas Smith was here prior to 1815. He appears as one of the "fence viewers" in 1819, the first in this township, the other two being Jacob Yenawine and Joseph Burton, both settlers in what subsequently became Georgetown township. Mr. Smith was from Pennsylvania and settled in the southern part of the township, where he reared a family of ten or twelve children, and many of his descendants are yet living in the neighborhood. He was a farmer and a blacksmith, probably building the first shop of that kind in the limits of this township. He did not live long after his arrival here.

David Gunn came from Virginia, entered land in the woods, and settled in the central part of the township, west of the Knob Creek hill, about 1814. His children were Ira W., Matthew, Finley, and Nancy. The two first-named are now living in this vicinity at an advanced age. Gunn was a Methodist preacher, one of the first in this part of the country, and followed preaching and farming until his death. He preached wherever and whenever he could get a few people together, in a school-house, under a tree, or in his own cabin.

Captain William Wright, whose farm joined Mr. Smith's in the southwestern part of the township, was from Kentucky, and came here about 1818 or before. He had eight or ten children, one of whom, Mrs. Cole, is yet living in this vicinity.

Colonel Gilbert Budd settled here prior to 1819, and his name is perpetuated in what is known as the "Budd road," a road crossing the center of the township east and west, and furnishing an outlet to New Albany. Colonel Budd was no doubt mainly instrumental in having this road pushed through, and must have assisted very materially in clearing the way through the woods. He owned a farm on Knob creek, the one now occupied by his son-in-law, John B. Hancock. Colonel Budd came from Kentucky, bringing his title with him, was an influential farmer, and remarkable as having had five wives, at different periods during the years of his residence here.

William Sampson came from Kentucky to this township, settling in the western part of it, in what was known as the "Flat woods," and was among the earliest settlers. The land he entered was a beautiful, level tract of woods; and the cabin erected, and in which he lived some years with a numerous family, is yet standing, one of the oldest landmarks in the township. Mr. Sampson was one of the earliest school teachers, and a justice of the peace for sixteen years. Some of his descendants are yet living in the township. He died of cholera in 1833.

The southern part of the township was settled largely by people from Kentucky, North Carolina, and other Southern States. Among them were the two colored men, William and Jerry Clark, who were successful and influential farmers.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

By the commissioners' records it is ascertained that Patrick Leyden was the first constable of this township. He was appointed at the May session of 1819, three months after the formation of the county.

Elijah Cresswell and Gilbert Budd were the first overseers of the poor, and Caleb Newman, of ferry memory, the first inspector of elections. Frederick Mosar, John Flickner, and George Lidikay were the first "fence viewers" of the township, and John Conn the first "lister."

The first election held in the township was on the second Monday in March, 1821. It was held at the house of John Bowman, and was for the purpose of electing a justice of the peace to succeed Alen Kendall, who had been appointed by the commissioners, and who was the first justice in the township.

Jacob Yenawine's house was used for elections as early as 1823. Mr. Yenawine was an early settler in what is now Georgetown township. A little later (1826) the elections were held at the house of George Lidikay; and when Georgetown township was created elections for Franklin were held at the house of John B. Hancock, where they continued to be held until James Tabler erected an "election house" on his place and presented it to the township for the purpose of holding elections.

BUCHANAN VILLAGE.

Tabler's land was located near the center of

the township, where the roads cross; one going north and south along Knob creek, and the other east and west from New Albany to Elizabethtown. Here Mr. Tabler determined to try to build up a village, as nothing of the kind existed in Franklin township. He caused a small piece of his land to be surveyed and platted, and erected the election house as an inducement for the people to congregate there, both for elections and other public meetings. This was when Mr. Buchanan occupied the Presidential chair; and being a staunch Democrat and an admirer of the President, he named the place Buchanan. His town never came to anything, however. He failed to get anything more there than a blacksmith's shop and a small grocery. It is situated at the foot of what is known as "Blunk's knob," so called from the fact that Joseph Blunk settled on the top of a knob or hill there. "Rock House hill" is also not far away. Nature has formed out of the rocks on the top of this hill something resembling a house; hence the name.

THE EARLY MILLS.

Mr. Blunk had a horse-mill on his knob farm, and he and Clement Nance, who had a similar mill, did the grinding for the early settlers for many years. The very first settlers went across the river to Kentucky to mill, or up to Bullitt's or Tarascon's mill at the Falls; but it was not always possible to get to these mills, especially in winter, and the horse-mills were well patronized. The Nance mill was made to run by horse-power attached to a "sweep," and was in use about twenty years.

Clement Nance, Jr., whose farm adjoined his father's, early erected a carding- and fulling-mill on his place, and for many years made the rolls from which the pioneer mothers of Franklin and the adjoining townships wove the cloth that was used by the settlers for clothing.

Clement Nance, Jr., subsequently erected a steam flouring-mill on his place, and after conducting it several years it burnt down, and was not rebuilt. But few mills have been erected in this township, the people doing their milling mostly at Lanesville, Corydon, and other points. A few saw-mills have been built at different times along Knob creek, but have not generally prospered.

BUSINESS.

Little business is carried on in the township except farming. There is an occasional blacksmith-shop, cooper-shop, and hostelry or small country inn, where a few groceries and liquors are kept and travelers are welcome for the night. Jacob Welch started a store in the northern edge of the township, about a mile south of Edwardsville, in 1873, and kept it going until he died in March, 1880, since which time it has languished, and is about to be closed up. He was a son of John Welch, who came from Augusta county, Virginia, in 1817. Most of the early settlers of this township who came from Virginia were from Augusta county, and were either blood relations or personal acquaintances; so that the trials and hardships of a life in the new country were somewhat alleviated.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The first religious teachers who came through this part of the county were residents of this and the adjoining townships. They were Clement Nance, David Gunn, George Oatman, and Seth Woodruff. The first two have been mentioned as residents and among the first settlers in this township. Mr. Oatman settled on the bank of the Ohio, in what is now New Albany township, and Mr. Woodruff was a resident of the town of New Albany, and a prominent actor in all the affairs of the new town. He was associate judge, justice of the peace, and a man of great activity and good natural ability, though uneducated. He was what was known as a "Hard-shell" Baptist, and established some of the first churches of that denomination in the county. These men preached the doctrines of the Methodists, New-lights, Christians, and Baptists. Oatman was the Campbellite or Christian preacher; the latter name was not, however, attached to the denomination at the date of his ministry in this township. All of these men preached in this territory before there were any churches or public buildings of any kind, their meetings being held in the woods when the weather permitted, otherwise in the cabins of the settlers.

William Sypher's name should also appear among the pioneer preachers, as he began preaching here about 1814, though a boy at that time. He was a Baptist.

It is impossible at this date to ascertain which

of these pioneer preachers succeeded first in establishing a church organization, but the honor probably lies between the Methodists and Baptists. David Gunn succeeded in organizing a Methodist class here about 1818, at his own house. When he settled here in the woods he built one of the largest log cabins in the neighborhood, and being a man of strong religious convictions, soon gathered his few neighbors together in his house, conducted religious services, and after a time organized a class which has grown and prospered until the present Mount Zion church is the result. Meetings were held in Mr. Gunn's house probably twenty years or more, until the society grew strong enough to erect a hewed-log church about 1845. One of the sons, Ira W. Gunn, gave the land upon which the building was erected. Among the pioneers who formed this class at Mr. Gunn's were William Bailey and wife, Thomas Smith and wife, Joseph Decker and wife, William Carter and wife, Philip Smith and wife, Samuel Smith, and a number of the young people of the neighborhood. Nearly or quite everybody attended this church, whether members or not, for many miles around. William Pennington and Edward McKown came over occasionally from Lanesville in an early day, and preached for this class.

A Sunday-school was early organized here, and has been generally well sustained. The church is not as prosperous at the present time as formerly.

The Methodists very early erected a log church building and organized a class in the southern and eastern part of the township. Jerry Clark, one of the colored men before mentioned, made a gift of land upon which the building was erected, and in which the Methodists of that vicinity worshiped many years. This class, however, was not kept up, and no services have been held in the church for many years. Last year the old log building, gray and decayed with age, was pulled down and taken away. Nothing remains to mark the spot but the few weather-beaten tombstones in the little grave-yard. For many years the Methodists in this part of the township were without an organization, and attended church either at Mount Zion or over on the Ohio river, at the church located within the limits of New Albany township.

About 1869 Frederick Hartman and some others succeeded in establishing a-Sabbath-school in the election-house that Mr. Tabler had erected at his would-be town, Buchanan. This school grew and prospered to such a degree that it laid the foundation of the present Embury Methodist church, a frame building located near No. 1 school-house, about a mile north of Buchanan, on the Elizabethtown road. The Sunday-school was after a time removed to and continued at the school-house, where preaching was had occasionally, both being so well sustained that it was deemed advisable to erect a church building. William Z. Aydelotte was one of the principal workers in collecting funds for the erection of this church, and gave liberally of his means for that purpose. Mr. Hiram Bence also gave liberally, and all the people of the neighborhood contributed according to their means, and the church was erected with the understanding that it was to be open to all denominations freely, though really belonging strictly to the Methodists. The building cost about \$5,000. The church and Sabbath-school are strong and active at present.

The Hopewell Baptist church is located in the centre of a Baptist neighborhood, near the western line of the township and south of the Elizabethtown road. The organization is known to this day as the "Hard-shell" or "Iron-side-two-seed" Baptist, believing that one generation is born to go to hell and another to heaven. William Sypher was the man who established this church. He was a rather remarkable person in some respects, beginning the ministry, it is said, at the tender age of thirteen years. At that age he preached George Parker's funeral sermon, and stood upon a chair in the cabin for that purpose. Mr. Sypher lived and preached in that and the adjoining neighborhoods all his life, living to the age of eighty years. For many years prior to his death he had been familiarly known as "Little Billy," as he was a very small, withered-up specimen of humanity, but a man of considerable force of character and natural talent.

The old log church was erected so long ago that no one now living remembers about it, and there is no written record; but Mr. Sypher succeeded in building up a pretty strong church here having the right kind of materials for his purpose. It prospered until 1858, when there

was a split in this ancient body. The members got into a dispute among themselves as to whether Christ was real flesh and blood or a spirit, when he made his celebrated visit to this little world. Sypher took the spiritual view, and carrying with him about half of his congregation, repaired to what is known as the "Onion" school-house, where he continued his preaching until his death. This was a hard blow to old Hopewell; but she stood it nobly and yet keeps up her organization. The school-house in which Sypher preached and organized his separate church is located on Hardin Onion's land, in an Onion neighborhood, and his congregation was known as the "Little Billy party." After Mr. Sypher's death in 1879, Benjamin F. Williams took his place and has continued the preaching at the same place up to the present time. These churches do not believe in Sunday-schools. Each of these two Baptist churches now numbers about twenty or twenty-five members.

Robert Lafollette was a member of Sypher's church for fifty years or more.

The Campbellites or Christians have an organized church at Number 4 school-house, and hold services once a month. It was organized in 1867, by William Edwards and Moses Smith, both of Edwardsville, who officiate as ministers of this congregation. The principal members at the date of organization were Peter Blunk, George Carpenter, Amanda Lafollette, Marion Tabler and wife, and some others. A Sunday-school was organized about the time the church came into existence, and it is yet well sustained. The present membership of the church is about thirty.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

James Tabler was born in Pennsylvania, June 19, 1806. His father, Peter Tabler, came to this county when James was but an infant, though remaining a short time in Harrison county. He was a farmer by occupation, and settled in Franklin county. James was educated in the common schools and was a farmer by occupation though he was a pilot on the Yazoo river for a number of years. On May 12, 1837, he was married to Lydia Page, a native of Norwich, Norfolk county, England. She was born February 27, 1822, and came to New York city when but a child. Her mother dying when she was a child her father led a roving life. She had

thirteen children, the names of those living being William, Elizabeth (Himes), Josephine (Mürphy), Margaret, Milvina, Eliza. James Tabler died January 23, 1879. He was a member of the Catholic church. Mrs. Tabler manages the farm as a stock and grain farm.

CHAPTER XV.

GEOGETOWN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This was the last township created in Floyd county, and appears to have been made almost wholly out of the northern half of Franklin township. The latter township was much too long for the width of it, which rendered it very inconvenient for the settlers in the extreme north and south parts to reach the place of holding elections. The settlements were not extensive, however—the township settling up very slowly, on account of the rather inferior quality of the land—until after the establishment of the village of Georgetown, in 1833. All new towns are ambitious, and if they cannot become county seats, may at least aspire to be the center of the township business. This was the case with Georgetown village. The farming land in the vicinity of the village is very fair; the first settlement was made there, and people settled more rapidly and numerously in that than in any other part of Franklin township. These and other circumstances led to the petition for a new township; hence the following very imperfect record is found upon the county commissioners' books, under date of November 6, 1837:

Ordered, that Franklin township, in Floyd county, be divided as follows: From the —— corner of John Ross' land to the —— corner of John Bill's land, —— corner of Frederick Hanger's land —— ——, and the north —— part of said lines, to be called Georgetown township, and the south —— part Franklin township; and the place of holding elections in Georgetown township to be at some house in Georgetown, and that of Franklin to be at the house of John Snyder.

Why the above entry on the commissioners' record was never perfected, or why it was made at all in this imperfect condition, remains a mystery; but Georgetown township was thereafter a fixed fact. Franklin was cut in its narrowest

part from east to west, and this act severed from Franklin township the best portion of it, agriculturally considered.

TOPOGRAPHY; ETC.

Georgetown is fairly an agricultural district. It is gently rolling and in some places hilly, but the surface is mostly tillable. The soil is light clay—light not only in color, but in weight—and contains but little grit or sand. It is by no means a strong soil, but produces fairly of all the crops usually produced in other townships of the county. With careful cultivation and favorable seasons, comparatively large crops can be produced.

The range of hills known as "the knobs" throws out a spur to the westward from the lower end of the city of New Albany, which extends across New Albany township and penetrates the eastern part of this township, the western terminus of this spur being at Edwardsville, where it connects with the Knob Creek hills. These latter hills extend in a general way south from Edwardsville, and join the main range of knobs in the southern part of Franklin township. Down through this spur winds the headwaters of Middle creek, which has its rise in the numerous springs around the head of the spur upon which Edwardsville is built. It is said that the same spring near the village that forms one of the sources of Knob creek, also contributes to the waters of Middle creek.

The only un-tillable part of this township is in the vicinity of Edwardsville, where this spur of the knobs enters it. The surface here is very much broken and heavily timbered. Beyond this spur the whole surface of the township falls off gradually to the westward and northward, until it ends in the valley of Indian creek.

The township is watered by the numerous tributaries of Indian creek, which generally flow northwest. The surface of the township is highest near its southern line, from which the waters flow north and northwest into Indian creek and south into the Ohio river. Most of the tributaries of Indian creek retain the name "Indian," as "Big" and "Little" Indian, "South," "West," "East," or "North" branch of Big or Little Indian, as the case may be; the main creek in this township, although known to many as the Little branch of Big Indian, is usually called Whiskey

run, from the fact that in an early day a large number of distilleries were in operation on its banks. This stream rises in the knobs in the vicinity of Edwardsville, and, taking a general westward course through the central part of the township, passes through Georgetown village, and turning northwest enters Big Indian creek within the limits of the township. When the county was new and uncleared this was a fair-sized creek; but it is now nothing but a brook, and is almost or entirely dry during a portion of the year. The first settlement in the township, and about the first in the county, was made on this stream.

The northeastern portion of the township is drained by Little Indian creek, which, rising in the knobs in the northern part of Lafayette township, bears south, or southwest, until it reaches the eastern line of this township, when it makes a great bend, turning northwest and north, passing across the northeastern corner of this township, entering Greenville township, and, turning again to the west, joins Big Indian in the southern part of the latter township. It sends out a few small branches into the northern and eastern part of this township.

The Big Indian passes across the northwest corner of the township, entering Harrison county and pursuing a very winding way, generally southwest, to the Ohio in that county. At Corydon it is joined by Little Indian creek No. 1.

THE RAILWAY AND TUNNEL.

This township is favored by the passage through it of the New Albany & St. Louis Air Line railroad, which is at this time in process of construction, a large number of workmen being employed along the line in this and New Albany townships. The well known tunnel on this road is wholly in this township, and furnishes the exit through which the train will escape from the valley enclosed by the knobs. The railroad follows up the valley of Middle creek, winding about among the hills, valleys, cliffs, and crags of the spur before mentioned, until it reaches the vicinity of Edwardsville. Here the spur coming to an abrupt and rugged termination, compels the company to tunnel it. This tunnel was commenced several years ago, when the first company was formed for the purpose of putting this road through. That company did a great deal

of work on it—in fact, nearly completed it—but failed before the work was wholly done. The tunnel is 4,689 feet long; and but twenty feet of this distance remained when the first company was compelled to abandon the work for want of funds. Edward Cummings was the first contractor, and continued drilling and blasting through this solid limestone rock for nearly three years. The work was renewed in April, 1881, and promises success. Daylight shone through the tunnel for the first time September 2, 1881. The present contractors are Hay, Meyer & Co., Mr. George Simmons being the company and the active man in the construction of the road in the eastern part of this township. This company have the contract for building three miles of the road along here, and have sub-let the finishing of the tunnel to Messrs. Murphy & Bradford, residents of Edwardsville. The work is continued night and day by about thirty workmen, the drilling and blasting being done without machinery. The excavation is eighty-nine feet below the surface at the highest point, and two air shafts over seventy feet in depth have been sunk from the surface of the hill. The tunnel is about fifteen feet wide and twenty-four feet high, and will cost, when completed, in round numbers, about \$1,000,000.

A sad accident occurred in this tunnel on the 15th of October, 1881, while it was in process of construction, by the caving in of a portion of the tunnel roof. Two of the employees, Robert Decker and Con. Sullivan were killed, and Joseph F. Wier received some injury.

All along the line of the road through this township is heard and seen the busy notes of preparation for the laying of the track and the coming of that great civilizer, the railway train. Very soon the scream of the locomotive and the thunder of the rushing train will be heard in the land, and the Air Line, that has for so many years been in the thoughts of the people, and which has failed and come up through much tribulation and labor, will be an accomplished fact. It is already scattering its blessings along the line by disbursing the millions it takes to build it among those who earn it by their labor. A new telegraph line has recently been put up along the entire line of the road, and trains are already running on its western division.

The railroad enters the township from the east

over the eastern line of section Thirty-one, and enters the tunnel almost under the northern edge of the village of Edwardsville, coming out near the church about a half mile distant, where it is proposed to erect a station. It then bends a little south and striking the valley of Whiskey run, follows it to Georgetown, where it leaves the stream and twining south passes into Harrison county.

TIMBER AND UNDERGROWTH.

When the first settlers entered this township, near the beginning of this century, it was entirely covered with timber; there were no swamps of any extent, nor any waste places or prairie. The timber was not so rank in growth as that along the Ohio river, nor so dense; the woods were more open and consisted mostly of oak, sugar, beech, and hickory, though oak predominated. There was also plenty of chestnut and many other varieties of hard wood. The chestnuts and acorns were the principal attractions of the deer, which were found here in great numbers. The animals also love to resort to the open woods and feed on the small oak bushes and other undergrowth that continually spring up. In many places the ground was covered to considerable depth with wild pea-vines, and the leaves of the trees and stray branches falling upon these, often formed a thick, almost impenetrable covering for the ground. When the deer could be driven into this covering they could be captured as easily as if driven into a deep snow, for their sharp feet would penetrate the mass and become entangled in the vines. In places it was very difficult for the hunter to get through, as well as his game; the trees "appeared like stakes driven into the ground, no sign of roots being visible."

INDIANS.

Mr. L. Yenawine, whose father was among the earliest settlers, says that a party of fifteen or twenty Indians came every fall for some years after the family settled here, and camped near a spring where Mr. Yenawine had erected his cabin (and near which his son now lives) for the purpose of hunting the deer. "They were a jolly lot of young bucks, and seemed greatly to enjoy their lives." They would take turns remaining in camp, two of them attending it while the remainder were hunting. This fine spring

now furnishes water for the family, as three-fourths of a century ago, when it was in the midst of a dense forest, it poured forth its waters for the red man and the deer. In front of Mr. Yenawine's house and near the bank of the creek (Whiskey run) have been found great numbers of arrow points, stone hatchets, and other implements of Indian manufacture, indicating an old camping-ground of the red man. Without doubt this was a favorite and perhaps permanent camping-place, on account of its proximity to both the spring and the creek.

WILD BEASTS.

Deer, bears, and wild turkeys were the most numerous of the wild animals of these woods at the date of the first settlement; though wolves, panthers, wild-cats, and other wild animals were by no means scarce. There were also great numbers of snakes of all kinds known to this climate and soil. These were especially plenty along the knobs, among the rocks; even yet rattlesnakes and other serpents are occasionally killed there. At that date, or just prior to the first settlement, buffalo and elk were numerous, especially the former. This animal then migrated from north to south at certain seasons, the same as it does to-day on the great prairies of the West. The buffaloes probably had extensive feeding-grounds on the prairies of Kentucky and numerous crossing places along the Ohio. A herd of buffaloes in its migrations was not to be deterred by a river in its course. None of these animals were found in this immediate vicinity at the date of the first settlement, but one of their paths, deep and well-marked, led up the valley of Middle creek from the mouth of Falling run, showing that they habitually crossed the Ohio river at that point, near the narrows. The trail came up over what has ever since been known as "Buffalo ridge," and bore generally northwest.

TEMPORARY INDIAN CAMPS

for hunting purposes were known to exist in this township at different points on the little streams, but no Indians were permanently located within its borders, so far as is remembered. Moses Harper, one of the earliest settlers and yet living near Georgetown, remembers when it was considered necessary to gather

the few families of the neighborhood into one of the stronger cabins, barricade the door, and otherwise prepare for a night attack from the savage foe. This was about the beginning of the War of 1812, when there was much alarm among the frontier settlers, they fearing a general Indian uprising. The settlers thus met for protection every night, and separated every morning to their respective cabins. Mr. Harper remembers seeing the famous Sac chief Black Hawk, when in Louisville, on his way to Washington to transact some business with the Government relative to Indian affairs.

GREAT CHANGES

have been wrought in this as well as other townships of the county since those days, though they are not so far away but that the space of a man's life still connects them with the present age. Now there are finely cultivated farms where the forest once held full sway, and comfortable brick and frame dwellings have taken the places of the cabin and the wigwam of the savage. Here and there, however, the cabin still remains and is occupied as a dwelling.

AREA.

There are in the township 9,732 acres of land, of which nearly two-thirds are yet in forest. There is still much good ship-building timber, as well as a plentiful supply for other purposes for many years to come.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENTS.

The early settlers of this township came largely from Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, though a few were from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and different parts of New England.

Among those who settled in this township prior to 1812 were the following: Patrick and James Shields, Joseph and Levi Burton, Frederick and John Hanger, William Shaw, Philip Cook, William Smith, the Utz family, Jacob Yenawine, James and Jesse Hickman, Mr. Burkett, Philip Mosar, Philip Sisloff, David Sillings, John Barkshire, Daniel Keller, and probably a few others.

The following additional settlers were here as early as 1820: George Lidikay, John Flikner, William Sloan, John Rice, Michael Swartz, Joseph Moore, John Russell, John Tresenriter, the widow Harper, George Wolf, George Waltz, Milton Busford, John Thomas, Abraham Engle-

man, Craven Flynn, George Foote, Jonathan Baird, David Tyler, John League, John Evans, George Zimmerman, Jacob Fisher, George Bayler, Mr. Fowler, John Sowers, and others. About twenty of the above families came from Augusta county, Virginia, between 1816 and 1820, constituting a second emigration and buying out many of the first settlers, who moved on further West. Many of the earliest emigrants to this territory were merely hunters and squatters, a class of people always forming the advance guard of civilization. Many of them came here, built temporary brush or pole cabins, and some even substantial, permanent habitations. They cleared a little piece of ground for a "truck-patch," and remained a few years until the incoming white settlers began to crowd out the game, when they "pulled up stakes," and retired with the game and the red man to the Far West. These were mostly squatters, with no intention of settling anywhere permanently. Many of the early settlers were, however, squatters, and came with the intention of permanent settlement, first squatting upon the land, building a cabin, and making permanent improvements with the intention of entering and possessing the land at the first opportunity. Settlers who came in a little later could easily buy out the squatters, especially if the latter were inclined to follow the life of a hunter and trapper; and the substantial cabin in the wilderness, with the little clearing around it, was a temptation to the emigrant, who, if he could purchase it, would thus be saved the great labor of immediately building and clearing. Here was a place ready made to his hand, a shelter for his family, worth a little more than land in the unbroken forest; and though he might have entered this same piece of land at the land office and thus dispossessed the squatter, he generally preferred purchasing the claim and it afterward, thus saving trouble to both parties.

There is little doubt that Patrick Shields was the first settler in this township, and probably the second settler in the county. A rather remarkable fact connected with this settlement is that the log cabin Mr. Shields erected when he settled here is yet standing and in fair condition, though erected in the spring of 1805, seventy-seven years ago. This cabin stands near and east of Georgetown village, on the road to New Albany, and near the bank of Whiskey run, or

Burton's branch, as it was then called. The new railroad passes very near the old cabin. It is evident from this cabin that Patrick Shields was a man of considerable means, energy, and force of character, as it is a much better cabin than was generally erected in those days. It was built almost entirely of blue ash logs, and is nearly two full stories in height. The logs were hewn and the cabin in every way a superior one. Shields, in a short time, gathered about him a settlement of some size, and wielded considerable influence among the settlers. His cabin, being the most commodious in the neighborhood, became the public house of the neighborhood, where religious and other general meetings were held. This building is one of the very few original cabins yet standing in this part of the State, and is now owned by Mr. T. Crandall. It has generally been occupied as a dwelling since it was built.

Patrick Shields went to the defense of the border when the Indians threatened a general massacre, and was a private in Harrison's army at the battle of Tippecanoe, where his horse received a bullet in the head, but lived to be brought home by his owner. Mr. Shields subsequently became a magistrate and associate judge, and in later years was known as Judge Shields. He was a man of good natural ability, a kind-hearted citizen, and a true friend.

The following extract regarding the settlement of Shields is taken from a map of the State published some years ago:

When Patrick Shields came there were no mills, and he and his neighbors were compelled to go over to Kentucky for their grists and provisions. At the foot of what is now State street, in Georgetown, Mr. Shields, by the aid of a negro, brought with him from Virginia, cleared his first patch of ground (about two acres) and raised his first crop—or rather attempted to raise it, but it was destroyed by a severe frost in autumn.

There is no doubt that Patrick Shields was the pioneer of all that band of Virginians, a score or more of families, that subsequently followed his lead and became citizens of this township. James R. Shields, a son of this first settler, subsequently became prominent in the affairs of the county, and especially of the city of New Albany.

William Shaw followed Shields very closely in his settlement here, but died soon after coming, his death being the first among the white settlers within the limits of this township.

The Burton family, from North Carolina, were probably the next settlers in point of time, coming here about 1806. They settled on the north side of Burton's branch, on a section adjoining the one on which Jacob Yenawine settled and on which Mr. Lafayette Yenawine now lives, near the central and eastern part of the township. The Burtons seem altogether to have disappeared from this locality.

About the same time (1806) other emigrants came from North Carolina, among them being the Hickman, Mosier, Sisloff, Burkitt, and Bowman families; and it is not unlikely that these families all came together in the spring of that year, following closely the Burtons. They all settled along Burton's branch, between the Shields settlement and what is now Edwardsville. James Hickman squatted on the farm upon which Mr. L. Yenawine now lives, and cleared ten acres there, then sold out in 1811 to Jacob Yenawine. His brother, Jesse Hickman, settled on an adjoining section. These Hickmans subsequently became, by immigration and increase, a numerous family in the county, most of them settling further north on Little Indian creek, within the present limits of Lafayette township. One of this family, Mrs. Summers, yet resides in this township. Philip Mosier and Philip Sisloff both reared large families on Whiskey run, and helped to give it that name by erecting distilleries on its banks—a very respectable and lucrative business in those days, and one which was engaged in for many years by the early settlers of this township. David Sillings was one of the earliest of these distillers. There were, perhaps, a score or more of such establishments along this little creek at one time; and, indeed, there has never been a time, even down to the present day, that some kind of fermented liquor was not manufactured on this stream. Silas Baird, a descendant of Jonathan Baird, still manufactures "apple-jack," and according to the statement of an old resident he made a "power" of it last year, and used "right smart apples" in the process. In consequence of these establishments there was a good market for corn in pioneer days along this stream, and great numbers of hogs were fattened at the distilleries from the refuse. The business created considerable activity, and kept in circulation the little money there was.

William Smith, one of the pioneers, was from New Jersey, and in that very early day was rather solitary and alone in his Yankee ways and opinions. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and had been living here some years at that date.

The Utz family were from the South, and Mrs. Utz, who lived to relate many incidents of pioneer life, used to tell with particular satisfaction, in the more prosperous years of the family, how poor they were on their arrival and settlement in the woods—how her husband was occasionally compelled to leave her alone in the cabin and go across the river into Kentucky with his sack of corn, to get it ground into meal and to get other provisions for the family larder. On one of these occasions, when he was absent longer than usual, she was compelled to live for a few days on lettuce and salt, so near were they to starvation; and on another occasion, believing that Indians were prowling about the cabin with hostile intent, she cautiously left it, and gaining the shelter of the surrounding forest, ascended a tree, in the top of which she secreted herself and remained during the night.

The Hanger family was from Virginia and settled in the Shields neighborhood, having, no doubt, been induced to move thither by the representations and influence of Patrick Shields.

Philip Cook settled about a mile west of what is now the village of Edwardsville, in the Hickman and Yenawine neighborhood. He was from Virginia, and had an extensive family. Three of his sons are yet living in the township—William, Hall, and Charles, all farmers.

Jacob Yenawine was one of the most influential and active of the early pioneers of this township. He came from the solid Dutch families of Pennsylvania, and like nearly all the first settlers of this region, reared here a large family of sturdy, steady-going, healthy children, who have assisted materially in moulding the character of the people of the township. He came from York county, Pennsylvania, and settled about one and a half miles west of Edwardsville in 1811, purchasing, as before stated, the improvement of James Hickman. His son, Mr. L. Yenawine, now occupies the farm. The sons were: Daniel, George, John, Samuel, Shelby, and Lafayette. The girls were Nancy and Elizabeth. The latter died a few years ago, but Nancy is yet living in the township, occupying the old Burton

place. The boys are all dead but three—Samuel, who lives in California; Shelby, in Georgetown; and Lafayette, occupying the home place.

The wife of Jacob Yenawine, mother of these children, is yet living on the old place where she settled nearly seventy years ago.

David Sillings, from North Carolina, and John Barkshire, settled near Mr. Yenawine about the same date (1811).

John Tresenriter, a settler of 1818 in this township, was also a Pennsylvania Dutchman. His parents were from Germany, but he was born in Hamburg, Pennsylvania, from which place he emigrated to Kentucky, where he remained but a short time. He first settled about one mile south of Georgetown. There were nine children in this family, viz: Wesley, William, Gideon, Sarah, Nancy, John, Samuel, Hamilton, and Henry. Two only are now living in this township, Samuel and Nancy.

Moses Harper, yet residing about a mile north of Georgetown village, was born in 1805 in North Carolina, and came to this township with his widowed mother and her son-in-law, John Thomas, in 1808, the family settling near where Mr. Harper now lives. There were three children—Samuel, Nancy, and Moses. The first two are dead. Mr. Harper is an interesting talker, and his memory of pioneer days and incidents is somewhat remarkable. He says at the time they came John Smith and John Russell were here, both from North Carolina. Smith was a settler within the limits of what is now Franklin township, and had a family of ten children. Russell was twice married, and had a family of twenty-one children, but one of whom, Elizabeth Case, is now a resident of this township. Mr. Harper was for many years a neighbor of Patrick Shields, and says of him that he was one of the best men he ever knew. Shields, Russell, William Nance (a settler in Franklin), Henry Waltz (a son of George, the founder of Georgetown), and Milton Bufford, were all with Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. The Waltz family were Pennsylvanians, and settled in 1807 where the village of Georgetown stands. Bufford settled a short distance west of Georgetown and reared a large family, none of whom are now living in the township. He kept a distillery.

Abraham Engleman was a settler in the north-

ern part of this township soon after the Harpers came. He was one of a numerous family of brothers who came here among the pioneers and settled mostly on Indian creek, in what are now Greenville and Lafayette townships. Abraham's son Levi now occupies the old place in this township where his father settled. The Englemans were industrious, prosperous, and influential citizens. "Jake" Engleman owned and conducted a distillery in the northern part of the township, on Little Indian; but the greater number of distilleries on the streams of the county were located on Burton's Branch, and of these Jonathan Baird's was the most extensive. David Tyler, one of the early settlers from North Carolina, was among the numerous distillers on this creek. Even yet Georgetown township apple-jack is not unknown in Louisville and New Albany.

The northern and southern parts of the township were settled later than the central portion, which is traversed by the stream and occupied by the most desirable land; but it is probable that all the land in the township was occupied prior to the date of the formation of the township. The few pioneers now living are fine specimens of that departed and never-to-be-forgotten age, and the memory of each is a store-house of pioneer incidents. Indeed, the recollection of that olden time, when they could stand in their cabin doors and shoot turkeys and deer, when they crept through the silent forest in pursuit of game and fished in the beautiful streams, will cling to them when the memory of all other things fades away forever. In recalling these incidents and adventures the dimmed eye will brighten, the withered cheek flush with excitement, and the aged and bent pioneer will live over again in memory the days that are gone forever.

THE PIONEER TANNERY.

Among the early institutions in this township, and one which benefited the pioneers probably more than any other, was the Duncan tannery, erected more than fifty years ago by James T. Duncan, on Whiskey run, near Georgetown. This establishment has been in operation since that time, as upon the death of Mr. Duncan it passed into the hands of his son Charles.

NO DOCTORS OR LAWYERS.

One of the pioneers remarks the entire absence

of doctors or lawyers among the early settlers. There was no business for either. He often wondered in his own childish mind what a doctor was—whether he was a wild or domesticated animal; whether he walked on all fours or upright like a man, or whether he lived in a hollow log or a cave—in fact, he had no idea at all of what a doctor resembled. He sometimes heard his parents speak of the doctor, but never saw one in his childhood days.

MILLS.

The first inhabitants of this territory were compelled to repair to the Kentucky side of the river for their milling. Hominy blocks were used to some extent, but as mills had been established at the falls near Shippingsport, and others at various points in Kentucky prior to the first settlement, the settlers repaired to these whenever possible to do so. Sometimes, however, the river was impassable or the weather severe; so these mills could not be visited; and then the hominy block was used, and very soon the horse-mill was substituted. The settlers in this township first resorted to the horse-mill erected by Clement Nance, mentioned in the chapter on Franklin township; but it was not long before Mr. Nance had a competitor in the milling business. This was Mr. Isaac Bowman, who caused to be erected on his place, not far from the village of Edwardsville, the first horse-mill in this township. It was a treadwheel mill, and was put up by Daniel Keller, who was a millwright and came here among the earliest settlers.

Engleman's mill, on Little Indian creek, was probably the first water-mill in this vicinity, and was located in what is now Greenville township. The first water-mill erected in this township was by Daniel Yenawine on Whiskey run. It was of logs and was conducted by him in connection with his distillery. These water-mills were very uncertain, however, not always to be depended upon; were stopped entirely by a drouth, and frequently washed away by high water; consequently the horse-mills were by no means deserted after the erection of water-mills. The former were the more reliable, and were in operation here as late as 1845.

Mr. Yenawine's log mill was in operation about twenty years or more. It was once washed away by a flood, and rebuilt of logs. It finally burnt down about 1840, when Mr. Yenawine

purchased the old Bowman wheel and erected a horse-mill near where the school-house now stands, about half a mile west of Edwardsville, which was in operation several years.

About 1825 Patrick Shields built a water saw-mill near Georgetown, or rather the future site of that thriving village, which was the foundation of the present Summers grist-mill. The saw-mill has been continued at or near that place until the present day. About 1835 this mill came into the possession of Levi Summers, who ran it until 1848, when he, with hundreds of others, became infected with the California gold fever, sold out, and went to that then far-off region. Meanwhile he had erected near the saw-mill a frame grist-mill, with two run of buhrs. Mr. Summers sold out to Harmon & Brother, who, after four or five years of successful business, sold in turn to Solomon Bierly. The mill went down in the latter's hands, became decayed, and was never rebuilt by him. In 1853 Levi Summers returned from California and erected a saw-mill on the site of the present mill, which he conducted until 1867-68, when he added the present large frame grist-mill. In 1876 it came into the possession of Albert Buckhart, and the firm has since changed to Buckhart & Summers, one of Levi Summer's sons having an interest. Steam-power was added many years ago, and the mill does an extensive business.

The present fine, large frame grist-mill on Little Indian creek, in the northeastern part of the township, known as "Cook's mill," was established about fifty years ago by John Eddleman, who first built a little log saw-mill at this spot, and subsequently added a small frame grist-mill, which he conducted until his death, when the property passed into the hands of Samuel Cook. He, after a proprietorship of a few years, demolished the little frame building and erected the present structure. The present proprietors are D. Cook & Son. The mill contains three run of buhrs, and may use both water and steam power. The business of the firm is quite extensive, as, besides doing a large custom business, they manufacture considerable flour which they ship to foreign markets.

Portable steam saw-mills are now somewhat extensively used through the township, as there is yet much valuable timber to be reduced to lumber, and the portable mill can be convenient-

ly located. The old-fashioned water saw-mill, with its heavily framed up-and-down saw has almost disappeared from this territory as elsewhere for want of water, which few of the creeks of to-day furnish in sufficient quantities.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Craven Lynn, an early settler in this township from North Carolina, was probably the first school teacher, as well as the first preacher, in this part of the county. He and Clement Nance preached in Judge Shields' cabin long before any house of worship was erected. Lynn was a fairly educated man, and married Patsy Foote, a daughter of George Foote, also an early settler from North Carolina. Mr. Lynn seemed to be about the only one among the early settlers qualified and willing to undertake school teaching, and the few settlers in the western part of this township and in the adjoining county of Harrison came together and built for him a log school-house, to which children resorted for many miles around. This county was not then in existence; and when the line was run in 1819 it left the old school house on the Harrison county side. The building was of rough, un-hewn logs, with the bark on, greased-paper windows, and in all other respects as primitive as a house could well be. It was a fair specimen of all the school-houses of those days, which have been so frequently described.

Another one of the very early school-houses was located further east, on John Flickner's place. It was a log building, and was known for forty years as the Union school-house. It served not only for school, but for church purposes. A man named Sargent was among the first teachers. When it was considered best to erect a new building, the location was changed, the new house being placed on the highway from Edwardsville to Georgetown, and near the former place. The township now contains six school-houses, conveniently located and constructed.

GEORGETOWN.

The settlement which grew up around Patrick Shields and his saw-mill on Whiskey run, was the foundation of the present village. This settlement was nine miles from New Albany, and in its establishment ante-dated that now thriving city by half a dozen years. Clarksville, Corydon, and Louisville consequently furnished

the base of supplies for the Shields settlement some years; but after 1813 the nearest trading point to the settlement was New Albany. As the settlement grew the demand for supplies of all kinds naturally increased; and this demand caused the building of two blacksmith shops on the "Whiskey Run road," where the present village is located. These shops were erected and the business conducted by Andrew Huff and Absalom Barnaby, and were the beginning proper of the town. Huff was from Virginia, had a small family, did business here several years, and removed to northern Illinois, where, at last accounts, he still resided. Barnaby was a Hoosier by birth, and also emigrated to Illinois, where he died.

George Waltz, as before mentioned, had, in 1807, entered the land at this point lying on the north side of the Whiskey Run road, and being a somewhat public-spirited man, he gave to these blacksmiths the land upon which their shops were erected. The shops naturally brought the settlers for many miles around to this point to get their horses shod; and Waltz was, after some years, persuaded by his blacksmithing neighbors to lay out a portion of his land into lots, which he did, and the place came naturally to be called "Georgetown." John Evans at that time owned the land on the opposite side of the road from George Waltz's tract. He had purchased it from Patrick Shields, who entered it. It took some years to convince Evans that Georgetown would be a success; but he was finally persuaded to lay out a portion of his land into lots, and thus the town began to assume proper shape. It was not properly surveyed and platted until December 10, 1833, at which time the following entry appears on the records of the county:

Plat of Georgetown.

The above are lots and plat of a town laid off by George Waltz, lying on Whiskey Run road, nine miles from New Albany.

It is situated in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section Thirty-two, township No. 2, south of the base line, range Five east. Gamaliel Garretson appears as surveyor. The town has grown but little beyond the original plat. Two additions have since been made; one by Jacob Mciley, in October, 1834, and one by James Burger, April 8, 1850.

The first building erected on the town plat, after the blacksmith shops, was by one of the

blacksmiths, Absalom Barnaby, who built a hewed-log dwelling near his shop. This building stood a good many years, but was torn down by William Harmon, who came into possession of the property, and erected in its place the present large frame building. Soon after the cabin was erected John Hanger and James Waltz built a small frame store-room to the east of and near it, in which they placed a small but general stock of goods, and opened the first store. Their principal articles of sale were whiskey and tobacco, though they kept other necessary articles in limited quantities.

Messrs. Hanger & Waltz continued this business four or five years, when they closed out the stock and quit business. Mr. Hanger died at Vicksburg since the close of the war, and Mr. Waltz is at present keeping store at Springtown, Crawford county, in this State.

William Harmon started the second store in his large frame, built on the site of the first cabin, and was the principal merchant of the place for many years, and until he died. He had previously taken his son James into partnership, and the latter continued the business until recently, when he died and the business passed into the hands of his brother-in-law, Hardin Crandall, by whom it is yet conducted.

The third store in the village was started by John Tresenriter, who, however, kept it only two or three years, when he sold out to John Thomas, the present owner, who has long been one of the most prominent business men of the place. He carries a general stock.

In 1875 John Bailer came to the place and erected immediately opposite the old Harmon store-room the present fine, large, three-story frame building, putting in a very large stock of general merchandise, and still continues to do a prosperous business at that stand. The second floor of this building is occupied by the Masonic fraternity, and their hall is one of the finest in this part of the State.

The first tavern in the vicinity of the village was opened by Henry Waltz, a son of George Waltz, proprietor of the town. Henry Waltz lived at that time about three-fourths of a mile south of the site of the present village. When the latter became a desirable place for his business, he came to town and erected a small frame building where Mr. Thomas's store now stands,

and, putting up the old fashioned sign-post and swinging thereon a large sign on creaking iron hinges in front of the door, opened the first hotel in the future town. Mr. Waltz continued in business here several years, when he sold out and, removing to the south end of town, purchased another building, which he converted into a tavern and continued to keep a house of entertainment several years more. He was the principal tavern-keeper in the village during many years of its early life, but retired from the business and died some years ago. His successor was Nicholas Motwiler, who continued as the village landlord several years. During the war of the Rebellion he was a captain and subsequently died in Texas.

James Keithley was a tavern-keeper for several years in the eastern part of the village.

The present hotel building was erected many years ago by James Burgher, who continued as landlord many years, and was succeeded by his son. He removed to the northern part of Illinois, where he died. The son was succeeded by Dr. Tucker, who in turn was followed, after several years, by George Summers. After the latter came the present proprietor.

This building was erected for a country tavern; and through all the years of its existence, and the various changes of ownership and landlords, it has remained essentially an old-fashioned inn. It has never assumed the dignity of a "hotel" of the present day. Though, as a general thing, houses of public entertainment are no longer "taverns," but "hotels," this yet remains a tavern, and those who desire to enjoy the comforts, advantages, and special blessings of a pioneer place of entertainment, can stop here. It is an unpainted frame building, standing close to the street, with a wide, open porch extending along the entire front, upon which are a rude bench or two and a few rickety chairs for the accommodation of the guests and the swarm of loafers who make this a place to rest, smoke, and distribute tobacco juice promiscuously. The great square sign squeaks on its iron hinges in front day and night. There is plenty of dirt and tobacco remains around the square box stove in the bar-room; there is one long table in the dining-room at which everybody takes a seat when the big bell rings, and where the guests are expected to struggle with the flies and each other

for whatever is within reach. Boiled meat and potatoes, coffee without milk or sugar, and hot soda biscuit, form the staples of diet morning, noon, and night, while "apple-sass" of doubtful ingredients, onions, and other vegetables from the "truck-patch" in their season, sometimes form the side-dishes. But the crowning comfort of this "place of entertainment" is the great sleeping-room up stairs, the "potter's field" where everybody, old and young, rich and poor, high or low, is laid away to rest on straw beds that are painful reminders of the great dearth of straw in the country. The beds are partly on the floor, and partly on rickety wooden bedsteads; a single blanket is the covering, and here the weary, mud-bespattered stranger, after a fifty-mile ride in the middle, backless seat of the stage, is expected to stretch himself beside some stranger (for the beds are always full) to pass the never-ending night; if he is nervous, listening to the intolerable and heart-rending sounds from the throats of a score or two of heavy, phlegmatic sleepers, to say nothing of the infected air, and not unlikely the vermin that may infest the place. Such is a very faint picture of a "pioneer place of entertainment;" and the fare for supper, lodging, and breakfast is "six bits, sir, if you please" (seventy-five cents). The new railroad now constructing will probably so improve the place that it will support a modern hotel, even the lower grade of which is an improvement on the pioneer "tavern."

The cabin that George Waltz built when he first came to this place is yet standing. It is not, probably, as old as the Shields cabin by one or two years, but is sufficiently ancient to become the subject of remark. It is about a quarter of a mile north of Georgetown.

Henry Waltz was the first postmaster of the place, and it is a rather remarkable fact that in this long since settled and civilized region the old stage-coach has carried Uncle Sam's mail from pioneer times to the present day. For nearly three-fourths of a century it has been the principal mode of ingress and egress from the place; but its days are now almost numbered. Within another year it will be superseded by the iron horse.

Since Mr. Waltz, the postmasters (or post-mistresses) have been James K. Harmon, John Thomas, John Tresenriter, Miss Sarah Tresen-

riter, and Elizabeth Mottwiler, the last of whom is the present incumbent.

The present business of Georgetown is embraced in the following list: Three cooper shops, three blacksmith shops, four stores carrying general stocks, one wagon shop, one tavern, and perhaps one or two other business establishments of minor importance, including a saloon or two. The doctors are Lewis Levi, William Kirkwood, and Dr. Tucker, the last of whom lives a short distance east of the village. As usual, great expectations are placed on the advent of the railroad, so far as the business of the place is concerned.

THE MILITARY RECORD.

The village and township have been interested in all the wars of the country, some of those who served in the Indian wars and the War of 1812 having been mentioned. Some of the Georgetown citizens still remembered as volunteering during the war with Mexico were Jefferson Tyler, William Welker, and Samuel Steele, all of whom returned safely, but are all now dead. In the last war the people of Georgetown were not behind in patriotism, and, in common with the whole country, contributed their share of blood, muscle, and money in putting down the great Rebellion. John Morgan gave them something of a scare, and many of the citizens went to Corydon in arms to oppose him. A number of horses were lost but no lives.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

The village is blessed with churches and an excellent school. About one hundred scholars attend the latter, and two teachers are employed in the two school-rooms of the building. The latter is situated on the north side of town, cost about \$1,500 and was erected in 1879.

Georgetown lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 480, was instituted in 1875. The charter members were Silas Beard, Thomas J. Engleman, Thomas J. Burkhardt, Jesse Summers, John S. Evans, George W. Waltz, Samuel Thomas, Henry Brock, William Henson, William M. Burkhardt, Francis M. Hall, and Francis R. Curtis. The first officers were: Silas Beard, W. M.; Thomas J. Engleman, S. W.; Thomas J. Burkhardt, J. W.; Jesse Summers, S. D.; John S. Evans, J. D.; William Henson, treasurer; Samuel Thomas, secretary;

George W. Waltz, chaplain, and Henry Brock, tyler. The lodge was organized in Henry Wolf's hall, and remained there three or four years, when the present hall was occupied. It has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, the membership being now about thirty. This is the only secret society at present in the village.

Georgetown is not unpleasantly situated, and the farming country around it is rather above the average in the county. The population of the village is now about three hundred. It was incorporated about a year ago, and has since enjoyed the advantages of a local government.

EDWARDSVILLE.

The traveler westward from New Albany passes over a very picturesque and beautiful country on the New Albany, Louisville & Corydon plank road (or rather macadamized road now) for five or six miles, or until he reaches the top of the knobs at Edwardsville. The stage-coach is generally full to the brim, and running over; indeed it is sometimes impossible to get passage at all, for considerable travel and baggage passes over the road for the several little villages and farm-houses by the way, and the daily stage must do all the carrying business. It leaves New Albany at 10 A. M., with its two or four horses, which are allowed to trot briskly along the hard road, passing over level, beautiful bottoms; around sharp, jutting, precipitous hills, up long, winding, heavily wooded, dark ravines; along the sides of the young mountains, where in places the solid limestone rock has been blasted away to make the road; and so on, winding, twisting, turning as it hugs the narrow valley of Middle creek, it finally emerges on the top of the knobs at Edwardsville, where instead of descending again it reaches away over a comparatively level expanse of country until it passes out of the county. It is said that \$100,000 were expended in making this road over the knobs. The New Albany & St. Louis Air Line railroad crosses it several times, ascending rapidly in its endeavors to get over these natural obstacles, but finding that impossible as it reaches the head of Middle creek, and not to be outdone or stopped in its grand career by so small an obstruction as a mountain, it plunges into the heart of it, running almost under the little village, and emerging some distance beyond, it sweeps away to the westward.

Charles Paxson, a very prominent resident of New Albany during its earlier years, once owned and, very likely, first entered the land where Edwardsville is situated. He probably did very little in the way of improvement on it, however, and upon his death it was disposed of at public sale, and a Mr. Nelson became the owner. The farm was the first on the plank-road after that road reached the top of the knobs, and although not as fertile as bottom land, it was nearly all tillable, and therefore a rather desirable tract. Isaac Bowman became the next owner after Nelson, and he in turn disposed of it to William Hancock. The latter died and the property passed into the possession of his heirs—thirteen in number. Samuel Tresenriter purchased the entire tract (one hundred and fifty-four acres) of these heirs, paying them \$100 each, or \$1,300. Mr. Tresenriter very soon disposed of it to Henry Edwards for \$1,700, and the latter laid out, in 1853, the village which perpetuates his name. Henry Edwards was a Hoosier. His father, also named Henry, came from Kentucky to this township among the pioneers, with a large family of children, not many of whom are now living, and only one, William, is now living in this vicinity.

At the top of the knobs a road branched from the turnpike, called the Milltown road. It passes through the valley of Whisky run and Georgetown, and on to Milltown. Henry Edwards lived at the forks of the road, in a cabin built there long years before Edwardsville came into existence; and the town being platted around it, this cabin became the first human habitation in Edwardsville. The building is yet standing, and is occupied by a Mr. Wining. The old two-story frame house, with the usual porch extending along the entire front, now occupied by Mrs. Forman, is probably the next oldest house in the village.

The first blacksmith shop established here was by "Jake" Miller, and the first cooper shop by Frederick Gilbauche. The latter also kept a saloon and a few groceries, and may therefore be termed the first merchant in the place. George Forman opened a small grocery soon after and succeeded in obtaining the first post-office about 1856. He did business in his dwelling at the forks of the road.

The village was laid out on the northeast

quarter of section One, township No. 3, south of range Five east. The surveyor was James Burris. The plat was recorded by Henry H. Edwards in September, 1853.

The place never quite grew up to the expectations of its enthusiastic supporters, and is not particularly a notable business place at present, though it promises to be something more than it is as soon as the new railroad establishes a station. It will be compelled to fix this three-fourths of a mile from town, on account of the great tunnel. The present business is comprised in a blacksmith-shop, kept by George Kronskill, and two stores, kept by Joseph Thomas and James Murphy, respectively. The working at present of a large number of hands in the vicinity, on both the tunnel and railroad, renders the village more lively than usual.

The next postmaster after George Forman was James Thomas, who was succeeded by James Routh, and he in turn by his son, William Warren Routh. The next was the present incumbent, Joseph Thomas.

No school-house or church was ever erected within the town limits. In an early day, before the town had an existence, the children of this neighborhood went to school at what was known as the Union school-house, about two miles north, which has been before mentioned—a log building. Soon after the town was laid out (in 1856) they erected a school-house within half a mile of town, on the Georgetown road; and in 1879 this was removed, and the present comfortable building built in its stead. This continues to be the place where the youth of the village are educated. The Christian church stands near it. There are two rooms in the building, two teachers are employed, and about one hundred and twenty-five pupils are registered.

The principal water supply of this village, especially during the present drouth (1881), is a beautiful spring whose waters gush from the hill-side on the south side of town—the same spring mentioned as forming the sources of both Middle creek and Knob creek.

From the summit of the knobs upon which the town stands, the view is extensive and grand. The air is pure and bracing, and probably no more healthful place for a residence could be found anywhere. The village itself overlooks a great gorge to the south and southeast, so large

and deep that a dozen such villages might easily be buried there. Rugged, heavily wooded hills extend in a range north and south as far as the eye can reach. The country in the vicinity is somewhat noted for fruit culture, some of the finest fruit-farms in the county being found here. At present the village contains about fifteen dwellings and about seventy-five people.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A majority of the first settlers of this township belonged to some church in the community from which they emigrated. Those from North Carolina and other parts of the South were generally Methodists, United Brethren, or Baptists; while the Pennsylvania Dutch were Lutheran or Reformed. The former brought with them the religious superstitions of their time and country. Many of them were illiterate—perhaps a majority could neither read nor write; a few were not entirely ignorant of the primary branches of learning, and fewer yet were fairly educated. The Pennsylvanians on the other hand, though not learned or thoroughly educated, were yet none of them entirely without knowledge of the primary branches; many of them had laid the foundation of an education by which their children profited.

The earliest religious teachers through this region were unlettered, though like their hearers they were men of natural force of character, great energy, perseverance, and will force, as well as great physical powers. They were religious by instinct rather than by education, and often expounded their views with great force and eloquence, but with language not entirely polished.

Clement Nance and George Oatman were among the earliest preachers in this part of the county; they have been referred to in the history of Franklin township.

Judge Shields' cabin, which was ever open for religious meetings, without regard to denomination, was the first preaching place in the township. To this spacious cabin the few settlers came from far and near, to listen to the fervent but unpolished oratory of Clement Nance, who preached in those very early days the doctrine of a sect known as the New-lights, now very nearly extinct. Craven Lynn, the first school-teacher, was also one of the first preachers, often holding services at Mr. Shields', and afterwards at the

log school-house where he officiated as teacher.

The Lutherans of the early days of this township generally worshiped at the old St. John's church, in the southern part of Greenville, the history of which will be found in the chapter on that township. The United Brethren had no church in an early day, but occasionally held services in the cabins of the members.

The Methodists, being the most numerous, probably erected the first church building in the township. This was for many years known as the Swartz meeting-house, and was built about 1820, or earlier, in the northern and eastern part of the township, on the farm of Michael Swartz. The latter was a zealous Methodist, and not only gave the land upon which the building stands, but did, perhaps, more than his proportion of the labor in erecting it. The latter was of hewn logs, and was erected by the volunteer labor of the pioneers of the neighborhood, without regard to religious feeling. This church was used by the Methodists a great many years, and is yet standing, though much decayed, and has not been used for a long time. The yard about the building was for years the burying-ground of the neighborhood, but is no longer used for that purpose. A few gray, moss-covered stones yet mark the graves of pioneers buried there, but the place has a deserted appearance, as if the hand of time was resting heavily upon it. All the Methodists in this part of the county worshiped either here or at the old Schrader chapel in Greenville township. Those further south and west, even within the limits of this township, went to Lanesville, Harrison county. The Rev. Messrs. Rutledge, Strange, and Hamilton, were among the earliest ministers. After the old meeting-house began to decay, the members attended church at Georgetown, where a church was organized about 1840; and in later years Hill's chapel has been the place of meeting.

The Tresenriter family were among the first Methodists in the vicinity of Georgetown. John Tresenriter was in the habit of entertaining all the itinerant ministers of the Methodist persuasion, and they often preached at his cabin, as well as at Shields's. Later the old school-house that stood at the east end of Georgetown became the preaching place; and it was probably here that the first Methodist class was organized, which subsequently became the foundation of

the Methodist church of Georgetown. It was not until about 1845 that the class grew strong enough to build a church. This building, a frame, is yet standing. Among the earliest members were John Tresenriter and wife; Nancy Tresenriter, yet living in Georgetown; Gideon B. Tresenriter and wife; Dolly Zimmerman, and George Welker and wife. Probably there are others, whose names cannot now be recalled. Rev. Messrs. Rutledge and Craven Lynn were among the first ministers remembered. The church edifice cost \$800 or \$900 when first erected, but has been frequently repaired and probably as much more money spent on it. William Harrison and Henry Duncan organized the first Sabbath-school in Georgetown, just prior to the war. It was at first a union school, but became divided in time into several sections, which had the effect of weakening it very much. The town will not at present, probably, support more than one good school of this kind.

Hill's chapel, so called for the reason that a Rev. Mr. Hill was on this circuit at the date of its organization, and was influential in establishing it, was organized about the close of the war in what is known as Link's school-house. Matthew Link and David Swartz were among the earliest and most influential members. This class succeeded in erecting a small but neat frame church, and though the church is not a strong one, it is well sustained, and a Sabbath-school is maintained. The Methodists are not nearly so strong in the township as they were some years ago. For some reason this ancient and honorable religious society seems to be rather on the decline in this part of the country.

The United Brethren church, of Georgetown, is one of the oldest religious societies in the township. It was organized, probably, as early as 1830. Rev. Messrs. Antrim, Frimmer, and Bonebrake were the early missionaries through this part of the country in the interest of this denomination. The first-named was probably the earliest; and he organized a society at George Wolf's cabin. Mr. Wolf lived directly west of Georgetown, in the edge of Harrison county, and was one of the earliest pioneers. Rev. Henry Bonebrake is the best known and best remembered among the pioneer preachers of this neighborhood; and the United Brethren society grew and prospered greatly under his energetic man-

agement and eloquent preaching. He continued preaching in this vicinity some thirty years, then moved to Iowa, where he died.

The first church erected by this society was a small brick, located in the lower end of Georgetown. This was about 1840. The congregation grew so rapidly under Mr. Bonebrake's preaching that the little brick church would no longer answer the purpose. It was disposed of for a dwelling, and the present frame erected in the upper part of town in 1869. It cost about \$2,600. The present membership of this church is seventy-five or eighty. The organization is in a prosperous condition. A Sunday-school has been maintained for many years.

This denomination has also organized a society which worships at Hill's chapel.

The Christian or Disciple church of Georgetown was organized about 1850. The first meetings were held in the school-house. Rev. Leonard Morton was one of the earliest preachers of this denomination in this vicinity, ministering to the few Christians here before any house of worship was erected.

The present church edifice was put up soon after the organization of the society. The church was fairly prosperous for many years, but is somewhat weak at present, having a membership of but twenty or more. Rev. Moses Smith, of the same church, located near Edwardsville, frequently ministers to this congregation. A Sabbath-school has been fairly sustained for many years. Mathias Harmon, William Miller, and Andrew Motwiler were among the original members of the church at Georgetown.

The little white frame church, located half a mile west of Edwardsville, near the mouth of the railroad tunnel, is known as the Tunnel Hill Christian church, and was erected in 1863. Rev. Moses Smith, who has been a minister of the gospel about forty years, and who was born within two miles of where he now resides, near the church, was the leading spirit in the organization of this society, and has been its pastor since it came into existence.

The first meeting for organization was held at the school-house near the present location of the church, in 1855-56. There were present at that meeting William Lidikay, Moses Smith, Philip Cook, Joseph Jennings, William and Paul Cook, James Loyd, George Lidikay, and some others,

with their families, who constituted the first organization. Meetings were regularly held in this school-house until the church building was erected, in 1863. The building cost \$1,200 or \$1,500, besides the voluntary labor that was bestowed upon it.

This has been one of the most prosperous churches in the township, and now boasts a membership of nearly one hundred. It is the only church in the vicinity of Edwardsville; and there being no church in that village, a large scope of country makes this a place of worship.

About a year after the church was erected a Sabbath-school was organized in it, which has been kept up to the present time, and has greatly prospered. The present membership is about one hundred. Rev. M. Smith and Messrs. Coonrod and Krosigill were the earliest superintendents of this school. Mr. Smith and Marion Yenawine are the present superintendents.

This church first started with a membership of sixteen or eighteen, and no church in the country can show a better record.

The turnpike which passes across the south-east part of this township was first called the New Albany, Lanesville and Corydon plank-road, having been planked and toll-gates established in 1853. Thus it continued many years, until the planking was badly worn, when it was thought best to macadamize the road, excellent stone for the purpose being found in the knobs. It is now, and has been for years, one of the best of the many good roads in the county, and is the main thoroughfare westward from New Albany. The old country inn still has an existence at several points along this turnpike, where the stage always stops to water the horses and dispose of sundry packages and casks, and where the passengers may get out for five minutes to stretch their weary limbs, buy a cigar, and perhaps a "nip" of whiskey or apple-jack. The railroad will probably put an end to these, as it has to many another old institution. This road was established in May, 1823, by Levi Long, D. O. Lane, and William Boon, commissioners appointed by the State Legislature.

SETTLEMENT NOTES.

Mr. Mathew Rady was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in January, 1829. His father, Mathew Rady Sr., emigrated from Ireland when a young man and settled in Floyd county about

the year 1830. He had before this time worked on the Portland canal. He died in 1871. His wife was a Miss Leady. Mr. Mathew Rady Jr., was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah Martin, of Georgetown. They have three children. Mr. Rady is a cooper by occupation. Has been assessor of Georgetown township since 1869. He served in the army during the Rebellion six months.

Rev. David A. Wynegar is a native of Highland county, Ohio, being born there in the year 1838. He received his education at Middletown and Delaware colleges. He is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was married in Stark county, Indiana, to Miss Mary McCune. His family consists of four children—two sons and two daughters. He is at this writing pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Edwardsville, Floyd county, Indiana. The old original family of Wynegars were Virginia people.

Mr. Moses Harper was born in North Carolina in 1806. When a boy of only a few years he came to Floyd county with his mother in company with Mr. John Thomas, her son-in-law. Mr. Harper has been married three times. At the age of twenty he married Miss Mary Harman, by whom he had eleven children. His second wife he married in 1851, her name being Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond, of Pike county, Indiana, by whom he had three children. His third wife was Mrs. Rebecca Friar, of Harrison county, Indiana. They were married in 1870. Mr. Harper was a county commissioner for three years, and has held several positions of trust, though farming has been his occupation principally. He has seen much of life, and had a great deal of experience with the Indians.

Mr. Albert Bullard was born near Springfield, Massachusetts, February 29, 1824. In 1845 he came to Indiana, and moved to New Albany in 1846. In 1850 he went to California, where he remained five years. Upon his return he engaged in farming and running a saw-mill. He was married in 1847 to Miss Mary A. Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. David Wilkinson, of New Albany. She was born in Cincinnati in 1827. They have one son, William P. Their home is at present upon a farm near Edwardsville. In December, 1879, he was elected to the office of county commissioner.

Mr. Charles Duncan was born in Jefferson

county, Kentucky, in the year 1827. His father's name was James T. Duncan, who was also born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1804. His avocation was farming and teaming. He was a man of prominence in his community, and died in the fifty-third year of his age. Charles Duncan, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Kentucky previous to 1800, and was one of the earliest settlers of this section of country; he was a native of Virginia. His wife was a Miss Music, born in North Carolina. James T., the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Catharine Bateman, of Jefferson county. They raised a family of seven children, four of whom are residents of Floyd county. A son resides in Illinois, and one in Montana, and a daughter in Texas. Mr. Charles Duncan was twice married. His first marriage took place in 1852; his wife's name was Miss Maria Ross, a resident of Floyd county, who lived but a short time. In 1855 he married his second wife, Miss Mary J. Greene, a daughter of Mr. James Greene, of Lanesville, Indiana. They have one son, Charles Edwin. In 1855 Mr. Duncan was elected county commissioner, which office he filled three years; was elected treasurer of Floyd county in 1859; held the office four years. He is a man who bears the traits of a true Kentucky gentleman.

Dr. William W. Tucker was born in New Philadelphia in 1831. He studied medicine in his native town and graduated in the Commercial college of Indianapolis, Indiana, and in the Louisville Medical college in 1853. In the year 1861 he and Miss Elizabeth Tresenwriter, of New Albany, were united in marriage. Her father, Mr. John Tresenwriter, was one of the first settlers of Floyd county, Indiana. The doctor's family consists of three children. In justice to energy, pluck, and ability, we must say the doctor commenced the practice of medicine in Georgetown in the fall of 1861 without a dollar in his pocket and is now a wealthy man. His father was one of Washington county's pioneers.

Mr. Francis R. Nelson was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1818. His father, Harvey Nelson, came to Clarke county, Indiana, in 1821, and settled in Jeffersonville and remained until his death, which occurred in 1840. His wife and mother died in Marietta, Ohio, while on their way to this county. Francis was reared

by his uncle, Reuben W. Nelson, a lawyer of Jeffersonville. Mr. Francis Nelson has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Mary J. McClintock; the second, Miss Rachel Morgan; the third, Miss Mary Walker, of Harrison county, Indiana. By his first wife he has one child living, and by his last wife he has four living children.

Mr. David Hanger was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1815. His father, Frederick Hanger, came to Floyd county in 1820, and died in 1871 in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Mr. David Hanger was married in 1840 to Miss Nancy Tyler, of Georgetown. Their family consists of ten children. Two sons, Thomas and William, reside in Floyd county; and Hamilton C. and Jesse B. reside in Clarke county; Frederick still resides at home with his father. Mrs. Hanger's father, David Tyler, is one of the pioneers of this county.

Mr. George Waltz was born in Floyd county, Indiana, in 1816. His father was Mr. Henry Waltz, a farmer and tavern-keeper at Georgetown. The grandfather, George, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Floyd county with its first settlers. He laid out part of the town of Georgetown, and gave it its name. George Waltz was twice married—in 1837 to Miss Susana Harmon, of Harrison county. She died in 1850, leaving a family of six children. Again in 1851 to Miss Evaline Kepley, of Harrison county. By this marriage Mr. Waltz has two children. This family, more than any other of our acquaintance, has cause for remembering the trying times of 1861-65, when so much of our best young blood was spilled to teach men that "this was a Nation." In that terrible struggle Mr. Waltz lost a brother, three sons, a son-in-law, and two brothers-in-law. Jesse H. was a corporal in the Eighty-first regiment, Indiana volunteer infantry, and died at Nashville, Tennessee; James H., Fifty-third regiment, and died of wounds received at Atlanta, Georgia; George W., Eighty-first regiment, died at home of disease contracted while in service; Jesse D. Teaford (son-in-law), Eighty-first regiment, killed at Chickamauga; Harbin H. (brother) was mortally wounded at Thompson's Hill; Isaac Kepley, Eighty-first regiment, died at Nashville, Tennessee; Mennefee Kepley, Eighty-first regiment, died at Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

CHAPTER XVI.

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.

This was one of the three original townships of which the county was composed when first formed, and was at that time part of the territory embraced in Clarke county. It occupies the northwestern part of the county, and originally contained much more territory than at present, as the following from the record of the county commissioners makes apparent. This record is dated February 8, 1819, and is part of the proceedings of the first meeting of the commissioners, which body then consisted of Clement Nance and Jacob Piersol :

Ordered, That all that part of Floyd county lying above the road and north of the knobs, leading from New Albany to Vincennes, until it strikes or intersects the county line, form one township, to be known and designated as Greenville township; and that the elections for said township be held at the house of John R. ——.

The boundaries thus established formed the second township in the county, New Albany being the first. At the same meeting it was

Ordered, That Mr. James McCutchan, Sr., be appointed Inspector of Election in the township of Greenville for the term of one year,

He thus became the first officer in the township. It was also ordered at the same meeting that the sheriff issue writs of election for two justices of the peace for Greenville, the election to be held on the 22d of February, 1819.

A second meeting of the commissioners was held February 9, 1819, at which the following business was transacted:

Ordered, That Isaac Stewart, of Greenville, be appointed Lister for the County of Floyd for the year 1819.

Ordered, That Samuel Kendall and Frederick Leatherman be appointed Overseers of the Poor in the County of Floyd, for the Township of Greenville, for the term of one year.

Ordered, That John Irvin, David Edwards, and Isaac Woods be appointed Fence Viewers for the township of Greenville in said County of Floyd, for the term specified by law.

Samuel Kendall, of Greenville, was at the same meeting appointed supervisor for all the roads in Floyd county. These were few and far apart, however, at that time.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held March 4, 1819, at the house of Seth Woodruff, in New Albany, the boundaries of Greenville township were changed, and the territory reduced, as follows:

Ordered, That all that part of Floyd county beginning at the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two; in township No. 2, south of range Fifth east, on the line dividing Harrison and Floyd; thence east with the section line to the corners of sections numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in township No. 2, south of range Sixth east; thence south with the section line to the corners of sections numbered nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine, and thirty in said township; thence east with the section line to the corners of sections numbered twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine in said township; thence north with the section line to the corners of sections numbered seventeen, sixteen, twenty, and twenty-one, in said township, thence east with the section line to the corners of sections numbered fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one, and twenty-two, in said township; thence north to the corners of sections numbered nine, ten, fifteen, and sixteen, in said township; thence east to the corners of sections numbered ten, eleven, fourteen, and fifteen, in said township; thence north to the corners of sections numbered two, three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in said township; thence east to the Grant line; thence up with said line to the line which divides the counties of Floyd and Clarke; thence with the county line of Floyd to the place of beginning, to form one township, to be designated by the name of Greenville township.

And it is further ordered, that the bounds of said township, called by the name of Greenville township, which was made an order at the session in February last, be and the same is hereby made void and of none effect.

The above is an exact copy of the record which established the boundaries of this township, though they have since been somewhat changed.

TOPOGRAPHY.

In its wilderness state this township was generally covered with a rank growth of hard-wood timber of nearly every variety, although oak was perhaps the prevailing timber, as the larger portion of the township was considered upland. The lower lands along the streams were occupied by sugar, hickory, beech, black walnut, and in places covered with a dense undergrowth of paw-paw, spicewood, and other varieties of underbrush, while the ground was for the most part literally covered with wild pea-vines, thus making the forest impenetrable to the white settler until he had hewed his way with his axe. Grape-vines also grew rankly, climbing to the tops of the highest trees, and in places shutting out the sun-light, making the woods a perpetual gloom. Wild animals of every description known to the American forest, and creeping things, filled these woods and met the hardy pioneer at every turn.

Wolves, bears, deer, and turkeys were not to be numbered; but the buffalo and elk had pro-

bably entirely disappeared when the first white man planted his wigwam. Elk-horns were frequently discovered in the woods, showing that this noble animal had been an inhabitant of this forest; and it is known that the buffalo roamed through these woods prior to the beginning of this century, as it is occasionally mentioned in the history of those times.

An occasional patch of cleared ground was found by the first white settlers along the streams where the Indians had planted corn, and an opening in the forest sometimes appeared where there was a swamp or swail (the settlers called it a "ma'sh") covering sometimes several acres. These swails were generally covered with water the whole year, and produced a rank growth of wild grasses, making excellent feeding-grounds for deer and elk, and also for great numbers of wild geese and ducks.

The township is abundantly watered by numerous creeks, running brooks, and springs; the latter are especially abundant, and furnish excellent water.

Indian creek is the largest stream in the township. Its two forks in this township are termed, respectively, the Big and the Little Indian. The headwaters of the Big Indian are in the northeastern part of the township, its course being generally southwest across the township until it joins Little Indian near the southern boundary. It has several tributaries, one of which is termed the North fork of Big Indian, and in an early day was a stream of considerable magnitude; but since the clearing up of the country it has dwindled to a small brook. The Little Indian, with numerous tributaries, waters the southeastern part of the township.

In the western part of the township are Corn run and Richland creek; the former a small stream, rising in the northwestern part of the township, passes south more than half-way across the township, and, making a turn west, it enters the adjoining county. Richland creek has its source in a beautiful spring, known as Cave spring, near the northern line of the township. Its course is almost due south until it crosses the southern line of the township.

A little creek known as Bear creek enters the northwestern part of the township, and, after passing a short distance through the township, re-enters the adjoining county on the north.

At the date of the first settlement of the county, the hills along this creek were noted for their numerous hiding-places for bear and other wild game; hence the name. The region was much frequented by hunters long after game had disappeared from other parts of the adjacent county. The last bear seen in Floyd county was near this creek about 1830, or perhaps a few years later, by Harrison Wilcoxen. It crossed the road ahead of him, but, as he was unarmed, he did not pursue. Probably the last deer killed in the township was by Joseph Lugenbeel in 1845. Later, about 1852, a large buck was seen near Greenville village, and pursued by several hunters, but made its escape. It is believed this was the last wild deer seen in the township. Turkeys were the last of the large wild game to disappear. The last known to have been killed in this township was by John Sappenfield, in 1863, though they did not probably disappear entirely until some years later.

The land in this township is generally rolling, and in places even hilly; nearly all of it is cultivated, and the larger proportion of it is under a high state of cultivation. Timber is yet abundant, occupying generally the most inaccessible and undesirable lands; though considerable heavy timber is yet found on the bottom lands along the streams.

There is a ridge north and northeast of Greenville, whose general course is northwest and southeast, dividing the waters of Bear creek from the other streams mentioned. The soil is mostly clay, and is of drift formation. Along the two Indian creeks considerable bottom land is found composed of black loam, and is very valuable to the agriculturist. The cultivated land of the entire township is quite productive, especially of the smaller grains, such as wheat, oats, rye, etc.

The following remarks regarding the agricultural productions in this township, are taken from the Agricultural Report of 1880:

Acrees of wheat, 2,042; bushels of wheat, 22,462; acres of corn, 1,936; bushels of corn, 37,648; acres of oats, 1,237; bushels of oats, 24,740; acres of meadow, 1,090; tons of hay, 1,362; acres of potatoes, —; bushels of potatoes, 2,960; acres of sweet potatoes, 5; bushels of sweet potatoes, 300.

Franklin is the only township in the county that averages more wheat to the acre than this. Oats, however, is the principal crop, the amount

of acreage in this township being more than five hundred in excess of any other in the county, and the bushels about ten thousand in excess of any other in Floyd.

The number of acres of land in the township is 20,960, of which about 13,000 are improved. The population by the census of 1880 was 1,589.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Evidences of the Mound Builders and archæological remains are very meagre in this township, and, indeed, in the county. If the "lost race" occupied this territory extensively, but little evidence of the fact remains. Three small mounds or hillocks having the usual appearance of mounds, appear near the village of Galena, on what is known as Knob run, a small tributary of the Little Indian creek. They are situated very near each other, have the usual oval form, and are overgrown with timber, which fact probably accounts for their preservation. Two of them are, perhaps, five feet in height at the present time, and the third about ten feet. They have never been opened. It is a well known fact that the Mound Builders' works are generally found on loamy, sandy ground, and as this is very scarce in Greenville township, it is not probable that they occupied this territory as a place of residence to a great extent. Numerous stone hatchets and other stone implements have been found in various parts of the township, but, as these were in use by both Indians and Mound Builders, they may have been the production of the former.

INDIANS.

The red man held undisputed sway over this territory when the first settlers made their appearance, though the evidences of their occupation yet remaining are not numerous. They built no monuments, raised no temples, nor planted any imperishable thing to perpetuate their memory here or elsewhere, as did the Mound Builders; and, had they passed away as a race without being actually seen by the eyes of intelligent beings, their existence might have remained forever a secret. In this township the stone implements largely in use among them prior to the beginning of the present century, are found in considerable quantities; and there are a few pioneers yet living in the township who can point out the locations of their camps along the

once wild and still pretty banks of Indian creek. Arrow-points, stone hatchets, chisels, wedges, and other evidences of the "stone age" have been turned up by the plow; and, though often cast away by those who do not appreciate their value, many of them are preserved and are being gathered into the cabinets of relic hunters. Without doubt a regular factory for making arrow-points, and perhaps all the other stone implements in use by the Indians, existed on Bear creek, near the northern line of this township, in Clarke county. A large bed of flint chips was found here, covering an acre or more of ground to a considerable depth.

Here the ancient arrow-maker
Made his arrow-heads of quartz-rock.
Arrow-heads of chalcedony,
Arrow-heads of chert and jasper,
Smooth and sharpened at the edges,
Hard and polished, keen and costly.

Hither the red men resorted, perhaps from many miles around and perhaps for years, it may be centuries of time, to purchase of the "arrow-maker" the necessary "point;" and here, later, when the Indians were disappearing forever from the hunting-grounds of their fathers, the roaming white man resorted for the necessary flint for his rifle.

No doubt the numerous Indian camps on the principal stream in this township led the first settlers to call it Indian creek. Half a dozen or more camps were situated in various places along this creek and within the limits of this township at the date of the first settlement. At that date this stream contained more water at all times than at present. Before the forest was cleared away, and when the wild pea-vines and other vegetation covered the ground, the water seeped slowly through these into the creek, which was thereby supplied more regularly than at present. The numerous swamps also assisted in keeping up the supply of water, and the Indians found along the stream good fishing and trapping. Beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, etc., were in great abundance. The clearing of the country and the draining of swamps has produced a great change in this stream, as in other streams. It is now an insignificant water, except immediately after a heavy rain-fall, when for a short time it is a raging, foaming torrent.

One of the Indian camps was located on land subsequently owned by Amos Davis, on Indian

creek, about one and one-half miles from the present village of Greenville. It was here that Sullivan, a white hunter, was killed by the Indians. Near this camp was a deer-lick, and indeed many licks were located at various places along the stream. These were so called because salt water continually oozed from the soft earth on the bank of the creek, and they were much frequented by deer. They were continually watched by the Indians, and the deer easily secured. The Indians probably looked upon the deer-licks as their peculiar property, and when Sullivan and his party killed a deer at one of them, their indignation was naturally aroused. However this may be, a small party of them came upon Sullivan and his three or four companions while skinning their deer, shot Sullivan on the spot, and would have murdered the entire party, but his companions succeeded in making their escape; they were hotly pursued, however, and one of them, Frederick Smith, only saved his life by leaping from a high bank into the creek. Sullivan was buried upon the spot where he fell, and where his grave may yet be seen; and the salt water of the deer-lick yet oozes from the ground, as it did a century ago, when the stealthy savage, with his flint-pointed arrow, crept upon the unsuspecting deer or white man.

There was also, at the date of the first settlement, quite a large camp on Big Indian, on land now owned by Franklin Collins; another at what is known as Raccoon spring, about half a mile southwest of the present village of Galena; and a third on Knob run, on land now the property of John Stewart. Near this latter camp were the mounds before mentioned.

Paths or trails connected these various camps, and led off through the woods in different directions to other Indian towns. The main trail—the trunk line as it were—from the Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes, passed through Greenville township. This trail entered what is now the eastern edge of the township, near the line of the old Vincennes road; indeed, when that road was established, it followed this well-marked trail for some distance in the county, leaving it, however, a short distance east of the present village of Greenville. The trail passed south of the present site of the town, but within about half a mile or less of it, through the land of George Collins, close to the end of his barn as it now

stands, continuing on west, through the lands of Phoebe Keithley, Daniel Boston, and Mordecai Fresh, into Harrison county. It is said that this trail is yet plainly marked where it passes through the native forest. It was much traveled and deeply worn, being in places a foot in depth in the hard soil when the settlers first came. Many of the earliest settlers of the township and county followed this great trail to the end of their journey.

White men passed over the trail and through this territory long prior to the first settlement of this part of the State. It is quite impossible, at this late date, to tell when the first white man trod the soil of this township, or who he was; but it seems probable that, whoever he was, he must have passed along this ancient Indian trail. As early as 1779, when General George Rogers Clarke took the post at Vincennes from the British, some white captives among the Indians are known to have passed over this trail to Vincennes, where they arrived just in time to be rescued by Clarke. The circumstances of this capture and the result are quaintly detailed in the following extract, taken from Major Bowman's journal. Bowman was then a captain in Clarke's command, and it was while the latter and Governor Hamilton were negotiating for the surrender of the fort that the Indians with their captives made their appearance. Major Bowman says:

A party of Indians came down the hill behind the town, who had been sent by Governor Hamilton to get some scalps and prisoners from the Falls of the Ohio. Our men having got news of it, pursued them, killed two on the spot, wounded three, took six prisoners, and brought them into town. Two of them proving to be white men that they took prisoners, we released them and brought the Indians to the main street before the fort gate, there tomahawked them and threw them into the river, during which time Colonel Clarke and Governor Hamilton met at the church.

Here is another extract from the same journal:

March 7. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Rogers with twenty-five men set off for the Falls of the Ohio to conduct the following prisoners, viz: Lieutenant-governor Hamilton, Major Hayes, Captain Lamoth, Mons. DeJean, Grand Judge of Detroit, Lieutenant Shiftin, Doctor McBeth, Francis McVille, Mr. Bell Fenilb, with eighteen privates.

There is little doubt that these British prisoners, captured by Clarke at Vincennes, passed over the great trail and through the present boundaries of Greenville township, on their way to the falls of the Ohio.

The Indians remained in this township until

during the war of 1812, when, a murder having been committed by some of them in one of the adjacent counties, they feared retaliation by the whites, and suddenly disappeared, never again re-appearing in this part of the county.

Several block-houses were erected during that war in this township as protection to settlers in case of an uprising of the Indians and British or an invasion by the combined Indians and British. One of these stood near the turnpike, where it crosses Little Indian creek; another was erected on the Boston farm, not far from the site of the village of Greenville. They were built of rough logs, with port-holes for guns; but the settlers never had occasion to use them, except to take shelter in them occasionally in times of apparent danger.

FIRST SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In the search for the first settlements in any county it is natural to look along the lines of the only routes of ingress and exit in those days—the Indian trails and water courses. In the days of the pioneer these were the great highways of travel, and were generally followed by these advance guards of civilization, who continually penetrated further and further into the wilderness, erecting their cabins and settling by the wayside. The trails generally followed the water-courses, branching off here and there to some beautiful spring that made a resting-place, or crossing from the head-waters of one stream to those of another, or crossing the country where the stream made a great bend to shorten the distance, or winding through the dense forest to the higher ground to avoid a swamp. They never seemed to be in error in locating their trails, and many of the public highways of to-day were thus located by the red men.

From the fact that no one in this township seems to have thought of the necessity of preserving the early records, and the further fact that nearly all the first settlers are either dead or have moved away, it is a difficult matter at this late day to get at the facts of the first settlement of the township. The only records of facts and sources of information lie in the imperfect memories of the oldest of the present inhabitants. These are like ancient manuscripts with the dust of ages and the withering breath of time upon them—hard to decipher. The gray-haired and

bent pioneer, leaning upon his staff, willingly turns his eyes backward upon that far-off period in his life; but his light is like the moonlight on the waters, revealing only the outlines. From this meagre and imperfect source it has been ascertained that the first settlement within the present limits of Greenville township was made about 1805, or the year before, by the Boston family, from North Carolina, which is yet represented in the township. The earliest settlers were largely from the South—North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. A few were from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and fewer still from New England. Thus the mixture of blood has made the present inhabitants a rather homogeneous race, but the characteristics of the different sections of the country adhere to them with wonderful tenacity, and the careful observer will, by listening, make a very close guess as to what part of the country their ancestors were from.

There is no doubt that the Bostons, Wellses, Browns, Andrew Mundell, the Clarks, Collsnes, and Woodses were the first settlers of this township. The first settlement was made on Indian creek, above the forks, not far from the present village of Galena. Those who immediately followed them were Mordecai Collins, John and James Taylor, Madison Martin, William Williams, Jacob Garrison, Ludlow Hand, Judge Mills, William Ferguson, Jacob Miller, Amos and Jonathan Davis, Thomas Hobson, Adam Smith, John Daniel, John Smith, Abraham Coffman, Major Stewart, James Alward, Joseph Woodville, John Moore, John McKown, Jacob Floor, Morris Morris, Major Lucas, Benjamin Bower, Daniel D. Porter, William Foster, Benjamin Haines, Reuben Smith, Mathias Sappenstein, and Alexander Hedden. The above were all settlers in this township prior to 1826, and some of them came as early as 1810 or before.

Next to the Boston family, of which there were Robert and his brother, both of whom entered land, were the Browns, who came about 1806. Two brothers, John and William Brown, came first from South Carolina to Kentucky, and from the latter State removed to Greenville township, settling near the Bostons, on Indian creek. Both brought their families with them, entered land, erected their cabins, and became permanent settlers. It is believed that none of the members

of these families now reside in the township.

John Clark was also a settler of 1806, coming from Kentucky. He subsequently married and reared a family, and one of his sons, John, yet resides in the township.

These settlers were followed by William Wells, in 1809. This family was from South Carolina, but came to this township from Kentucky, in which State he had resided a few years, where Joseph B., a son, now a resident of this township, was born in 1801. The family consisted of William Wells, his wife, and five children, none of whom are now living except Joseph. The four families above mentioned settled near together on Indian creek. When they first came the whole country was a wilderness, with no settlement nearer than Corydon. The site of New Albany, Mr. Wells says, was then a wilderness, with but a single settler, a man named John Spratt, an Indian trader, who occupied a pole cabin and kept a few trinkets for barter with his red neighbors.

Mordecai Collins, from Virginia, settled in the southern part of the township about 1809, or before, and reared quite a family, two of his children being yet residents of the township.

Isaac Woods settled northwest of the present site of Greenville village, about 1810. Mr. Woods was from North Carolina.

Wells was a carpenter and millwright, and assisted in building most of the first mills in the township.

Andrew Mundall was also among the first settlers, making his appearance some time before 1809. He entered land and settled on the present site of Greenville, building his cabin near a spring in the western part of that village. He subsequently, with the assistance of Benjamin Haines, laid out the town. He had a wife and several children, but has no living representative in the township at present. He was a school-teacher in Kentucky prior to his removal to this place.

James Taylor was among the earliest settlers in the southwest part of the township. One of the family now occupies the old homestead.

Madison Martin was a settler in the same neighborhood, reared a family of some size, and passed away at an advanced age about four years ago.

William Williams was also a settler in the

same neighborhood with Taylor and Martin. He reared a family of several children, one of his sons, Thomas Jefferson, being yet a resident upon the old place.

Jacob Miller was among the early settlers on Indian creek, and subsequently represented the county in the Legislature. One of his sons still resides on the home farm.

Amos and Jonathan Davis, Thomas Hobson, Adam Smith, Jacob Garrison, Ludlow ("Lud") Hand, John Daniel, Judge Mills, and John Smith, were all settlers on Indian creek. The Davises were from one of the Carolinas, and have representatives yet living in the township. Hobson was likewise a Southern man, reared a family, and died in 1847, of heart disease while eating his dinner. Smith was from Pennsylvania, and also died in 1847. One of his sons is now engaged in milling in Greenville village. Garrison was a Yankee and son-in-law of Adam Smith. His widow is now living in Galena. Hand was also a Yankee, and a son-in-law of Jacob Garrison. Daniel and Mills were Virginians. Both were intelligent and influential farmers, and the latter became something of a politician, and was made an associate judge. Neither has any representatives living in the township. John and Peter Smith were cousins, and came from the South. The latter is yet living, at an advanced age, in the neighborhood where they first settled.

William Ferguson was an Ohio man, and reared a family, of whom one, Mrs. Nancy Wood, a widow, is yet a resident of Greenville village.

Abraham Coffman was among the earliest settlers of the village. He was a Pennsylvanian, and reared a family of seven children, some of whom are still living and have accumulated considerable property. Coffman was the proprietor of a horse-mill in a very early day, and one of the first millers in the township. Mrs. Coffman is yet living, having been a resident of the township since 1823. One of the boys, a rather eccentric gentleman, now conducts a fine dairy farm near the village, and is somewhat noted for the quality and quantity of butter produced on his farm.

Robert Brown, Major Stewart, James Allward, Joseph Woodville, John (better known as "Jack") Moore, John McKown, and Jacob Floor were all

early settlers in the village of Greenville. Stewart was an influential man, and one of the first merchants. He was also a bit of a politician, and was looked up to and consulted in regard to voting by those who made no pretensions to the study of politics. The evidence of this lies in the fact that, upon different occasions, when a certain resident of the town was asked for whom he intended casting his vote at the coming election, would reply: "Well, I do not know; I must see Major Stewart first."

James Allward was a Yankee and one of the village doctors, probably the first one. However, Messrs. Conkling and Hayden were also Yankees and doctors, and all three were in practice here at the same time. Dr. Reuben C. Smith came in a little later, and is yet living and practicing in the village. Hayden was probably the best read doctor in the village while in practice; but he took to preaching, then to drinking, and he latter habit killed him.

Woodville was from Pennsylvania, and engaged in milling.

Moore was a somewhat eccentric character, with a club-foot, lived "from hand to mouth," and indulged a good deal in drink. It is said that he once became impressed with the idea that his eyes were failing, and went to one of the merchants to select a pair of "glasses." After looking the lot all over, and being no doubt a little clouded intellectually on account of having imbibed too freely of his favorite beverage, he selected a pair without glasses, and putting them on, observed that they were satisfactory and purchased them. The defect was discovered by his wife.

McKown was of Irish descent; some of the family are yet living in the neighborhood.

Floor was one of the first tanners in the village.

Morris Morris was a Welshman, and one of the first settlers on Richland creek. Isaac Wood, before mentioned, was also a settler on the creek, his land adjoining that of Morris. He entered his tract, then all covered with timber, and spent his first winter with his family in a bark house. As the winter happened to be an extremely cold one, the family suffered considerably, not only from cold, but from lack of provisions and clothing. Mr. Wood succeeded in getting work at a considerable distance from his cabin, in

what is now Clarke county, and for this he was paid in wheat, which he brought home on his back, and in the same manner transported it to what was known as Bullitt's mill, located on a small island at the head of the Falls of the Ohio, where it was ground. This was the only mill then in that part of the country, except one on Blue river, further away, owned by Governor Harrison. Mr. Wood had only an ox-cart in which to bring his family and household goods to the new country. The wild pea-vines and undergrowth were so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty he could get to his land. He was compelled to hew his way with his axe, and in the same way to cut paths in different directions from his bark cabin. Once, when near the point of starvation, he shot a buck from his cabin door. The log beside which his hut was built, proved to be the receptacle for a large number of snakes, which had crawled in there for the winter. Mrs. Wood often remarked in after years, when they were in comfortable circumstances, that her first pair of shoes was her weddind shoes.

The struggles of this family simply illustrates the hardships of nearly all the pioneers of that time. Those who came to the country destitute of the means of living during the succeeding year (and very many did) often greatly suffered.

Major Lucas was also one of the pioneer settlers on Richland creek, in the Wood settlement.

Other pioneers are mentioned in the history of the village of Greenville. Most of those named have passed to the silent land, and—

How few, all weak and withered, of their force
Wait on the verge of dark eternity.

MILLS

were among the most necessary things in the new country, and at the same time among the most difficult of construction, considering the tools in the hands of the pioneers. The settler could support himself and family for a time with his rifle, his fishing rod, and his "truck patch," but, after harvesting his first crop, whether it were corn or wheat, some kind of a mill for reducing it to flour or meal was indispensable. The first resort was to the "hominy block," many of which were in use among the pioneers of Greenville township, as elsewhere. It was the most simple of all machines for the purpose, and easily constructed, requiring as tools only an axe, a

hatchet or a gouge, or, in the absence of either, a firebrand would do the work—anything that would make a hole a foot deep and six or eight inches in diameter, in a log or the top of a good, solid stump, was all that was required. In this receptacle the corn or wheat was placed and pounded with a pestle until pulverized, when the mass was taken out, sifted, if desirable, and was then considered ready for use.

These machines were very unsatisfactory, however, and but a short time elapsed until they entirely disappeared, and the horse-mill took their place. This was also a very primitive and clumsy affair. Two or three of these mills were in operation at different times on the present site of Greenville, one by Mr. Coffman, before mentioned, which stood on or near the site of the present steam mill; and one by James Gregg, at the west end of the town. Probably the first mill of this kind erected in the township was by a Mr. Morris, about a mile west of the site of the village. His mill stood upon four posts and a long, crooked sweep came down to within two or three feet of the ground, to which the horse was attached. The mill was entirely constructed of wood, except the buhrs, which were made by the miller himself out of native "nigger-heads." It was merely a corn-cracker and unsatisfactory in its operations, but still a great improvement over the hominy block. Gregg's mill was differently constructed, though its results were about the same. His was the latest style of horse-mill, being propelled by the horses tramping upon an inclined wheel. A large wooden wheel was fastened securely at an angle of less than forty degrees, and upon the lowest part of it one or two horses were placed, and as they attempted to travel around it the wheel began to turn, thus keeping the horses all the time on the lower part and the wheel continually in motion. Some iron was necessary in this mill. The gearing was placed underneath the large wheel. The buhrs were similar in construction to those in the Morris mill. They made poor flour and meal, but were well patronized for a time, and were looked upon as the wonder of the age. No bolting was done at these mills; that must be done by hand by the customer, if done at all.

Prior to the erection of these horse-mills, and while hominy-blocks were yet in use, a mill had been erected on an island at the head of the falls to

which the early settlers for some years resorted, even after the horse-mills were in operation, as they could get better work at the island mill. This mill was conducted at that time by a man named Bullitt, and was situated upon the island where General George Rogers Clarke was encamped with his troops, about 1778, just prior to his famous expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Another early water-mill, to which the settlers of Greenville township sometimes resorted, was the one on Blue river, within the present limits of Harrison county, which was owned, at that time, by Governor Harrison. Neither of these mills, however, could run the whole year around. In winter they were frozen up, and often they were out of repair for weeks at a time. At such times the only recourse was to the hominy-block or horse-mill; these were generally ready to do the work.

Probably the first water-mill in the township was erected on Indian creek by Adam Smith. It was a very primitive affair, built of logs, and could not do much in the way of grinding. The buhrs were home-made, and the mill could only run a portion of the year; but it was quite a convenience to the settlers. Quite a number of mills of this description were erected along Indian creek, in various places, and at various times. The creek was in those days a steady, honest, sober, business-like stream, but since the country has been cleared up it has grown eccentric, and occasionally gets into a towering rage, at such times sweeping every thing before it. It soon subsides, however; its waters run rapidly away until a duck could cross it at many points without being required to swim. For this reason the mills on its banks and depending upon it for power are no more.

Adam Smith's old log mill continued in operation quite a number of years, when it was taken down and a frame erected in its place. Dr. R. C. Smith, now of Greenville, did the carpenter work on this mill, which stood until 1850 or later, when it was purchased by John G. Tompkins and removed to Galena. Mr. Smith erected a saw-mill in 1832, which he also conducted in connection with this grist-mill.

One of the earliest mills was known as Engleman's, and was located on Knob creek. It has long since passed away, but Mr. Jean Engleman still conducts a saw-mill on its site.

Two other early mills on Indian creek were those owned by Peter Smith and Jonathan Enmons—both “corn-crackers.” Smith’s mill disappeared in a few years, but Enmons improved his and made a very good flouring-mill of it. He sold it to John S. Coffman, who had been engaged somewhat in the horse-mill. Mr. Coffman erected a brick mill on its site about 1850, and continued doing a prosperous business for some years, but, getting tired of it, he let it go down. He subsequently took part of the brick from the walls to build his present very fine dairy. A portion of the wall of the old mill is yet standing.

Among the other primitive mills in this township in an early day were the carding and fulling mills. These were not required until some time subsequent to the first settlement, after the settlers began the raising of sheep. James Gregg, who was a live business man, conducted one of these mills in connection with his “corn-cracker” in Greenville. Another stood on the site of Reason Smith’s cooper-shop. Several others were in operation in different parts of the township, and continued in use for many years. They were indispensable to the clothing of the settlers. The wool was brought to these mills where it was manufactured into rolls; and when the cloth was ready it was brought here to be “full’d.” Prior to the erection of these mills the carding was done in the cabin of the settler, as were also the spinning and weaving. The fulling was accomplished by a process known as “kicking;” and in early days “kicking bees” were much in vogue. Half a dozen young people would gather at a cabin and, putting their chairs in a circle on the cabin floor and lashing them together to prevent recoil, would divest themselves of their boots or shoes and stockings, and the cloth being placed in the centre of the circle, the dozen feet would begin the kicking, while some one poured hot soap-suds on the pile of cloth. This was continued, the cloth being driven round and round until it was shrunk as much as desired.

At present there are two very excellent flouring mills in the township, one in Galena and one in Greenville village.

The first mill erected on the site of the Greenville flouring-mill was the horse-mill before mentioned, conducted by Mr. Coffman. The pres-

ent substantial brick structure was erected about 1840, by John B. Ford, since somewhat noted in connection with the manufacture of glass at New Albany. After a few years he sold out to a German named John Korb, and while in his possession it was burnt to the ground. It was soon again rebuilt by Mr. Korb, who conducted it successfully eight or ten years, when he sold to the present proprietors, Messrs. Keithley & Brown. Having a surplus power, these gentlemen added the manufacture of staves and headings for barrels. The business of barrel-making has been quite extensively engaged in for many years in various parts of the township. Cooper-shops were among the first shops erected, and ever since the earliest settlement quite a number of the people have secured a living by coopering. Of late years, however, these shops are growing less in number, partly because the coopers can no longer compete with machinery, which manufactures barrels so much more rapidly than they, and partly because first class timber for coopering is rapidly disappearing, and in some parts of the township has disappeared entirely. The process of steaming timber before cutting the staves by machinery—which process is in operation in Greenville—enables the manufacturer to use many kinds of timber that could not be used by the old process. Formerly the cooper must have straight-grained wood that would split easily, and generally used oak; now, however, beech and other hard woods are used in this shop and others with success, regardless also of the splitting qualities, as the staves are simply cut out with a sharp knife, driven by steam, after the wood has received a thorough steaming and has thus been rendered soft and pliable.

Near the eastern suburbs of the village of Galena was, and is, a fine spring, which determined the location of the steam mill. This is a large brick structure, and was erected about 1857-58 by John G. Tompkins. This mill is the successor of the old mill built by Adam Smith on Indian creek, before mentioned as having been transferred from that place to Galena. Mr. Tompkins brought the old frame up from the creek, placed it over the spring, and added steam-power. In a few years he tore it down and erected the present building. About 1861-62 the property was purchased by John Swartz,

